

NABARD GR A

2022

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 2022. This document has been meticulously prepared 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 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 Phase – 1.

Section – Quantitative Aptitude

Q.1) If D_1 distance is travelled by boat while going downstream in 4 hours and D_2 distance travelled by boat while going upstream in 6 hours. If D_1 distance is twice the distance D_2 . Find the speed of the boat in still water how many times is the speed of the stream?

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

Q.2) Ratio of the ages of Rinku and Tinku is 5: y. Rinku is 16 years younger than Pinku. After nine years Pinku will be 45 years old. If the difference between the ages of Rinku and Tinku is the same as the age of Pinku, what is the value of y?

- A. 8 years
- B. 10 years
- C. 12 years
- D. 14 years
- E. 16 years

Q.3) In a mixture of milk and water the proportion of water by weight was 30%. If in 60 gm of mixture 12 gm water was added, what would be the percentage of milk (Approx.)?

- A. 53%
- B. 58%
- C. 62%
- D. 67%
- E. 71%

Q.4) If the shopkeeper sold an article at Rs.8100 after giving a 10% discount. There is an additional 5% delivery charge after the discount. If the person who bought it further sold it at 40% profit. What would be his selling price?

- A. 10950
- B. 11010

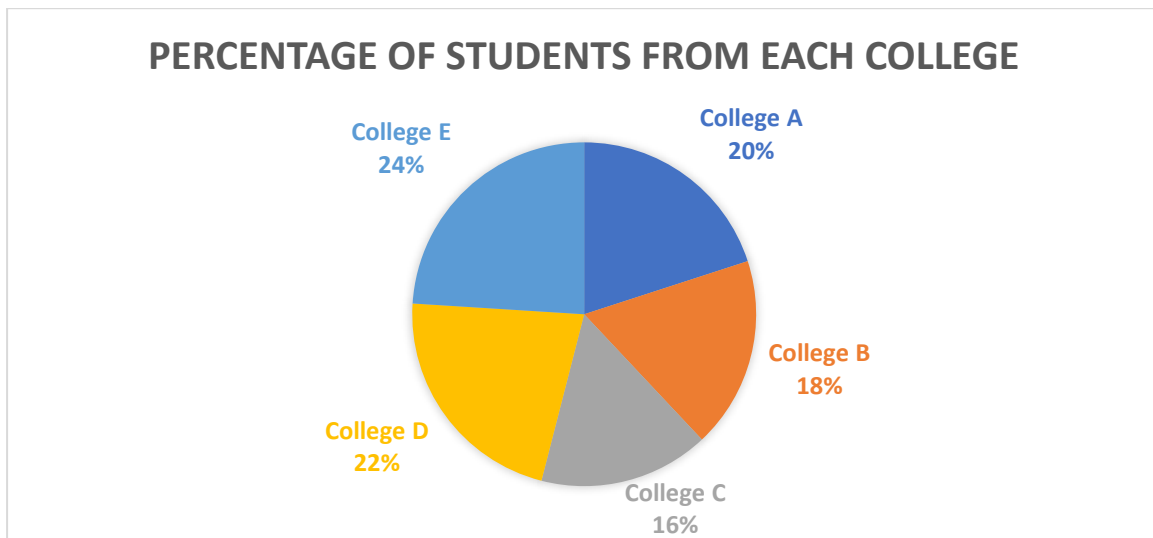
C. 11593

D. 11907

E. 12321

Directions (5-10): Study the following information and carefully answer the following questions.

There are 5 colleges and percentages of students from each college are provided in the pie-chart.



Note: average number of students from colleges A, C, and E is 100.

Q.5) Find the total number of students from colleges B and C.

A. 150

B. 160

C. 170

D. 180

E. 190

Q.6) If there are 40% are girls in college C. Find number of boys in college C.

A. 44

B. 48

C. 52

D. 54

E. 58

Q.7) What is the ratio of total student sin college B and E together to college D and A together?

- A. 1: 1
- B. 2: 3
- C. 3: 4
- D. 5: 7
- E. 3: 7

Q.8) If there are 20% more students in college X than in College E. Then what is the total number of students in college X and college A?

- A. 240
- B. 244
- C. 254
- D. 258
- E. 266

Q.9) If the number of students increased by 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% in college A, B, C, and D respectively and number of students in college E remained the same. How many students are in total now?

- A. 569
- B. 561
- C. 557
- D. 553
- E. 548

Q.10) If the number of students in college C increases by 15. What will be the angle for the number of students in college C in the pie-chart (Approx.)?

- A. 66.41°
- B. 67.58°
- C. 68.21°
- D. 69.33°
- E. 70.12°

Direction: What will come in place of question mark (?) in the following series?

Q.11) 3, 7, 22, 89, 446, ?

- A. 2468
- B. 2545
- C. 2589
- D. 2634
- E. 2677

Q.12) 7, ?, 30, 48, 73, 107

- A. 10
- B. 13
- C. 17
- D. 19
- E. 21

Q.13) 96, 996, 371, 771, 546, ?

- A. 612
- B. 578
- C. 646
- D. 598
- E. 622

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

Q.14) I: $x^2 - 5 = 20$

II: $y^2 + 3y = 40$

- A. $x > y$
- B. $x < y$
- C. $x \geq y$
- D. $x \leq y$
- E. $x = y$ or no relation can be obtained

Q.15) I: $3x^2 + 26x + 16 = 0$

II: $6y^2 + 31y + 18 = 0$

- A. $x > y$
- B. $x < y$
- C. $x \geq y$
- D. $x \leq y$
- E. $x = y$ or no relation can be obtained

Q.16) I: $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$

II: $2y^2 - 5y + 3 = 0$

- A. $x > y$
- B. $x < y$
- C. $x \geq y$
- D. $x \leq y$
- E. $x = y$ or no relation can be obtained

Q.17) A, B, and C enter into a partnership in the ratio of 7: 4: 6. After 6 months, A increases his share by 50% and after 10 months, C increases his share by 1.5times. If the total profit at the end of one year is Rs. 27000, then C's share in the profit is:

- A. 8800
- B. 9200
- C. 10000
- D. 12300
- E. 13200

Q.18) If the ratio of the volume of the cone to the cylinder is 12: 15. If the radius of the cone to the cylinder is 2: 1 and the height of the cone is 30m. Find the height of cylinder

- A. 35m
- B. 42m
- C. 48m

D. 50m

E. 58m

Q.19) Rs. 16000 is divided into two parts. One part is invested in a scheme that gives 15% simple interest annually for two years. The other part is invested in a scheme offering simple interest of 10% for 2 years. Total interest earned is 3600. Find the sum that is invested at 10% interest rate.

A. 14000

B. 12000

C. 10000

D. 8000

E. 4000

Q.20) 5 men and 8 women can complete a task in 34 days, whereas 4 men and 18 women can complete the same task in 28 days. In how many days can the same task be completed by 3 men and 5 women?

A. 56

B. 70

C. 68

D. 72

E. 62

Section – Reasoning Ability

Directions: Study the following questions carefully and answer the questions given below.

Q.1) There are a certain number of persons sitting in a linear row. All are facing north. Three persons sit between A and the one who likes bananas. B sits third to the right of the one who likes bananas. D sits 2nd the left of the one who likes oranges. There are 4 people sitting between the ones who like bananas and oranges. E is immediate of B and fourth from an end. The number of persons between papaya and B is equal to the number of persons between D and orange. The one who likes Papaya sits at one of the ends. G is 5th from the left end and immediate left of apple. The number of persons between G and Banana is equal to the number of persons between E and papaya. A is not an immediate neighbour of G.

Q.1) Find the total number of persons in the row.

- A. 7
- B. 9
- C. 11
- D. 13**
- E. 17

Q.2) Who sits 2nd to the left of G?

- A. E
- B. B
- C. The person who likes Orange**
- D. D
- E. The person who likes Papaya

Q.3) What is the position of B with respect to A?

- A. immediate left**
- B. 3rd to the left
- C. 4th to the left
- D. 3rd to the right
- E. 7th to the right

Q.4) Which of the following doesn't belong to the group?

- A. D
- B. The person who likes Orange
- C. B
- D. The person who likes Banana
- E. The person who likes Apple

Q.5) Ranjan started walking in the east direction from point A. After walking 10 m he reached point B, and from there he takes a left turn and walk 15 m to reach point C. From C, he turns left and walks 7 m and reaches point D. Then, he turns left and walks 24 m to reach point E. From point E he turns right and walks 16 m. Now he reached point F and from there he turns right and walked 9 m to reach point G. From point G he turns right and walked 4 m to reach point H.

In which direction is H with respect to A?

- A. Northwest
- B. Northeast
- C. West
- D. Southeast
- E. Southwest

Directions: Study the following information carefully and answer the following questions.

There are 6 persons namely A, B, C, D, E, and F. They have a different number of books. D has more books than A and E. B has more books than D and F. E has 14 books. The highest number of books is twice the number of Books E has and that is not B. F has more books than E but less than A. A has 4 more books than E.

Note: There is an even number of books with every person.

Q.6) If the total number of books is 120. What is the sum of the number of books with A and B?

- A. 38
- B. 40
- C. 42
- D. 44
- E. None of these

Q.7) What can be the possible difference in the number of books with D and F?

- A. 10
- B. 6
- C. 2
- D. 12
- E. None of these

Directions: Read the given information carefully and answer the questions given beside:

Eight persons Arjun, Binod, Chetan, Daksh, Firoz, Kartik, Gautam, and Himanshu are sitting around a circular table. No two persons belong to the same country. All are facing inside the circle. All the above information is not necessarily in the same order.

The one who belongs to France sits second to the left of Arjun. Two persons sit between Arjun and Binod. The one who sits immediate right of Binod belongs to India. Daksh sits second to the right of Binod. Three persons sit between the one who belongs to Australia and the one who belongs to China. Binod doesn't belong to either China or Australia. Firoz is an immediate neighbour of Binod, but not an immediate neighbour of Daksh. Gautam belongs to Israel. The one who sits second to the left of Daksh belongs to Argentina. Arjun is not from the USA. Neither Gautam nor Firoz is an immediate neighbour of Himanshu. Two persons sit between the one who belongs to USA and Daksh. Two persons sit between Chetan and the one who belongs to China. One person is from Germany.

Q.8) Who among the following sits to the immediate left of Gautam?

- A. Firoz
- B. Kartik
- C. Chetan
- D. Binod
- E. None of these

Q.9) Who belongs to Australia?

- A. Chetan
- B. Firoz
- C. Kartik
- D. Daksh
- E. Himanshu

Q.10) Which of the following pair is odd-one out?

- A. Gautam- Germany
- B. Chetan- Israel
- C. Binod- India
- D. Firoz- USA**
- E. Himanshu- Australia

Q.11) Which of the following is 3rd to the left of Binod?

- A. Person from Germany**
- B. Person from Australia
- C. Person from Israel
- D. Person from France
- E. Person from USA

Directions: Study the following question carefully and choose the right answer:

Q.12) What is the possible values of @ and # if $B > N$ definitely holds true?

$A > B @ C \geq D = F \# N < G \geq E > S$

- A. $\geq \geq$
- B. $\geq >$**
- C. $= \geq$
- D. $> <$
- E. $< =$

Q.13) In which of the following expression $S > P$ definitely holds true.

- A. $A < E > P = H \leq L \leq S$
- B. $A \geq E = P > H \leq L < S$
- C. $A > E > P = H < L \leq S$**
- D. $A = E < P > H \leq L < S$
- E. None of these

Directions: In each question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. 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 logically follows/follow from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Q.14) Statements: Only a few sugar are white. Some white are cats. No cat is dog.

Conclusions:

I: Some white are not dog

II: All sugar being white is a possibility

- A. If only conclusion I follows
- B. If only conclusion II follows
- C. If either conclusion 1 or II follows
- D. If both conclusions follow
- E. If neither I nor conclusion II follows

Q.15) Only liquid is cash. Some liquid are gold. No gold is blue. All blue are colours.

Conclusion I: All gold can be colour

Conclusion II: All liquid can be gold

- A. If only conclusion I follows
- B. If only conclusion II follows
- C. If either conclusion 1 or II follows
- D. If both conclusions follow
- E. If neither I nor conclusion II follows

Q.16) A is the sister-in-law of G. B is the sister of A. P is the father of B. M is the mother of A. J is the son of A. G is a male. How B is related to G?

- A. Wife
- B. Sister-in-law
- C. Sister
- D. Husband
- E. Cannot be determined

Directions: Study the following questions carefully and answer the questions given below.

There are 8 persons namely A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H who went to visit different cities. They all went in different months namely January, March, April, July, August, October, November, and December. B went in a month having 30 days. The person who went to Shimla went immediately after B. There are three persons who went between the person who went to Shimla and D. The number of persons who went after C is equal to the number of those who went before D. A went to Ladakh and G went to Delhi. The person who went to Udaipur went after C. There are 2 persons in between who went to Udaipur and G. F went after Goa. The person who went to Udaipur is not B. H went in a month after August. E went just after A and just before G. There are 3 persons in between who went to Goa and Delhi. The person who went to Chandigarh went before the person who went to Kasauli and after who went to Ahmedabad.

Q.17) Who went to Chandigarh?

- A. C
- B. D**
- C. E
- D. G
- E. H

Q.18) How many persons went in between F and the person who went to Kasauli?

- A. 5
- B. 4
- C. 3
- D. 2**
- E. 1

Q.19) Which of the following is the odd one out?

- A. A
- B. Person who went to Delhi**
- C. Person who went to Udaipur
- D. F
- E. H

Q.20) In which of the following months H went?

- A. July

B. August

C. October

D. November

E. December

Section – English Language

Directions (1-7): Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions. Some of the words, phrases and lines have been highlighted in the passage to make it easier for you to answer the questions:

Ethical artificial intelligence seems to have only lately become an important research question for artificial intelligence developers. This shift has come about with AI deployment in the real world having shocking unintended consequences, because ethical challenges had not been anticipated. So last year, the organizers of the neural information processing system (NeurIPS) conference set up an ethical board to screen papers that could have potential biases. Companies are still having trouble navigating the complex terrain of ethical AI. Google, for instance, was recently flayed by its own employees and outsiders over its handling of two AI ethics researchers who had reportedly been facing pressure to censor research findings. This, when the company had last year had to apologize/ after its vision AI showing indications of bias, /classifying a thermometer held by a dark –skinned hand as gun/, while terming it a monocular when held by a light – skinned hand/. In 2015, an algorithm used by amazon for hiring favored men over women.

Researchers studying COMPAS-AI used by lower courts in the US to determine an offender's chances of committing a crime - determined that it was more likely to be found against an African American defendant.

Some companies have taken moral stands – IBM, for instance, won't allow use of its AI for facial recognition in policing in the US –but many are lining up to claim the spaces vacated by such firms. Yandex, A Russian Company, has gained notoriety for building an image search database with little regard for privacy. Thus, ethical standards need to move beyond the purview of mere self-regulation, to some form of government control. The US Algorithmic Accountability Bill, introduced in 2019, fixes liabilities and penalties on companies leveraging AI, in order to correct biases in their algorithms, and sets bias –correction standards.

In India, the police have started using facial recognition technology (FRT) which uses elements of machine learning and AI. A report by the Internet freedom foundation talks of 32 FRT systems getting installed in the country under project Panoptic at an outlay of Rs.1063

crore, even though, in 2018, the Delhi police counsel had told the Delhi high court that FRT's success rate was a mere 2%. A year later, the ministry of women and child development pegged this at below 1% and said it could not even distinguish between a boy and a girl. Against this backdrop, NITI Aayog's 2020 draft on responsible AI can be a good start on ethical AI regulation. The draft recommends setting up an oversight body, borrowing from jurisdictions like the US, the UK and Singapore. While it is stating that self-regulation will be the best way forward, it recommends sector specific regulation so that an insurance company and a police department are not subject to the same rules. India also must consider making data providers and companies deploying AI responsible for ensuring privacy and removing biases.

1) Which of the following countries' jurisdictions have been borrowed by NITI Aayog to regulate a good start on Artificial intelligence?

- a) US
 - b) UK
 - c) Singapore
 - d) Russia
 - e) All the above
-
- A. Only A
 - B. Only C
 - C. Only B & C
 - D. Only A, B and C**
 - E. All the above

2) Which of the following options replaces a part in the given sentence that has been highlighted and italicized in the passage to make it grammatically correct and error free?

- A. when company had last year has to apologize
- B. after its vision AI showed indications of bias**
- C. classifying thermometer held by a dark – skinned hand as a gun
- D. while termed it a monocular when held by a light – skinned hand
- E. No correction required.

3) Which of the following highlighted words have been used inappropriately in the passage given?

- A. Deployment
- B. Recommends
- C. **Stating**
- D. Subject
- E. None of the above

4) Choose the suitable title for the given passage:

- A. **Government needs to set an oversight mechanism for ethical artificial intelligence.**
- B. Pitfalls of companies using artificial intelligence.
- C. Data privacy and securities on Ethical artificial intelligence.
- D. Self-regulation on machine learning.
- E. Potential biases to regulate corporate companies.

5) Why has ethical artificial intelligence created unexpected consequences in the real world?

- A. It has potential biases to regulate.
- B. Ethical challenges are not anticipated in this world.
- C. Companies facing pressure on research findings.
- D. It accords freedom to the data providers and defenders
- E. It could distinguish among different elements

- A. **Only A**
- B. Only B
- C. Only B&C
- D. Only D
- E. Only D&E

6) Which of the following words replaces the Opposite meaning of the word “Pegged” as mentioned in the paragraph?

- A. Tighten
- B. Secure
- C. Join
- D. Freeze
- E. Acquittal

7) Which of the following companies have been involved in ethical artificial intelligence to set moral standards?

- A. Google
- B. IBM
- C. Yandex
- D. Amazon
- E. All the above

Directions (8-11): Five sentences are given below. Read the following sentences carefully and choose the sentences which have been given without any error. If all the given sentences are correct, then choose all are correct as the correct answer for that question.

8)

- A. One would sure marvel at the incredible and timely collaboration.
- B. Existing Indian infrastructures can't sustainable security of data centers at the level required.
- C. Nanotechnology using to produce nano urea to improve its nutrient efficiency.
- D. Doctrinal clarity and institutional coherence are essential for a robust cyber security posture.

One virus and its vaccines has taught healthjournalists precious lessons.

- A. Only A
- B. Only B
- C. Only D
- D. Only A & C
- E. All are correct

9)

- A. The fear of infection keeps residents inside their homes.
- B. The government intent to offload public sector units and banks resulting in the long term loss of public wealth.
- C. The government has presided to an exponential rise in NPAs.
- D. Unresolved questions and the hope of finding life on the planet have been intrigued experts for decades.
- E. Mars has always been depiction as a backup site for humanity to migrate.

- A. Only E
- B. Only A & C
- C. Only A
- D. Only B & D
- E. All are correct

10)

- A. British lawmakers will debate the issue of press freedom and safety of protesters in India.
- B. Re-imposition of lockdown in advanced countries has led to lower output.
- C. While India continues to avoid the second wave of the pandemic there has been a surge in cases.
- D. Drama & excitement will be a constant feature in the conduct of politics.
- E. India should help in defining the future course of bilateral ties.

- A. Only C
- B. Only B
- C. Only A & D
- D. Only E
- E. All are correct

11)

- A. The government has been deputing central teams from time to time to visit various states.

- B.** The board will bring out best international practices and high-end techniques in schooleducation.
- C.** Crypto currencies where encryption techniques are used to regulate and verify transfer of funds.
- D.** Farmers protest against the new farm bills must junk the report.
- E.** Accelerate vaccination for priority population groups in districts reporting higher cases.

A. Only A

B. Only C

C. Only D & B

D. Only E

E. All are correct

12) In the question below, three idioms (i), (ii) and (iii) are given with a case that may or may not describe the situation where the respective idioms can be contextually used. From the options, choose the one that provides the combination of situations in which the idioms can be used correctly.

Leave no stone unturned

i. Beth sold her jewelry, borrowed money from relatives and even mortgaged her house to sponsor her mother's cancer treatment.

Learn the ropes

ii. A new school teacher Priya took a year to learn the working of the online attendance system and administrative and curricular matters.

Kick the bucket

iii. Madhya's father lost his temper when he found out the dog had ruined his flowerbeds.

A. Only A and B

B. Only B and C

C. Only A and C

D. Only B

E. Only C

Directions (13-17): The sentences given below have been divided into five equal parts which may or may not be arranged meaningfully and one part has been given with a blank. You have to identify the correct arrangement with the suitable word for the blank from the options to make the sentence meaningfully and contextually correct. If the given sentence is correct, choose no arrangement required as the ~~ANSWER~~

In the form of signed consent before vaccination **A/**and also remove the label “clinical trial mode” from approval **B/**Covaxin is treated at par with Covishield and **C/**should no longer seek additional **D/**no arrangement required.

- A. ACDB, Insurance
- B. CABD, Benefits
- C. **CDAB, Precautions**
- D. ADBC, Imprudence
- E. no arrangement required, reliability

13) Vaccine with the private sector drafted **A/** a smooth and roll out of **B/**to help India navigate the bumps ahead more deftly **C/** in to achieve scale is an imperative **D /**no arrangement required.

- A. ABDC, abrupt
- B. CABD, rapid
- C. **BADC, expeditious**
- D. ADBC, retarded
- E. No arrangement required, vigorous

15) The senior leaders who could not be named **A/**the Trinamool Congress has proposed to bring back

B/the old Vidhan Parishad and try to **C/**in the list due to various reasons **D/**no arrangement required

- A. ADBC, initiate
- B. **BCAD, accommodate**

- C. CBAD, board
- D. BCDA, take
- E. No arrangement required, seat

16) The trend of using herbs **A**/in the country as chemical based cosmetic products
B/are proving a bane for the consumers **C**/in beauty products has started steam
D/no arrangement

required.

- A. BDAC, gather
- B. **ADBC, gaining**
- C. DBAC, increasing
- D. BACD, capturing
- E. No arrangement required, acquiring

17) They -----at the time of UPA government **A**/the Congress has been attacking the
government over the rise **B**/the prices be brought back to the level at which **C**/in fuel
and gas prices and has demanded that **D**/no arrangement required.

- A. BDAC, decreased
- B. CDDBA, stabilized
- C. ACDA, limited
- D. **BDCA, Existed**
- E. No arrangement required, subsisted

Directions (18-20): Given below in each sentence are two words highlighted. You have to choose the corresponding vocabulary of the highlighted words. If no words are found to be matching, choose option E as the answer.

18) The group of activists was charged with conspiracy to commit **subversion** under the
law and **detained** over their involvement in an unofficial primary election.

- A. **Destruction, hinder**
- B. Apprehend, forward
- C. Confine, retard

- D. Subsume, delay
- E. **None of the above**

19) Despite being **endowed** with promising hydropower and topography, Nagaland's power potentials are yet to be sufficiently **exploited** and harnessed due to lack of resources.

- A. Conclude, burdened
- B. Unfold, expand
- C. **Supply, overused**
- D. Abdicate, Galling
- E. None of the above

20) The border standoff between the Indian and Chinese armies **erupted** following a violent clash in the Pangong Lake area and both sides gradually enhanced their **deployment** by rushing soldiers.

- A. Culmination, sketchy
- B. **Explode, dispose**
- C. Implied, convene
- D. Exposed, Abrogated
- E. None of the above

Directions (21-23): In the questions given below two statements 'A' & 'B' are given which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them by choosing the best starters from the options given below each question without changing the intended meaning, forming a grammatically correct and coherent sentence.

21)

A. when India is facing serious security challenge from China, country's top tri commanders meeting for combined conference.

B. to Brainstorm and strategize an effective response to current and future threats.

i. During severe security challenges.....

ii. At a time.....

iii. Not only India facing.....

- A. Only i
- B. Only ii
- C. Only iii
- D. Only i& ii**
- E. Only ii & iii

22)

A. Jaishankar meeting with media reported killings on the border with Bangladesh were mainly due to criminal activities and took place deep inside Indian territories.

B. India pitched for a shared objective of a no crime, no death border with Bangladesh.

i. Even though India pitched for.....

ii. While India pitched for

iii. In view of the shared...

- A. Only i
- B. Only iii
- C. Only i & ii**
- D. Only ii
- E. All the above

22)

A. The union home ministry has already started advance deployment of CRPF and other central paramilitary forces in poll bound states.

B. The first phase of polling begins only in March last week.

i. Even though the first.....

ii. As the first phase.....

iii. Deploying CRPF.....

- A. Only ii
- B. Only iii
- C. Only i & iii

D. Only i

E. All the above

Directions (24-30): A passage is given below with some blanks. You have to choose a suitable pair of words for the blank given to make a meaningful paragraph.

The move by the Haryana government to force the private sector to reserve seventy five percent jobs in their establishment for the people of the state is **(1)** move. It also appears to be

unconstitutional **where (a)** our constitution doesn't discriminate on the ground of place of birth. The decision of the Manohar Lal khattar government announced last Tuesday is, **which (b)**, shot through with political cynicism. The ongoing farmer's agitation which has had a special impact in some northern regions, including Haryana, has left the khattar government **(2)** and the so-called "sons -

of-the-soil "policy seems a -----**(3)** bid to

recover some lost ground. Needless to say, it militates against the very thought of Ek Bharat, Shresth Bharat **since(c)** PM Narendra Modi injects into his speeches on a frequent basis. The Haryana state employment of local candidates' act 2020 requires companies and other private entities –including trusts and societies that have more than 10 employees to reserve three fourths of all jobs **in fact**

(d) salaries will be low for residents of the state or domiciles of Haryana. This is far from being a welfare move as it does not even pretend to efface iniquity. The basic reason is that such a step **(4)** on the right of individuals or

group of individuals to choose their business and profession in an open society. Andhra Pradesh has mandated 75 percent reservation for locals and Karnataka seems to be -----

(5) quotas for locals in the blue collar employment. If the idea is extended to the field of education and other sectors, then we may ----

----- **(6)** be looking at the vivisection of India.

23) Which of the following words fill the given blank (6)?

- A. immediately/suddenly
- B. abruptly/expeditiously
- C. **conceivably/feasibly**
- D. willfully/thoroughly
- E. surreptitiously/vigorously

24) Which of the following words may fit to the given blank (4)?

- A. refrains/dematerialize
- B. **presses/dodges**
- C. Retreats/regresses
- D. **Impinges/obtrudes**
- E. recedes/entrenches

25) Which of the following can fill the blank given(1)?

- F. reverting/radical
- G. temperating/depressive

- H. modernized/retrograde
- I. conservative/liberalized
- J. **regressive/rigid**

26) Which of the following suitable pair of words may fill the blank given in (5)?

- A. Implementing/Allocating
- B. **Contemplating/envisaging**
- C. Suggesting/vanishing
- D. Imposing/providing
- E. Speculating/ignoring

27) Which of the following words fill in the given blank (2)?

- A. wobbling/pedaling
- B. traveling/faltering
- C. **reeling/stumbling**
- D. swaying/riding
- E. unraveling/staggering

28) Which of the following combination of connector's arrangement makes the paragraph meaningful?

- A. bcda
- B. cbad
- C. dcab
- D. **cdba**
- E. bdac

29) Which of the following may fill the blank given (3)?

- A. **desperate/scandalous**
- B. hopeful/contented
- C. boast/secure
- D. impetuous/moderate

E. Composed/disdain

Section - Decision Making

Q.1 There are many factors which affect the overall process of decision making, in the same regard, which of the following is an example of Individual factors of decision making?

- A. Organisation Goals and Policies
- B. Past Experiences**
- C. Group Think
- D. Commitment to the organization
- E. Organisation Hierarchy

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Past Experience: A decision maker's experience provides him guidance for decision making. It helps to answer the question **involving 'what to do in a particular situation'**. But while using experience in decision making, one must evaluate whether the experience is relevant for the **situation under which the decision is being made**. A manager should use experience but need not be blindly bound by it.

Q.2 In the decision-making parlance, when decision maker deals in creation of some new products and he deals with new ideas, new method or new product/service, this process is called as _____.

- A. Standard Operating Decisions
- B. Critical thinking
- C. Creativity**
- D. Routine Decisions
- E. None of Above

Answer: (C) Creativity

Explanation

Creativity improves **the quality of decisions**. It increases the scope of alternatives to be considered for problem-solving. It is essential **to deal with problems** which are non-repetitive and novel as such **problems cannot be solved by pre-defined solutions**. They require imaginative thinking for their solution.

Q.3 _____ can be defined as measuring your performance against that of best-in-class companies, determining how the best-in-class achieve those performance levels, and

using the information as the basis for your own company's targets, strategies, and implementation.

- A. Inventory Control
- B. Quality Control
- C. Decision Standards
- D. Benchmarking**
- E. None of the above

Answer: (D)

Explanation

Benchmarking is a popular method for developing requirements and setting goals. In more conventional terms, **benchmarking can be defined as measuring your performance against that of best-in-class companies**, determining how the best-in-class achieve those performance levels, and using the information as the basis for your own company's targets, strategies, and implementation. **Benchmarking involves research into the best practices at the industry, firm, or process level. Benchmarking goes beyond a determination of the industry standard.** it breaks the firm's activities down to process operations and looks for the best-in-class for a particular operation.

Q.4 In the decision-making context, a _____ causes individuals to overestimate the quality of decisions that had positive outcomes and underestimate the quality of decisions that had negative outcomes

- A. Hindsight Bias**
- B. Confirmative Bias
- C. Conjoint Bias
- D. Analysis Bias
- E. None of the above

Answer: (A) Hindsight Bias

Explanation

A hindsight bias causes individuals to overestimate the quality of decisions that had positive outcomes and underestimate the quality of decisions that had negative outcomes.

Q.5 Communication is one of the most essential skills that a business leader needs to master to be successful. In the same regard, which of the following is the result of effective communication?

- A. Implementing the required changes**
- B. Increases the conflict

- C. Delay in decisions
- D. Wastage of time
- E. None of the above

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Communication is the sending and receiving of information and it can be one-on-one or between groups of people and can be face-to-face or through communication devices. Communication has been found to be the determinant factor of success in **the implementation of required change.**

Q.6 There are many biasness in decision making, in the same regard, identify the biasness in decision making wherein the decision maker tends to gather facts that support certain conclusions but disregard other facts that support different conclusion

- A. Hindsight Bias
- B. Confirmative Bias**
- C. Conjoint Bias
- D. Analysis Bias
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Selective search for evidence (also known as confirmation bias): People tend to be willing to gather facts that support certain conclusions but disregard other facts that support different conclusion.

Q.7 _____ is a universal and prevalent cognitive bias affecting decision making process and such bias increased the tendency of people to have excessive trust in their abilities, knowledge, and ideas

- A. Overconfidence**
- B. Overthinking
- C. Choice-supportive bias
- D. Primacy Effect
- E. None of the above

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Overconfidence bias refers to the tendency of people to have excessive confidence in their abilities, knowledge, and ideas. It is an example of a cognitive bias affecting the success in the life of people.

It can happen irrespective of gender, age, experience, or field of knowledge. The overconfidence level in individuals may vary. **Some people have more of it, and some have less of it. For example, a significant portion of Americans thinks they** have above-average intelligence. They demonstrate overconfidence in their knowledge and abilities.

Q.8 In mechanistic decision-making, decisions are made with rapid reaction to known situations as well as to situations that are nearly like known situations. In the same regard, which of the following techniques or method will help making mechanistic decision?

- A. Scientific techniques like PERT and CPM
- B. Decisions are made only with future outcomes in mind.
- C. Groupthink
- D. Standard Operating Procedures**
- E. None of the above

Answer: (D)

Explanation

A standard operating procedure, or SOP, is a set of detailed step-by-step instructions that describe how to carry out any given process.

Two major benefits of using a standard operating procedure include consistency and a decrease in the number of errors made and SOPs are very helpful in making mechanistic decision.

Q.9 _____ is a human behaviour pattern in which an individual or group facing increasingly negative outcomes from a decision, action, or investment nevertheless continue the behaviour instead of altering course.

- A. Attribution asymmetry
- B. Optimism bias
- C. Escalation of commitment**
- D. Primacy Effect
- E. None of the above

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Escalation of commitment refers to the psychological condition whereby people continue to support or believe in something that is repetitively failing. In managerial decision-making

escalation of commitment can refer to either continuing with a failed project. It may also refer to overestimating one's own managerial capacity or ability.

This can be where you have an emotional, psychological, or financial investment that may be failing and has led to an irrational compulsion to stick with it or even escalate your commitment.

Q.10 In the decision-making process, we use many quantitative tools, in the same regard, identify one quantitative tool from the below given options, wherein diagrams and arrows are used to arrive at a decision.

- A. Decision Tree
- B. Flowchart**
- C. Affinity Diagrams
- D. Conjoint Analysis
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B) Flowchart

Explanation

A flowchart is a type of diagram that represents a workflow or process. A flowchart can also be defined as a diagrammatic representation of an algorithm, a step-by-step approach to solving a task. The flowchart **shows the steps as boxes of various kinds, and their order by connecting the boxes with arrows.**

Section - Computer Knowledge

Q.1 Which of the following shortcut key will be used to Bold the Text in MS Word?

- A. Ctrl + O
- B. Ctrl + B**
- C. Ctrl + Z
- D. Ctrl + C
- E. Ctrl + A

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Ctrl + B is used to Bold the Text in MS Word.

Q.2 Which of the following shortcut key will be used for Center Alignment in MS Word?

- A. Ctrl + O
- B. Ctrl + B

- C. Ctrl + Z
- D. Ctrl + E**
- E. Ctrl + A

Answer: (D)

Explanation

Ctrl + E will be used for Center Alignment in MS Word

Q.3 Which of the following statements regarding Hyperlink is false?

- A. Hyper-link is an image or portion of text on a web page that is linked to another web page.
- B. By default, Hyper-link are represented in blue text.
- C. By default, all Hyper-links are represented in Bold font**
- D. By default, when Word formats a hyperlink, the hyperlink appears blue with a blue underline
- E. None of the above

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Hyperlink is an image or portion of text on a web page that is linked to another web page, and by default, when Word formats a hyperlink, the hyperlink appears blue with a blue underline. **Hence statement C is incorrect.**

Q.4 In the computer parlance, what is full form of LCD?

- A. Liquid Crystal Display.**
- B. Liquid Crisil Display.
- C. Liquified Crystal Display.
- D. Liquid Crystal Diode
- E. None of the above

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) is a flat panel display technology that uses liquid crystals to produce an image on the screen

Q.5 In MS Excel 2013, what is the key combination for going to the last box of the current row?

- A. Ctrl + Enter
- B. Ctrl + Start

- C. Ctrl + Tab
- D. Ctrl + End**
- E. None of the above

Answer: (D)

Ctrl + End is used to reach to the last box of the current row

Q.6) Which of the following sign appears in MS- excel that says the results are too long to fit in the cell?

- A. *****
- B. #####**
- C. @@@@
- D. \$\$\$\$\$\$
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B)

Explanation

is sign which appears in MS- excel, when the results are too long to fit in the cell

Q.7 Read the following statements regarding RAM And ROM, thereafter, select the right code

I - RAM Is a memory which is volatile in Nature

II – ROM is a memory which is non-volatile in nature

III – ROM is Temporary Memory

- A. Only Statement I and II are correct**
- B. Only Statement I and III are correct
- C. Only Statement I is correct
- D. Only Statement II is correct
- E. None of the above

Answer: (A)

Random Access Memory (RAM)

RAM performs both read and writes operations on memory. It stores data for temporally. If power failures happened in systems during memory access, then you will lose your data permanently. So, RAM is a volatile memory.

Read Only Memory (ROM)

ROM is the memory from which we can only read but cannot write on it. This type of memory is non-volatile. The information is stored permanently in such memories during manufacture. A ROM stores such instructions that are required to start a computer.

Q.8 Which of the following is the first computer virus?

- A. Trojan Horses
- B. Creepers
- C. Cavity Virus
- D. Worm
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B)

Explanation

VIRUS stands for Vital Information Resource Under Siege. It is a software program that affects the system to corrupt the files in the form of executable files. **The first computer virus is creepers and was developed in 1986.**

Q.9 Which of the following is highest unit of memory?

- A. Petabyte
- B. Terabyte
- C. Kilobyte
- D. Megabyte
- E. Gigabyte

Answer: (A)

Explanation:

1 Petabyte (PB) = 1,024 Terabyte (TB), therefore the correct answer will be option A.

Q.10 Which of the following the short-cut key for inserting hyperlink?

- A. Ctrl + K
- B. Ctrl + B
- C. Ctrl + Z
- D. Ctrl + C
- E. Ctrl + A

Answer: (A)

Explanation: Ctrl + K is used to enter hyperlink.

Q.11 Which of the following short-cut key for Warm Boot?

- A. Ctrl + Alt + O
- B. Ctrl + Alt + Z
- C. Ctrl + Alt + Space
- D. Ctrl + Alt + Enter
- E. Ctrl + Alt + delete

Answer: (E)

Explanation:

On a computer running Microsoft Windows, a warm boot can be accomplished by pressing the Ctrl + Alt + Delete keys simultaneously or by selecting a restart option within Windows. A warm boot is faster than turning a computer off, waiting, and then turning it back on again (cold boot). It is done when your computer needs to restart, and you plan on continuing to use the computer.

Q.12 Which of the following options, helps the user of computer to transfer data packets over the network?

- A. Protocols
- B. Memory
- C. Frigates
- D. Hub
- E. None of the above

Answer: (A)

Explanation:

A network protocol is an established set of rules that determine how data is transmitted between different devices in the same network.

Q.13 _____ are text files with small pieces of data, like a username and password, that are used to identify your computer as you use a computer network.

- A. Cache
- B. Hub
- C. Bus
- D. Cookies
- E. None of the above

Answer: (D)

A cookie on a computer is a small file containing data on your internet browsing habits to create a more personalized experience on websites.

Q.14 The cache memory is one of the fastest memories. It is stored in which of the following types of RAM?

- A. Dynamic RAM
- B. Static RAM
- C. Synchronous Dynamic RAM
- D. Erasable RAM
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B)

Cache memory is a type of computer memory for temporary storage of important, frequently accessed information. Reading from and writing to cache memory is much faster than other forms of data storage and Cache memory is stored in the Static RAM or SRAM.

Q.15 Under MS Excel, if you want to select the entire column in one go, then which of following short-cut will be used?

- A. Ctrl + Alt + O
- B. Ctrl + Windows
- C. Ctrl + Space bar
- D. Ctrl + Enter
- E. None of the above

Answer: (C)

Ctrl + Space bar is used in the MS Excel to select all the columns in one go.

Q.16 _____ is the intangible part of the computer, which helps the computer to run smoothly.

Options:

- A. Hardware
- B. Software
- C. Adware
- D. Firewall
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B)

Software is a set of instructions, data or programs used to operate computers and execute specific tasks. Software of compute are intangible because the computer user cannot touch or see them physically.

Q.17 Which of the following is the first Text web browser?

- A. Windows OS
- B. Safari
- C. Ubuntu
- D. Lynx
- E. None of the above

Answer: (D)

In the history of computer, it all starts in **1992 with Lynx, the world's first web browser**, a simple, text-based web browser with no graphics.

Q.18 Time taken by computer to process the given set of instructions is called as _____.

- A. Execution Time
- B. Process Time
- C. Batch Time
- D. Command time
- E. None of the above

Answer: (A)

Execution time is also called as CPU Time of a given task. It is defined as the time spent by the system executing that task, including the time spent executing run-time or system services on its behalf.

Q.19 While using MS Excel, "Ctrl + ;" will help the computer to _____

- A. Enter the current Time
- B. Enter the current Date
- C. Enter the current Date and Time
- D. Enter a hyper link
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B)

Ctrl + ; (semicolon) will help the user to enter the current date in the cell.

Q.20 Which of the following shortcut will help the user to open a help dialogue box in the MS word?

- A. Press F1
- B. Press F2
- C. Press F3
- D. Press F4
- E. None of the above

Answer: (A)

The F1 key is a function key found at the top of almost all computer keyboards. **The key is most often used to open the help for the operating system or the active running program.**

Merit Section – GA + ESI + ARD

Q.1) Recently (May 2022), the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) has elected which of the following countries to replace Russia in the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC)?

- A. Finland
- B. Norway
- C. Czech Republic
- D. Denmark
- E. Switzerland

Answer: (C) Czech Republic

Explanation:

1.181 Czech Republic to Replace Russia on UN Human Rights Council

- Recently, the U.N. General Assembly (UNGA) elected Czech Republic to replace Russia in the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) through voting process.

Q.2 What is the name of third India-Bangladesh passenger train that is set to run from New Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) to Dhaka Cantonment Railway Station (Bangladesh)?

- A. Samjhauta Express
- B. Sadhavna Express
- C. Maitri Express
- D. Mitali Express
- E. Bandhan Express

Answer: (D) Mitali Express

Explanation:

1.73 Third India-Bangladesh passenger train – Mitali Express

- Mitali Express, the third India-Bangladesh Passenger Train, is set to run from **New Jalpaiguri, West Bengal** to **Dhaka Cantonment Railway Station, Bangladesh**, to cover **513km** of journey.
- This train is an addition to already established 2 passenger train services namely, **Kolkata-Dhaka-Kolkata Maitree Express** and **Kolkata-Khulna-Kolkata Bandhan Express**.

Q.3) Which of the following nations has recently (August 2022) launched its first moon mission named ‘Danuri’?

- A. China
- B. North Korea
- C. Vietnam
- D. Hong Kong
- E. South Korea**

Answer: (E) South Korea

Explanation:

1.266 South Korea launches first Moon mission

- **South Korea** launched its maiden spacecraft to the moon to test South Korea’s lunar spacecraft technology.
- The **Korea Pathfinder Lunar Orbiter** (named Danuri), was launched from **SpaceX Falcon-9 rocket** in **Florida**.

Q.4) Who is known as the ‘Warren Buffett’ of India?

- A. Gautam Adani
- B. Rakesh Jhunjhunwala**
- C. Mukesh Ambani
- D. Ajay Piramal
- E. Kumar Mangalam Birla

Answer: (B) Rakesh Jhunjhunwala

Explanation:

Rakesh Jhunjhunwala passes away

- He was famously referred to as the “Big Bull of Dalal Street”, “King of Bull Market”.
- He was also known as **India’s Warren Buffett**.



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Q.5) Recently (July 2022), the logo of Prasar Bharti was changed. In the new logo, the elements in the central circle and map of India signify the service of trust, security and _____ for the common man.

- A. Hope
- B. Inspiration
- C. Perfection**
- D. Information
- E. Courage

Answer: (C) Perfection

Explanation:

India’s Public Service Broadcaster Launches New Logo

Posted On: 11 JUL 2022 8:30PM by PIB Delhi

The new logo of Prasar Bharti is replete with rich meaning. In the new logo symbol for Prasar Bharati, an autonomous statutory body under the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, **the elements in the central circle and map of India signify the service of trust, security, and perfection** for the common man. The organization started as All India Radio (AIR) in the past and Doordarshan (DD) was born to cater television services later and finally came Prasar Bharati (PB) by enactment of an act by the parliament, which is visualized in the logo identity as emerging and evolving from the centre.

Q.6) Recently (July 2022), which two Indian places/states have been added to the list of World’s 50 extraordinary destinations released by TIME magazine?

- A. Pune, Bhubaneswar
- B. Rajasthan, Panipat
- C. Bengaluru, Kakinada
- D. Ahmedabad, Kerala**
- E. Kolkata, Indore

Answer: (D) Ahmedabad, Kerala

Explanation:

1.78 Ahmedabad included in Time Magazine's World's 50 Greatest Places of 2022

- India's first UNESCO World Heritage City, Ahmedabad, Gujarat has been included in the list of the 'World's 50 Greatest Places of 2022' by Time Magazine.

Q.7) Recently (July 2022), the James Webb telescope launched by _____ has discovered the 4.6-billion-year-old galaxy cluster named SMACS 0723?

- A. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)**
- B. European Space Agency (ESA)
- C. Canadian Space Agency (CSA)
- D. Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)
- E. ROSCOMOS

Answer: (A) National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

Explanation:

1.284 NASA' detects water on distant planet orbiting sun-like star

- NASA's James Webb Space Telescope has detected signs of water, along with evidence for clouds and haze, in the atmosphere of a hot, puffy gas giant planet orbiting a Sun-like star over a thousand light years away

Q.8) 'House of Lords' and 'House of Commons' are the part of which nation's parliament system?

- A. United States
- B. Canada
- C. France
- D. Italy
- E. United Kingdom**

Answer: (E) United Kingdom

Explanation: House of Lords and House of Commons are the part of United Kingdom's parliament system.

Q.9) Which of the following actors has written the book titled "Soul Curry for You and Me: An Empowering Philosophy that Can Enrich Your Life"?

- A. Dilip Kumar
- B. Amitabh Bachchan**
- C. Anupam Kher
- D. Paresh Rawal
- E. Shah Rukh Khan

Answer: (B) Amitabh Bachchan

Explanation: 'Soul Curry for You and Me' book has been authored by Amitabh Bachhan.

Q.10) Recently (August 2022), Lok Sabha passed the Central Universities (Amendment), Bill 2022 for conversion of the National Rail and Transportation Institute (NRTI) - Vadodara, into which of the following University?

- A. Vishva Bharti University
- B. Gati Shakti Vishvavidyalaya**
- C. Nalanda University
- D. Gujarat Transportation University
- E. Vadodara University

Answer: (B) Gati Shakti Vishvavidyalaya

Explanation:

2.17 Central Universities (Amendment), Bill 2022

- Recently, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha passed the Central Universities (Amendment), Bill 2022.
- **Aim:** For conversion of the **National Rail and Transportation Institute (NRTI), Vadodara, Gujarat**, a Deemed to be University into **Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya (GSV)**, a Central University.
- It will produce a talented, highly skilled, and dedicated cadre that will contribute to the development of **India's transport sector (All Modes)**.
- This university will be conducted by the **Railway Ministry** and coordinated under the **Nation Education Policy of the Education Ministry**.

Q.11) Atlantic Ocean is the second largest ocean in the world, only after the 'Pacific Ocean'. How much percentage of Earth's surface area is covered by the Atlantic Ocean?

- A. 15%
- B. 18%
- C. 20%**
- D. 25%
- E. 30%

Answer: (C) 20%

Explanation: Atlantic Ocean covers 20% of the total Earth's surface area.

Q.12) Recently (July 2022), INS Tarkash had visited which South African Country to take part in the Maritime Partnership Exercise?

- A. Namibia
- B. Ghana
- C. Djibouti

D. Sudan

E. South Africa

Answer: (D) Sudan

Explanation:

1.296 INS Tarkash visits Djibouti, to participate in maritime partnership exercise with Sudan Navy

- Indian Navy's stealth frigate Indian Naval Ship (INS) Tarkash, visited Djibouti as part of long-range overseas deployment followed by Maritime Partnership Exercise with Sudan Navy ships Almazz (PC 411) and Nimer (PC 413) in the Red Sea.
- The ship is on a deployment to Rio de Janerio, Brazil, which is intended to coincide with the Indian Independence Day.

Q.13 Recently (July 2022), Russian journalist 'Dmitry Muratov' has auctioned off to raise money for Ukrainian child refugees. He was conferred Nobel Prize for the year 2021 under which category?

A. Physics

B. Economics

C. Peace

D. Literature

E. Chemistry

Answer: (C) Peace

Q.14) Which of the following is India's first elevated urban expressway?

A. Pune Expressway

B. Dwarka Expressway

C. Ahmedabad Expressway

D. Bundelkhand Expressway

E. Bengaluru Expressway

Answer: (B) Dwarka Expressway

Explanation:

1.67 Dwarka expressway being developed as India's first elevated urban expressway

- Dwarka Expressway, also known as the Northern Peripheral Road in Haryana portion, is being developed as the first elevated urban expressway in India.
- The Expressway is to connect Dwarka, Delhi to Gurugram, Haryana, being developed at a total cost of Rs 9,000 Crore with total length of 29 km.

Q.15) Indian weightlifter Mirabai Chanu has bagged the Gold Medal in Common-Wealth Games 2022 under which category?

- A. 44 kg
- B. 46 kg
- C. 49 kg**
- D. 52 kg
- E. 54 kg

Answer: (C) 49 kg

Explanation:

India's performance in CWG 2022:					
S.No	Athlete/Team	Medal	Event/Category	Sport	Miscellaneous
1	<u>Sanket Sargar</u>	Silver	Men's 55kg	Weightlifting	Gold: Mohammad Aniq Bin Kasdan (Malaysia)
2	<u>Gururaja Poojary</u>	Bronze	Men's 61kg	Weightlifting	Defeated Youri Simard (Canada) to win Bronze.
3	<u>Mirabai Chanbu</u>	Gold	Women's 49kg	Weightlifting	Won India's first gold medal at CWG 2022. Silver: Marie Hanitra Roilya Ranaivosoa (Mauritius)

Q.16) Reserve Bank of India has allowed the non-resident Indians to pay their utility bills in India directly through the Bharat Bill Pay System. Which of the following organization operates the 'Bharat Bill Payment System'?

- A. UIDAI
- B. NPCI**
- C. SBI
- D. RBI
- E. SEBI

Answer: (B) National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)

Explanation: Bharat Bill Payment System is being operated by the **National Payment Corporation of India.**

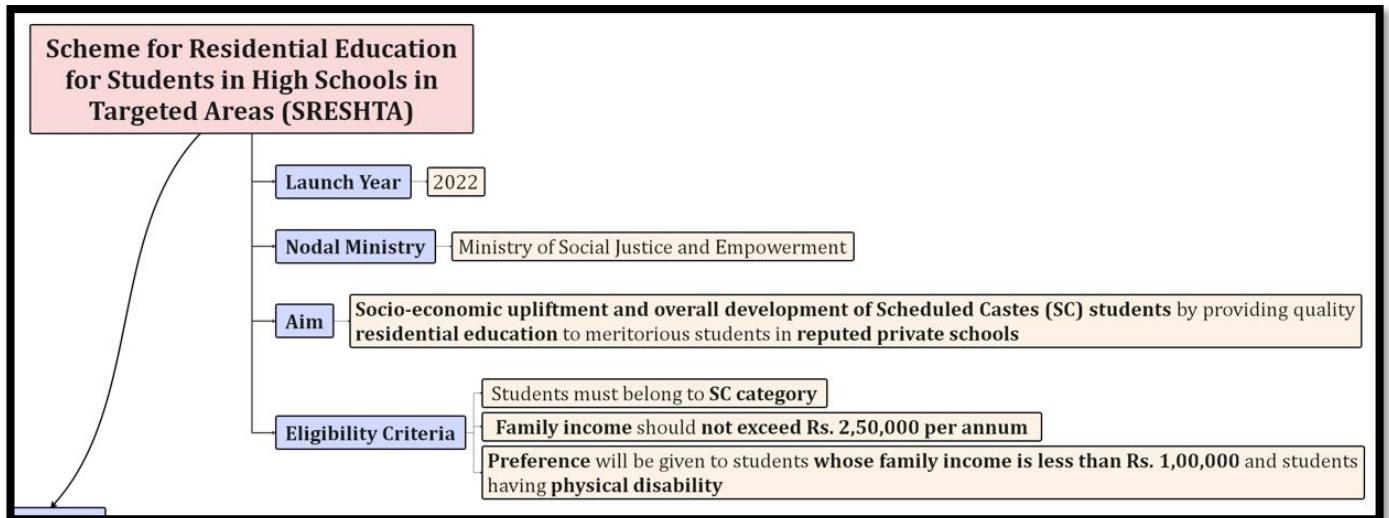
Q.17) What is the maximum parental income per annum to be eligible under the SHRESHTA (Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas) scheme?

- A. Rs. 1.5 Lakh
- B. Rs. 2.0 Lakh
- C. Rs. 2.5 Lakh
- D. Rs. 3.0 Lakh

E. Rs. 5.0 Lakh

Answer: (C) Rs. 2.5 Lakh

Explanation:



Q.18 Vembannur wetland has recently (August 2022) been declared a Ramsar site. It is situated in which of the following state?

A. Tamil Nadu

B. Andhra Pradesh

C. Telangana

D. Karnataka

E. Kerala

Answer: (A) Tamil Nadu

Explanation:

2.37 India adds 10 more wetlands

- Recently, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has informed that India adds **10** more wetlands designated as **Ramsar sites** to make total **64** sites.

Key Details

- These 64 sites now cover an area of **12,50,361 Ha** in the country. (**1,51,842.41 Ha** of **10 new sites**).
- The **10 new sites** include: **Six sites** in **Tamil Nadu** and **One each** in **Goa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha**.
- Name of 10 new sites are:
 - o **Tamil Nadu**: Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary, Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve, Vembannur Wetland Complex, Vellore Bird Sanctuary, Vedanthalangal Bird Sanctuary, Udhayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary.

Q.19 International literacy day was declared at the 14th session of UNESCO's General Conference in October 1966. It is celebrated on which of the following day?

- A. 31st October
- B. 14th August
- C. 28th November
- D. 24th December
- E. 8th September

Answer: (E) 8th September

Explanation:

8th of September was declared by **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)** as

- **International Literacy Day** to remind the **international community** of the importance of literacy for individuals, communities and societies, and the need for intensified efforts towards more literate societies.

Q.20 The maritime boundary between India and Maldives is known as _____.

- A. Seven Degree Channel
- B. Eight Degree Channel
- C. Nine Degree Channel
- D. Twelve Degree Channel
- E. Eighteen Degree Channel

Answer: (B) Eight Degree Channel

Explanation:

Maritime boundary between Maldives and India is known as '**Eight Degree Channel**'.

Analysis

General Awareness

- Majority of questions asked in the GA section was from the past three months and were easy to moderate in nature, depending on the level of preparation.
- The static questions asked in the examination were moderate to difficult in nature and students are advised to skip these questions.
- There was one question from the Government Schemes in the general awareness section which was easy in nature.

Question	Static or Current	Difficulty Level
1.	CURRENT	EASY
2.	CURRENT	EASY
3.	CURRENT	EASY
4.	CURRENT	EASY
5.	CURRENT	DIFFICULT
6.	CURRENT	EASY
7.	CURRENT	EASY
8.	STATIC	MODERATE
9.	CURRENT	DIFFICULT
10.	CURRENT	EASY
11.	STATIC	DIFFICULT
12.	CURRENT	MODERATE
13.	CURRENT	MODERATE
14.	CURRENT	EASY
15.	CURRENT	MODERATE
16.	CURRENT	EASY
17.	CURRENT	EASY
18.	CURRENT	MODERATE
19.	CURRENT	MODERATE
20.	STATIC	DIFFICULT

Section - Economics and Social Issues

Q.1) As per the recent Monetary Policy Committee meeting, the CPI inflation eased to 7% (year-on-year) during May-June 2022 from 7.8% in April, although it persists above the upper tolerance band. What is the Upper Tolerance limit of Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation?

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 marker**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **ESI Current Affairs**

- A. 2%
- B. 4%
- C. 6%**
- D. 5%
- E. 7%

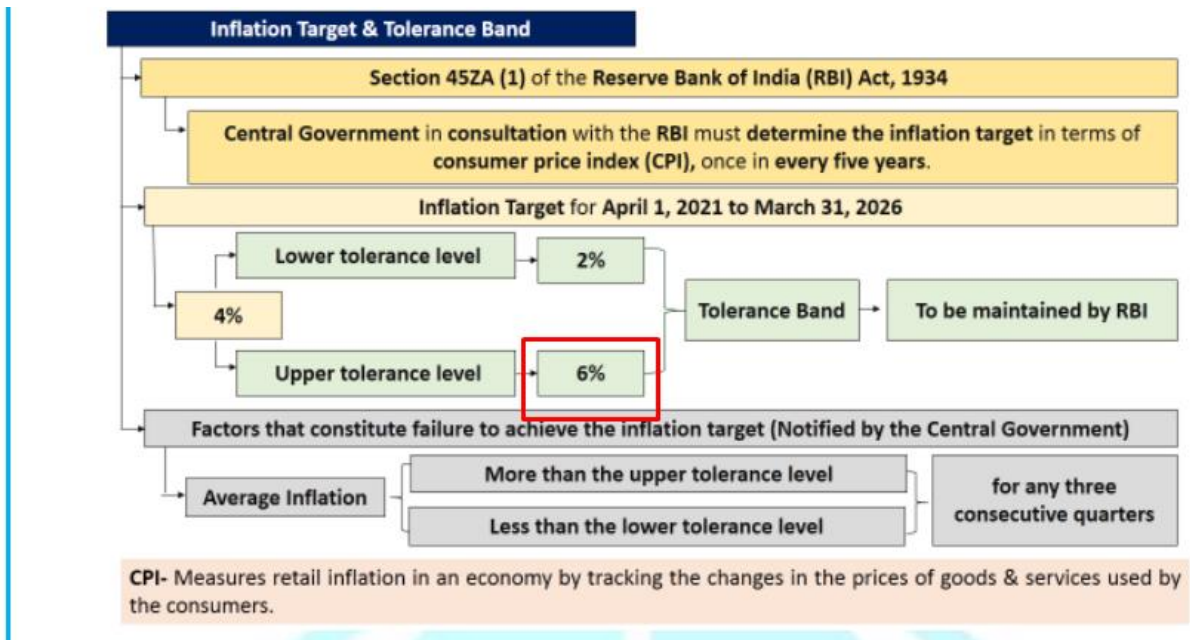
Answer: (C) 6%.

Explanation:

2.246 Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012=100 for Rural, Urban and Combined for June 2022

- Recently, the National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has released the **All India Consumer Price Index (CPI)** based inflation and corresponding Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) for Rural (R), Urban (U) and Combined (C) for **June 2022** (Provisional).
- **All India Inflation rates (%) based on CPI (General) and CFPI**

Indices	Jun. 2022 (Prov.)			Jun. 2021		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
CPI (General)/ Retail Inflation	7.09	6.92	7.01	6.16	6.37	6.26
CFPI	7.61	8.04	7.75	5.02	5.42	5.15



Q.2) As per the Census of 2011, what percent of the total population is employed under the agriculture sector?

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**
 1 marker or 2 marker – **1 Marker**
 ESI or ARD – **ARD**
 Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
 Topic – **Reports & Indices**

- A. 36.6%
- B. 45.7%
- C. 49.4%
- D. 54.6%**
- E. 58.0%

Answer: D. 54.6%

Explanation:

Highlights of Annual Report of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare (2019-20)
For IBPS AFO & NABARD Gr A/B 2020-21

Highlights

Overview of Indian economy

- Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. **54.6% of the total workforce** in the country is engaged in agricultural and allied sector activities (Census 2011) and accounts for 16.5% of the country's Gross Value Added (GVA) for the year 2019-20 (at current prices).

Table 1: GVA of Agriculture and Allied Sectors & its percentage share

Items	(Rs. in Crore)					
	Years					
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18@	2018-19**	2019-20***
GVA in Agriculture and Allied Sectors	20,93,612	22,27,533	24,96,358	26,70,147	27,75,852	30,47,187
Per cent to total GVA	18.2%	17.7%	17.9%	17.2%	16.1%	16.5%

Q.3) Under which Article of the constitution, the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want?

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 Marker**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **ESI Static**

- Article 38
- Article 39
- Article 40
- Article 41**
- Article 46

Answer: D. Article 41

Explanation:

3.3 List of DPSPs under Indian Constitution

Article 36: Defines State as same as Article 12 unless the context otherwise defines.

Article 37: Application of the Principles contained in this part.

Article 38: It authorizes the state to secure a social order for the promotion of the welfare of people.

Article 39: Certain principles of policies to be followed by the state.

Article 39A: Equal justice and free legal aid.

Article 40: Organization of village panchayats.

Article 41: Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases.

Article 42: Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity leaves.

Article 43: Living wage etc. for workers.

Article 43-A: Participation of workers in management of industries.

Article 43-B: Promotion of cooperative societies.

Article 44: Uniform civil code for the citizens.

Article 45: Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years.

Article 46: Promotion of education and economic interests of SC, ST, and other weaker sections.

Article 47: Duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.

Article 48: Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry.

Article 48-A: Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife.

Article 49: Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance.

Article 50: Separation of judiciary from the executive.

Q.4) Under which Article of the constitution, the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or any of them that this article promotes Prohibition to discrimination?

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **ESI Static**

- A. Article 5
- B. Article 7
- C. Article 17
- D. Article 15**
- E. Article 21

Answer: D. Article 15

Explanation:

2.2 Classification of Fundamental Rights as incorporated in the Constitution of India

Category	Consists of
1. Right to equality (Articles 14 - 18)	(a) Equality before law and equal protection of laws (Article 14)
	(b) Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15).
	(c) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16)
	(d) Abolition of untouchability and prohibition of its practice (Article 17)
	(e) Abolition of titles except military and academic (Article 18)
2. Right to freedom (Articles 19 - 22)	(a) Protection of six rights in respect of: (i) speech and expression, (ii) assembly, (iii) association (iv) movement (v) residence and (vi) profession (Article 19).
	(b) Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20).
	(c) Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21).
	(d) Right to elementary education (Article 21 A).
	Added by 86th Amendment Act, 2002 (e) protection against arrest and detention in certain cases (Article 22)
3. Right against exploitation (Articles 23 - 24)	(a) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labor (Article 23).
	(b) Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc. (Article 24).
4. Right to freedom of religion (Article 25 - 28)	(a) Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion (Article 25).
	(b) Freedom to manage religious affairs (Article 26).
	(c) Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion (Article 27).
	(d) Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions (Article 28).
5. Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29 - 30)	(a) Protection of language, script and culture of minorities (Article 29).
	(b) Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Article 30).
6. Right to constitutional remedies (Article 32)	Right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of fundamental rights including the writs of (i) Habeas corpus, (ii) Mandamus, (iii) Prohibition, (iv) Certiorari, and (v) Quo warranto (Article 32). These writs are discussed below.

Q.5) As per the Census of 2011, what is the percentage of the rural population with respect to the total population?

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**


Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **Reports & Indices**

- A. 31.16%
- B. 27.3%
- C. 72.7%
- D. 68.84%**
- E. 43.43%

Answer: D. 68.84%

Explanation:




Q.61 EduTap

As per Census, 2011, how much population lives in rural areas?

- [A] 70.2 crore
- [B] 73.4 crore
- [C] 83.3 crore
- [D] 77.9 crore
- [E] 87 crore

Answer: Option C

Of the 121 crore Indians, 83.3 crore (68.84%) live in rural areas while 37.7 crore stay in urban areas.

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Q.6) Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan is a voluntary and contributory Pension Scheme for Unorganized Workers for entry age of 18 to 40 years with monthly income of Rs.15000 or less. Which among the following is the pension fund manager for Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan Yojana?

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **Government Schemes**

- A. **Life Insurance Corporation**
- B. State Bank of India
- C. New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
- D. National Insurance Company Limited
- E. General Insurance Corporation of India Limited

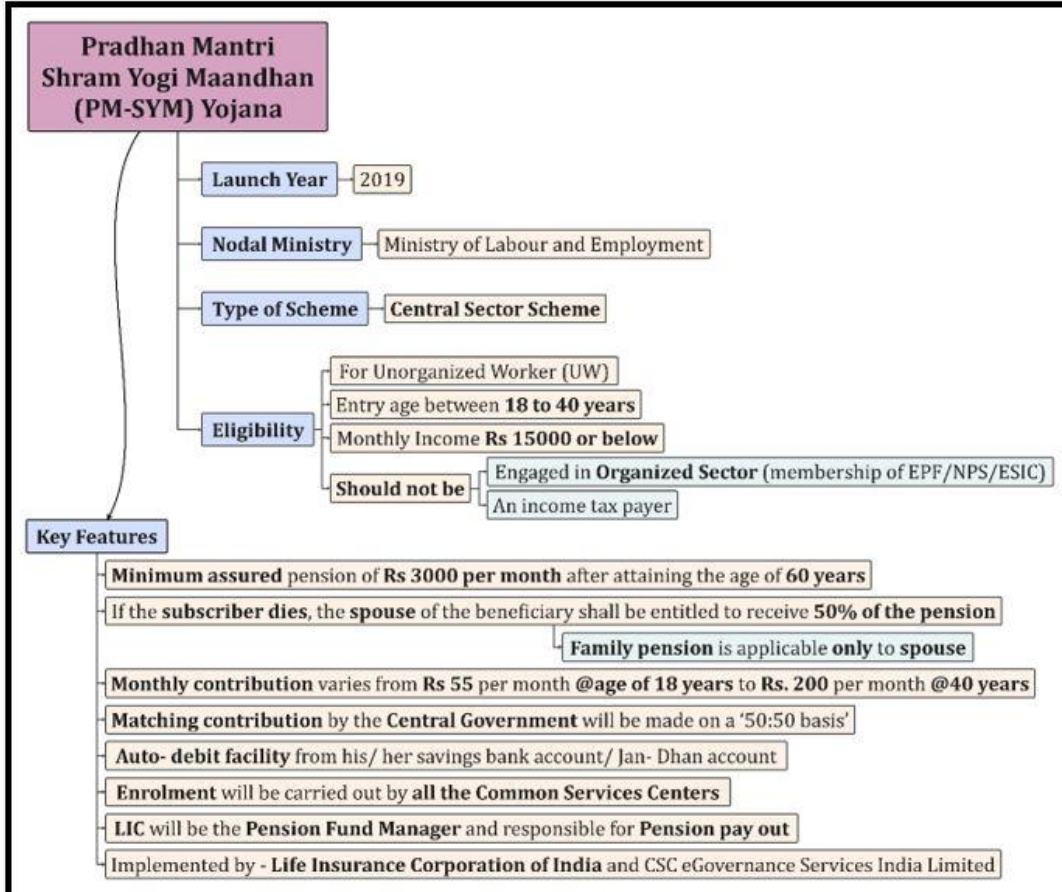
Answer: A. Life Insurance Corporation

Explanation:

1.6 Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojana (PM-SYM)

What's in News?

- Recently, PM-SYM scheme was mentioned by Minister of State for Labour & Employment in a written reply in Rajya Sabha.



Q.7) Which one of the following ministries is implementing the “Azadi Se Antyodaya Tak”, a 90-day campaign with a mission to saturate 75 Districts across 28 States/UTs with beneficiary schemes of 09 central ministries?

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

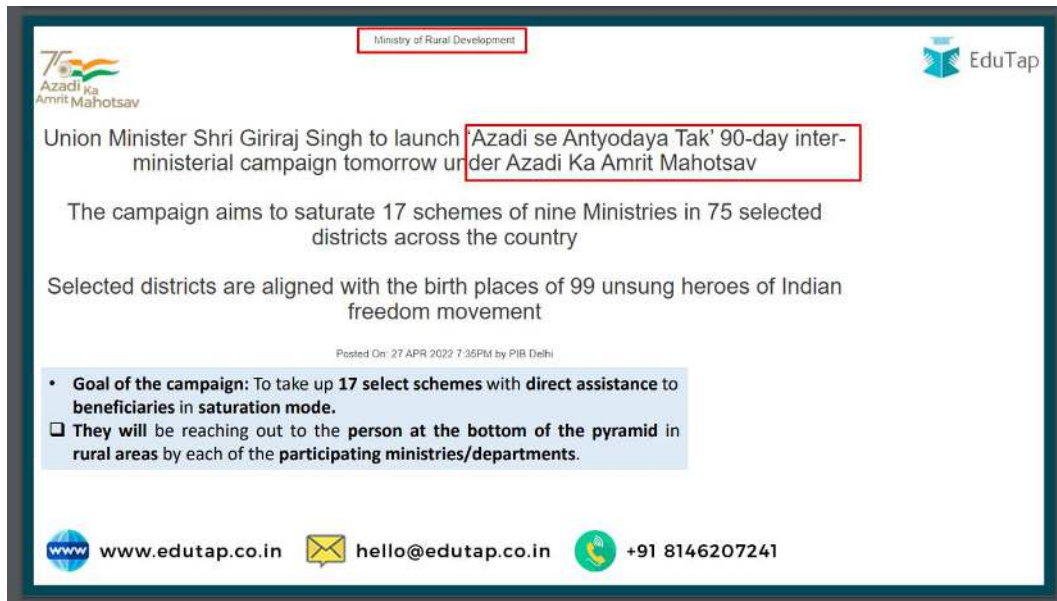
Topic – **Poverty Alleviation**

Options:

- A. Ministry of Rural Development
- B. Ministry of Home Affairs
- C. Ministry of External Affairs
- D. Ministry of Minority Affairs
- E. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Answer: A. Ministry of Rural Development

Explanation:



75 Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

Ministry of Rural Development

Union Minister Shri Giriraj Singh to launch 'Azadi se Antyodaya Tak' 90-day inter-ministerial campaign tomorrow under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

The campaign aims to saturate 17 schemes of nine Ministries in 75 selected districts across the country

Selected districts are aligned with the birth places of 99 unsung heroes of Indian freedom movement

Posted On: 27 APR 2022 7:35PM by PIB Delhi

- **Goal of the campaign:** To take up 17 select schemes with direct assistance to beneficiaries in saturation mode.
- They will be reaching out to the person at the bottom of the pyramid in rural areas by each of the participating ministries/departments.

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Q.8) The Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) has been launched to provide life insurance security to the poor and low-income section of the society. Recently (May 2022), the premium under PMJJBY has been enhanced from Rs 330 to ____.

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **Government Schemes**

Options:

- A. Rs 360
- B. Rs 396
- C. Rs 410
- D. Rs 436**
- E. Rs 464

Answer: D. Rs 436

Explanation:

1.12 Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)

What's in News

- Recently, first ever revision of premium rates of PMJJBY has been done in order to make it economically viable with effect w.e.f. 1st June 2022.
- Revised premium** under PMJJBY **stands at Rs. 436** from earlier Rs. 330.
- Number of **active subscribers** enrolled under PMJJBY are **6.4 crore**.

Q.9) Which among the following is not the component under Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) Yojana?

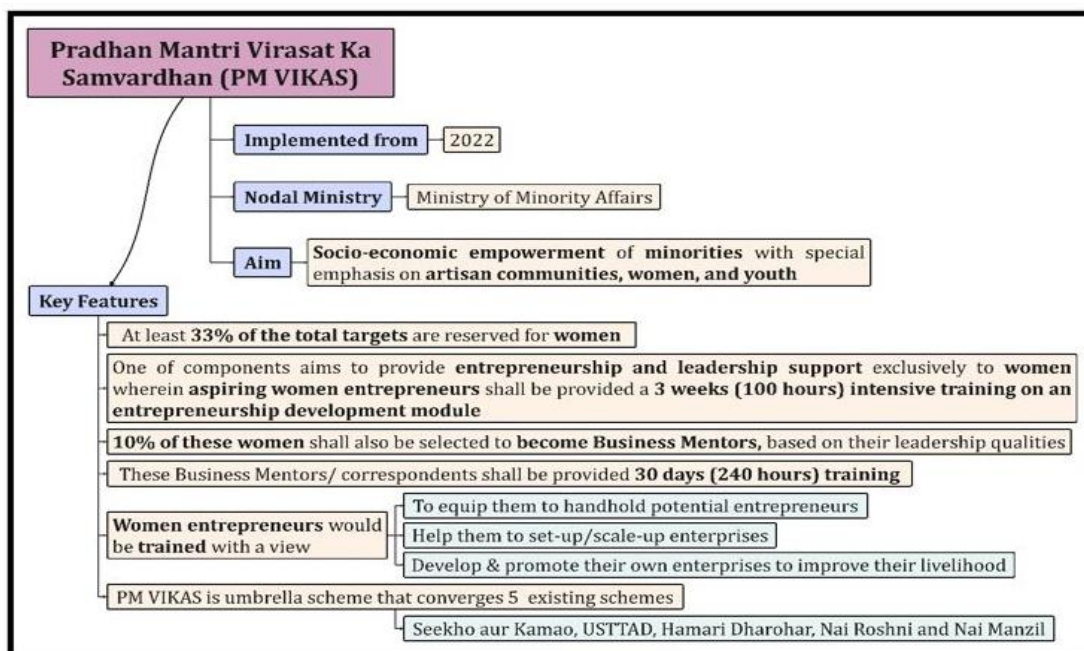
Static or Current – **Current Affairs**
 1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
 ESI or ARD – **ESI**
 Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
 Topic – **Government Schemes**

Options:

- A. USTTAD
- B. Hamari Dharohar
- C. Nai Roshni
- D. SATAT**
- E. Seekho aur Kamao

Answer: D. SATAT

Explanation:



Q.10) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the Central Sector Scheme Atal Vayo Abhyudaya Yojana to improve the quality of life of the Senior Citizens. Which of the following is not the component of Atal Vayo Abhyudaya Yojana?

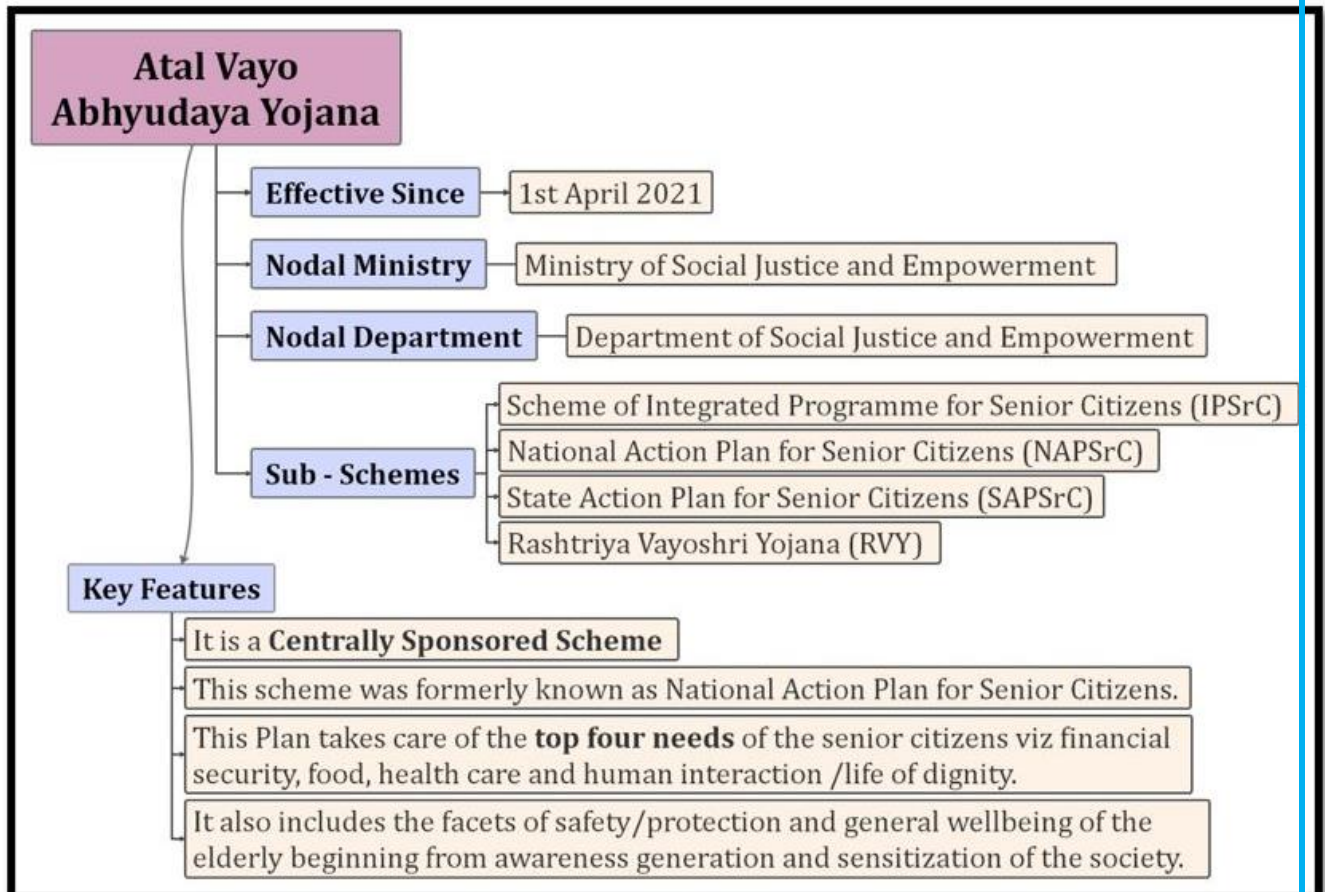
Static or Current – **Current Affairs**
 1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
 ESI or ARD – **ESI**
 Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
 Topic – **Government Schemes**

Options:

- A. National Helpline for Senior Citizen (14567)-Elderline
- B. Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens
- C. Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana
- D. National Programme for Social Construction**
- E. Vayoshreshtha Samman

Answer: D. National Programme for Social Construction

Explanation:



Q.11) Global Food Security Index 2021 is a global report released by the Economist Impact and Corteva Agriscience. As per the report, what is the rank of India?

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Reports & Indices**

Options:

A. 71st

B. 122nd

C. 101st

D. 59th

E. 81st

Answer: A. 71st

Explanation:

1.11 Global Food Security Index 2021

Released by- Economist Impact and Corteva Agriscience

About the report

- The index **ranks 113 countries** and it is the **10th edition** of the index. It is published every year.
- It measures the underlying drivers of **food security** based on the following factors:
 - **Affordability**
 - **Availability**
 - **Quality and Safety**
 - **Natural Resources and Resilience**
- It considers **58 unique food security indicators** including **income and economic inequality** - calling attention to systemic gaps and actions needed to accelerate progress toward United Nations Sustainable Development Goal of Zero Hunger by 2030.

Key findings of the report

Top 3 countries

Rank	Country	Score
1	Ireland	84.0
2	Australia	81.3
3	United Kingdom	81.0

- **India is ranked at 71st position** with a score of **57.2**.
 - In comparison to its neighbors, it performed better than **Pakistan ranked at 75th position** followed by **Sri Lanka at 77th position**, **Nepal at 79th position** and **Bangladesh at 84th position**.

Q.12) According to the Economic Survey, the Agriculture and its allied sectors, the largest employer in India, continued to be least hit by the COVID-19 pandemic and will grow at 3.9% in 2021-22, compared to the _____ growth it clocked in 2020-21.

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Reports & Indices**

Options:

A. 3.6%

B. 3.0%

C. 3.3%

D. 3.7%

E. 2.9%

Answer: A. 3.6%

Explanation:

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD MANAGEMENT

- The **Agriculture sector** experienced buoyant growth in past two years, accounting for a sizeable **18.8% (2021-22) in Gross Value Added (GVA)** of the country registering a **growth of 3.6% in 2020-21** and **3.9% in 2021-22**.
 - This is attributed to good monsoon, various Government measures to enhance credit availability, improve investments, create market facility, and promote infrastructure development and increased provision of quality inputs to the sector.



Q.13 Name the initiative that was initiated in 2020 as part of Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan, unifying all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education.

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Government Schemes**

Options:

A. New India Literacy Programme

B. PM eVIDYA

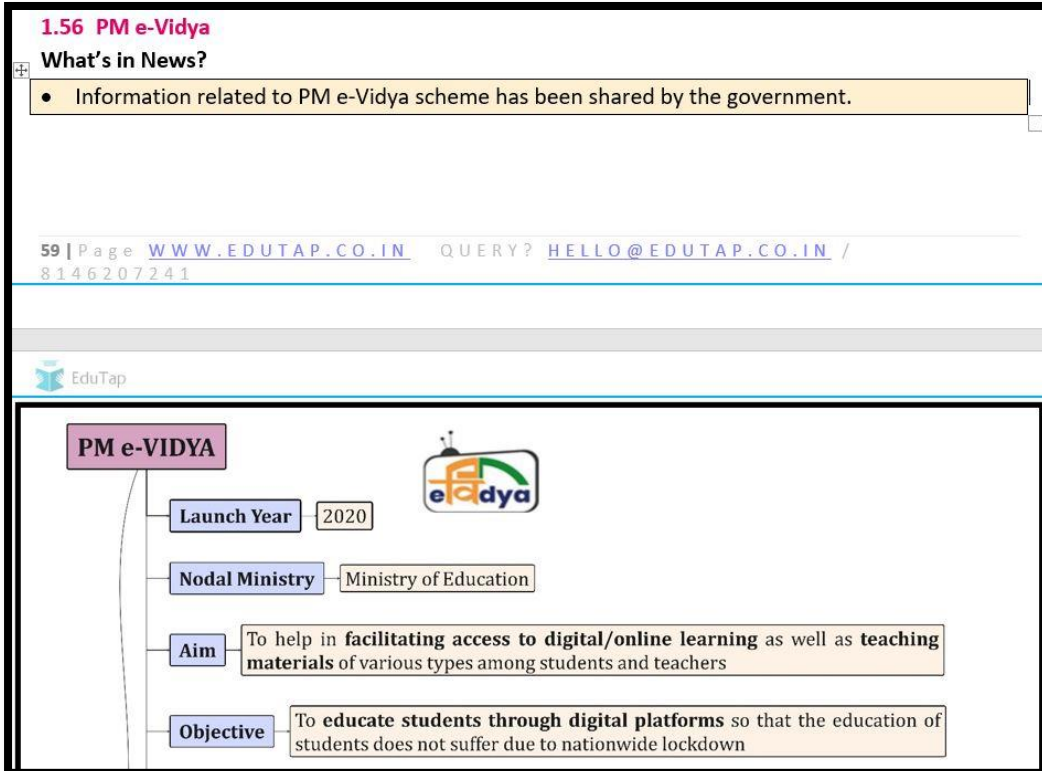
C. Samagra Shiksha

D. Eklavya Model Residential Schools

E. Padhe Bharat

Answer: B. PM eVIDYA


Explanation:



The screenshot shows a news article snippet titled "1.56 PM e-Vidya" with the sub-heading "What's in News?". The main text states: "Information related to PM e-Vidya scheme has been shared by the government." Below this is a footer with the page number "59" and contact information: "Page WWW.EDUTAP.CO.IN QUERY? HELLO@EDUTAP.CO.IN / 8146207241".

The diagram below the screenshot is titled "PM e-VIDYA" and includes the following details:

- Launch Year:** 2020
- Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Education
- Aim:** To help in facilitating access to digital/online learning as well as teaching materials of various types among students and teachers
- Objective:** To educate students through digital platforms so that the education of students does not suffer due to nationwide lockdown



Q.14) The Global Gender Gap Index benchmarks gender parity across four key dimensions or sub-indices namely economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. What is India's rank in the recently (July 2022) released Global Gender Gap Index?

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Reports & Indices**

Options:

A. 135th

B. 125th

C. 115th

D. 95th

E. 105th

Answer: A. 135th

Explanation:

1.6 Global Gender Gap Index 2022

Released by – World Economic Forum

About the report –

- The Global Gender Gap Index benchmarks gender parity across **four key dimensions or sub-indices** –
 - Economic participation and opportunity
 - Educational attainment
 - Health and survival
 - Political empowerment
- It measures scores on a **0 to 100 scale**, which can be interpreted as the distance covered towards parity or the percentage of the gender gap that has been closed.

Rank	Country	Score
1	Iceland	0.908
2	Finland	0.860
3	Norway	0.845
135	India	0.629
145	Pakistan	0.564
146	Afghanistan	0.435

Q.15) Which among the following features are incorrect about the National Education Policy 2020?

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Reports & Indices**

Options:

- A. Ensuring Universal Access at all levels of schooling from pre-primary school to Grade 12.
- B. Ensuring quality early childhood care and education for all children between 3-9 years.
- C. New Curricular and Pedagogical Structure (5+3+3+4).
- D. Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education to be raised to 50 % by 2035.
- E. Establishing National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy.

Answer: B. Ensuring quality early childhood care and education for all children between 3-9 years.

Explanation:



➤ Attaining Foundational Literacy and Numeracy

- Recognizing Foundational Literacy and Numeracy as an urgent and necessary prerequisite to learning, NEP 2020 calls for setting up of a **National Mission on Foundational Literacy and**

Q.16) Recently (March 2022), Ministry of Labor and Employment has launched an e-Book touching upon the journey of National Career Service (NCS) Portal. The NCS portal was launched in which of the following year?

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **Employment Generation in India**

Options:

- A. 2011
- B. 2012
- C. 2005
- D. 2008
- E. 2015**

Answer: E. 2015

Explanation:

2.155 Career Counselling by NCS (National Career Service) Project

- Recently, Ministry of Labour & Employment (MoL&E) has shared information about NCS project.

Key Details

- NCS project provides a variety of career related services in the country like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses etc
- **Model Career Centres** have been established in various **District Employment Exchanges** and institutions under the NCSP for counselling and vocational guidance.
- Till **30th June 2022, 1,57,989 counselling sessions** have been booked/provided through NCS to help the jobseekers in making appropriate job choices.

About NCS (National Career Service) Project

- It was launched by the Prime Minister in **July, 2015** as a **Five Year Mission Mode Project**.
- It is implemented by the **Directorate General of Employment, MoL&E**.
- It has **three essential pillars** i.e. 1. Well-designed ICT based portal which is NCS portal, 2. Country wide set up of **Model Career Centers** and 3. Inter-linkage with all the states through **employment exchanges**.

Q.17) Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the main goal to make the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) by October 02, 2019. The Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen Phase 2 is active during _____.

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

Options:

- A. 2021-22 to 2024-25
- B. 2020-21 to 2024-25**
- C. 2019-22 to 2022-23
- D. 2021-22 to 2025-26
- E. 2022-23 to 2024-25

Answer: B. 2020-21 to 2024-25

Explanation:**1.36 Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) – Phase 2 [SBM (G) – Phase 2]****What's in News?****News 1:**

- **SBM – Phase 2** is being implemented during **2020-21 to 2024-25** with focus on sustainability of ODF status and to cover all villages with Solid and Liquid Waste Management, i.e. to transform the villages from ODF to ODF Plus, by 2024-25.
- Rs. 7,192 Crore has been allocated under SBM(G) Phase 2 for the FY 2022-23.

News 2:

- Total **9.26 Crore IHHLs** (toilets) have been completed under SBM(G) from 2016-17 to 2021-22.

News 3:

- More than 1 lakh villages have been declared ODF plus under the mission.

Q.38 As per the National Multidimensional Poverty Index released by the NITI Aayog, Bihar and Jharkhand are the top 2-poorest states. Which of the following is the third poorest state as per National Multidimensional Poverty Index?

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Reports & Indices**

Options:

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Bihar
- C. Jharkhand
- D. Manipur
- E. Uttar Pradesh**

Answer: E. Uttar Pradesh

Explanation:

1.12 National Multidimensional Poverty Index

Released by- NITI Aayog, in consultation with 12 Line Ministries and in partnership with State governments and the index publishing agencies – Oxford University's Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

About the report-

Key findings of the report-

- **Multidimensionally Poor:**

- Around **25.01% of the Indian population** is multidimensionally poor.
- **Bihar** has the maximum percentage of the population living in poverty among all the States and the Union Territories, with **51.91% of the population in the State identified as "multidimensionally poor"**.
 - ✓ It is followed by Jharkhand (42.16%), Uttar Pradesh (37.79%) Madhya Pradesh (36.65%) and Meghalaya (32.67%).
- While, **Kerala** registered the **lowest population poverty levels (0.71%)**.
 - ✓ It is followed by Puducherry (1.72%), Lakshadweep (1.82%), Goa (3.76%) and Sikkim (3.82%).

Q.19 Female workers are entitled to a maximum of how much paid leave under maternity benefit?

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Gender Issue**


Options:

- A. 12 Weeks
- B. 15 Weeks
- C. 20 Weeks
- D. 26 Weeks**
- E. 31 Weeks

Answer: D. 26 Weeks

Explanation:

Q. 16






Consider the following statements with respect to Maternity Benefit Act :

1. Duration of maternity leave available is **26 weeks** for the third children.
2. It requires establishments with 25 or more employees to have the crèche facility within a prescribed distance.
3. Maternity leave of 12 weeks to be available to mothers adopting a child below the age of three months.

Which among the following statement is/are not true?

[A] Only 1
 [B] Only 1 and 2
 [C] Only 2
 [D] 1 and 3
 [E] Only 3

Answer: Option B

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Q.20 The Ministry of Rural Development provides how much lump sum monetary assistance is given to the bereaved household in the event of death of the bread winner?

Static or Current – **Current Affair**
 1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
 ESI or ARD – **ESI**
 Difficulty Level – **DIFFICULT**
 Topic – **SCHEMES TAP**

Options:

- A. Rs 10,000
- B. Rs 20,000
- C. Rs 25,000
- D. Rs 15,000
- E. Rs 30,000

Answer: (B) Rs 20,000

Explanation:

1.47 National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

What's in News?

- Ministry of Rural Development is implementing National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS).

National Family Benefit Scheme

- Nodal Ministry

Ministry of Rural Development
- Key Features

 - Implemented as a part of **National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)**
 - Monetary grant of **Rs. 20,000** is given as lump sum assistance to **bereaved household** in the event of death of the bread-winner

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Q.21) The NDPS Act empowers the Central Government to permit and regulate cultivation of opium poppy for medical and scientific purposes. As per the Government of India, the cultivation of poppy opium is permitted in which of the following state other than Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh?

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **Difficult**
Topic – **ARD Current Affairs**

Options:

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

Answer: E. Uttar Pradesh

Explanation:

Opium cultivation is permitted in the notified tracts in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and **Uttar Pradesh**.

Link: <https://dor.gov.in/narcoticdrugspychotropic/licensed-cultivation-opium>

Q.22) Jal Jeevan Mission is envisioned to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connection to all households by _____ in rural India.

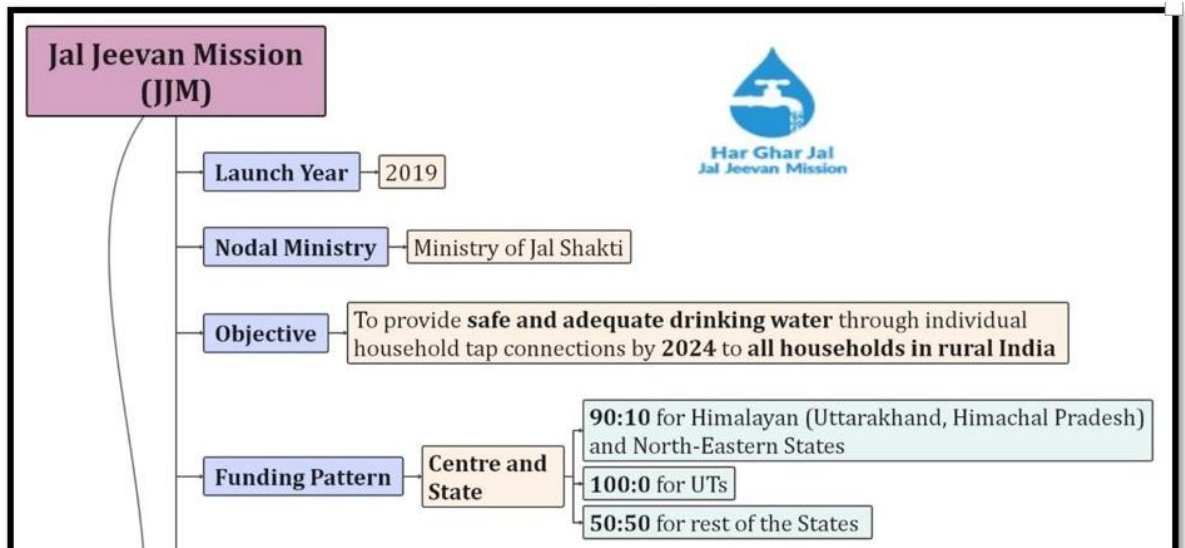
Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **Easy**
Topic – **Government Schemes**

Options:

- A. 2022
- B. 2023
- C. 2024**
- D. 2026
- E. 2030

Answer: C. 2024

Explanation:



Q.23) The Sagarmala programme was approved by the Union Cabinet in March 2015 and is the flagship programme of the Ministry of Shipping. The scheme aims to promote port-led development in the country through harnessing India’s 7,500 km long coastline, _____ of potentially navigable waterways and strategic location on key international maritime trade routes.

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

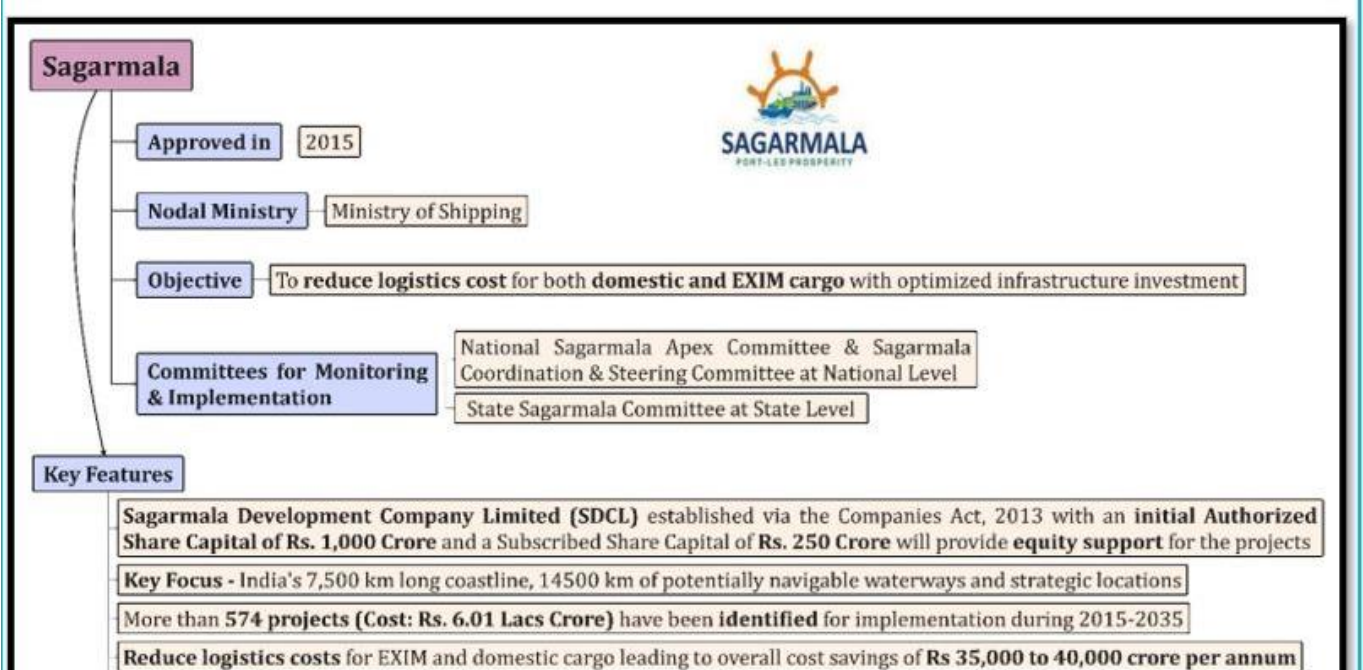
Topic – **Government Schemes**

Options:

- A. 14500 kms
- B. 10500 kms
- C. 12800 kms
- D. 17200 kms
- E. 19500 kms

Answer: (A) 14500 kms

Explanation:



Q.24) What is the percentage decline in the annual per capita availability of water in India since independence?

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **DIFFICULT**

Topic – **Sustainable Development and Environmental Issues**

Options:

- A. 25%
- B. 30%
- C. 40%
- D. 60%
- E. 75%**

Answer: E. 75%

Explanation:

In the 75 years since Independence, annual per capita availability of water has **declined by 75%** – from 6,042 cubic meters in 1947 to 1,486 cubic meters in 2021.

Link: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/what-india-is-doing-to-tackle-its-water-crisis/articleshow/92141578.cms>

Q.25) According to Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), what was the labor force participation rate in rural India during the period January to April 2022?

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

Options:

- A. 20.1
- B. 31.7
- C. 37.1
- D. 40.9**
- E. 49.0

Answer: D. 40.9

Explanation:

LPR, defined as the number of persons of the labor force employed as a percentage of working age population, is **40.9** in rural India as compared to 37.4 in urban India during the period January to April 2022.

Link: <https://www.financialexpress.com/economy/labour-participation-rate-higher-in-rural-india-cmie/2539020/#:~:text=LPR%2C%20defined%20as%20the%20number,period%20January%20to%20April%202022>

Q.26) The Government of India has raised the premium for its flagship insurance scheme” Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)” in order to make it economically viable. The annual premium for PMSBY has been hiked from Rs 12 to _____.

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **Moderate**
Topic – **Government Schemes**

Options:

- A. Rs 14
- B. Rs 16
- C. Rs 18
- D. Rs 20**
- E. Rs 22

Answer: D. 20

Explanation:

1.11 Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)

What's in News

- Premium under PMSBY has been enhanced from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.
- Total number of subscribers under PMSBY are 22 Crore.

Q.27) Government has launched which of the following scheme with vision of providing clean tap water to every rural household in the country?

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

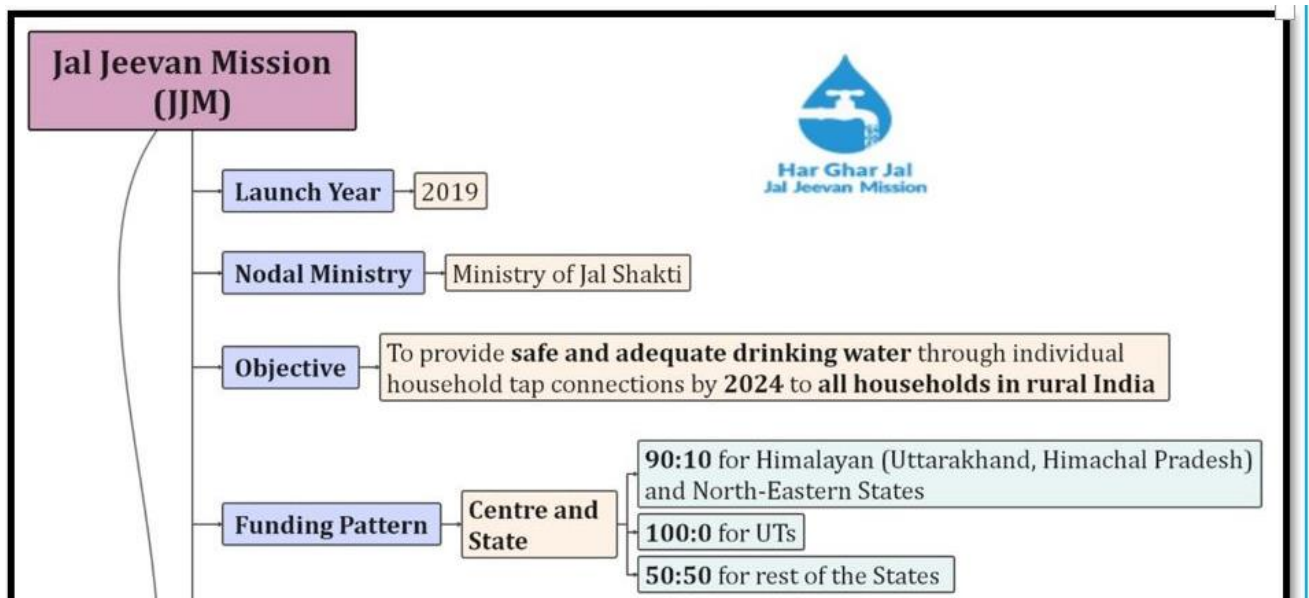
Topic – **ESI current Affairs**

Options:

- A. Jal Jeevan Mission
- B. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
- C. Namami Gange Programme
- D. Mission Bhagiratha
- E. None of the above

Answer: (A) Jal Jeevan Mission

Explanation:



Q.28) 'Apna Khet, Apna Kaam' under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), was first implemented in which of the following state?

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **DIFFICULT**

Topic – **Government Scheme**

Options:

A. Telangana

B. Kerala

C. Odisha

D. Rajasthan

E. Andhra Pradesh

Answer: (D) Rajasthan

Explanation:

Link: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/mgnrega-workers-to-get-benefits-on-completion-of-90-days/article32672820.ece>

Q.29) As per the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, what is the share of MSME manufacturing output in all of India's manufacturing output in 2020-21?

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Employment Generation in India**

Options:

A. 35.98%

B. 37.89%

C. 41.66%

D. 29.89%

E. 22.66%

Answer: A. 35.98%

Explanation:

2.139 Role of MSMEs in Manufacturing Sector

- Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation data on Share of Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) Manufacturing Output (Mfg. O/P) in All India Manufacturing Output

Year	Share of MSME Mfg. O/P in All India Mfg. O/P (in %)
2016-17	37.09%
2017-18	37.38%
2018-19	36.86%
2019-20	36.68%
2020-21	35.98%

Registration of MSMEs

- The Ministry of MSME has launched the Udyog Aadhaar Portal in October 2015 to register MSMEs across India.
- Following the adoption of new definition of MSMEs in July 2020, the Ministry of MSME has launched a new registration portal Udyam Registration for MSMEs.
- Udyog Aadhaar has been replaced by Udyam Registration portal.

Q.30) The centrally sponsored scheme of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) is being implemented since 2009-10 for integrated development of Scheduled Castes (SCs) majority villages. The scheme has been merged with two other existing schemes of this Department to be known as Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY). It has been extended till which of the following year?

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **DIFFICULT**

Topic – **Government Scheme**

Options:

- A. 2025-26
- B. 2024-25
- C. 2023-24
- D. 2022-23
- E. 2029-30

Answer: A. 2025-26

Explanation:

PM-AJAY Scheme is being implemented from **2021-22 to 2025-26**.

Link: https://pmagy.gov.in/Docs/circular_orders/Guidelines%20of%20PMAJAY-merged_07_06_2022.pdf

Q.31) As on March 2022, World Bank has invested how much amount in the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana?

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 marker**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **GOVERNMENT SCHEMES**

Options:

- A. USD 1.1 Billion
- B. USD 2.1 Billion**
- C. USD 3.5 Billion
- D. USD 4.1 Billion
- E. USD 5.3 Billion

Answer: (B) USD 2.1 Billion.

Explanation:**STORY HIGHLIGHTS**

- *Since 2001, India has been constructing all-weather roads and upgrading old ones in rural areas across the country*
- *The World Bank has invested \$2.1 billion in the country's flagship Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, directly benefitting almost 19,000 habitations through 48,000 km of village roads.*

Link: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/india/brief/connecting-villages-through-rural-roads-in-india>

Q.32) How many states/UTs are there in the "top achievers" category as per the Business Reform Action Plan (BARP)?

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

Options:

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 7**
- E. 6

Answer: D. 7

Explanation:

1.17 5th Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP), 2020

Released by - Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)

About the report –

- BRAP steers **business reforms** to create an **investor-friendly ecosystem** across the country.
- Till date, assessment of States/ UTs has been released for the years **2015, 2016, 2017-18 and 2019**.
- BRAP 2020 includes **301 reform points** that **cover 15 business regulatory areas** such as Access to Information, Single Window System, Labour, Environment, Sectoral Reforms and other reforms spanning across the lifecycle of a typical business.

Key Findings of the Report -

- **Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Telangana** are the **Top Achievers** based on implementation of Business Reforms Action Plan.

Q.33) What is the total Net Direct Tax Collection for the year 2021-22?

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 Marker**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **DIFFICULT**

Topic – **Monetary and Fiscal Policy**

Options:

- A. Rs 11.89 Lakh Crores
- B. Rs 12.52 Lakh Crores
- C. Rs 13.31 Lakh Crores
- D. Rs 14.09 Lakh Crores**
- E. Rs 15.55 Lakh Crores

Answer: D. Rs 14.09 Lakh Crores

Explanation:

2.189 Net Direct Tax Collections for 2021-22 registers a growth of 48.8%

- **Net Direct Tax collections** for the **FY 2021-22**, stood at **Rs. 13,63,038.3 crore** (as on March 2022), representing an **increase of 48.41%**, compared to Rs. 9,18,430.5 crore for similar period in FY 2020-21.
 - Net Direct Tax collection of Rs. 13.63 lakh crore include:
 - ✓ Corporation Tax (CIT) - **Rs. 7.19 lakh crore**
 - ✓ Personal Income Tax (PIT) - **Rs. 6.40 lakh crore** (including Security Transaction Tax)
 - Collection of Rs. 13.63 lakh crore is against a target of Rs. 11.08 lakh crore (later revised to Rs. 12.50 lakh crore)
- Net collection (as on 16.03.2022) in FY 2021-22 had registered a growth of 42.50% over the corresponding period of FY 2019-20 when the net collection was Rs. 9,56,550.3 crore, and a growth of 34.96% over the corresponding period of FY 2018-19 when the net collection was Rs. 10,09,982.9 crore.
- **Gross Direct Taxes** collections are **Rs. 15.50 lakh crore**, out of which **refunds of Rs. 1.87 lakh crore** were issued.

Q.34) As per the Key Statistics & Financial Statements of Regional Rural Banks 31 March 2022, the growth in balance sheet of RRBs slightly decelerated to _____ during FY 2021-22 in comparison to 10.8% growth during FY 2020-21.

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **ARD Reports**

Options:

- A. 6.5%
- B. 7.2%
- C. 8.1%
- D. 9.5%
- E. 8.3%**

Answer: E. 8.3%

Q.35) As per the Key Statistics & Financial Statements of Regional Rural Banks 31 March 2022, as on 31st March 2022, there are 43 RRBs sponsored by _____ scheduled commercial banks.

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **ARD Reports**

Options:

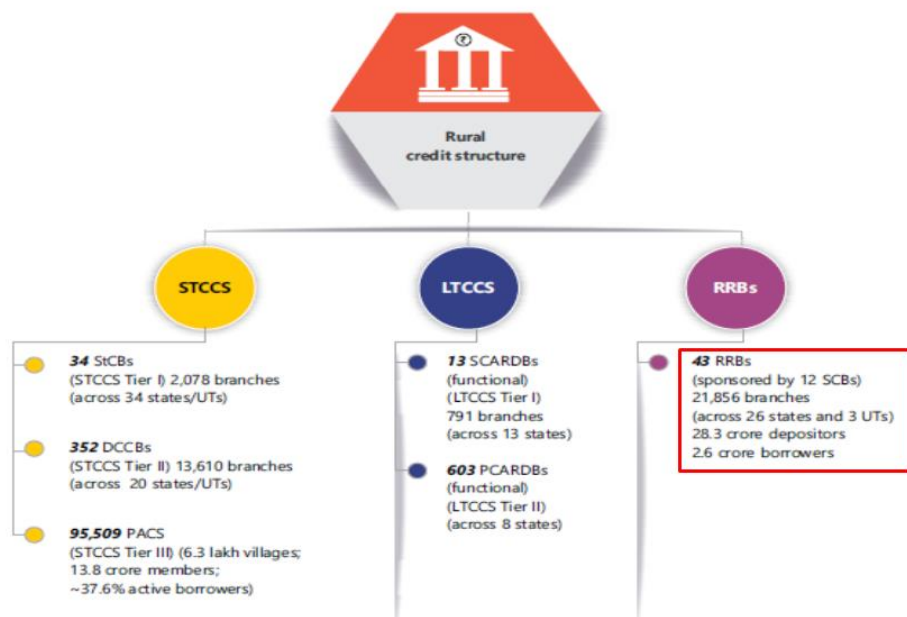
- A. 12**
- B. 11
- C. 10
- D. 13
- E. 7

Answer: A. 12

Explanation:

Highlights of NABARD Annual Report 2021-22 For NABARD Gr A/B & IBPS AFO

FIGURE 7.1: Entities supervised by NABARD in the rural credit structure



Notes:

- DCCB = District Central Cooperative Bank; LTCCS = Long-Term Cooperative Credit Structure; PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Societies; PCARDB = Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank; RRB = Regional Rural Bank; SCARDB = State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank; SCB = Scheduled Commercial Bank; StCB = State Cooperative Bank; STCCS = Short-Term Cooperative Credit Structure; UT = Union Territory.

7.1 Holistic and value-added supervision

Q.36) The wage ceiling of coverage was enhanced to Rs _____ in 2017 to the employees other than with disability under ESI Act 1948.

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Government Schemes**

Options:

- A. 21,000
- B. 19,000
- C. 15,000
- D. 25,000

E. 12,500

Answer: A. 21,000

Explanation:

255 Employees' State Insurance Scheme

Launch Year: 1952

Objective

Scheme provide comprehensive social security benefits like reasonable Medical Care and a range of Cash Benefits in times of need such as employment injury, sickness, death etc.

Key Features

- **Employee State Insurance scheme** is an **integrated measure** of **social Insurance** embodied in the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.
- The **ESI Corporation extends health insurance and medical services** to all those establishment which **have 10 or more workers** and all those employees whose monthly wages are up to Rs 21,000 (Rs 25,000 per month for persons with disability).

Q.37) As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2019-20 Report, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), the percentage of students belonging to the eligible age group enrolled in Higher Education, in 2019-20 is 27.1% against 26.3% in 2018-19. The GER for male population is 26.9 while for female, it was 27.3 in 2019-20. What was the GER for the Scheduled Castes in year 2019-20?

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **DIFFICULT**

Topic – **Reports & Indices**

Options:

A. 23.4

B. 22.8

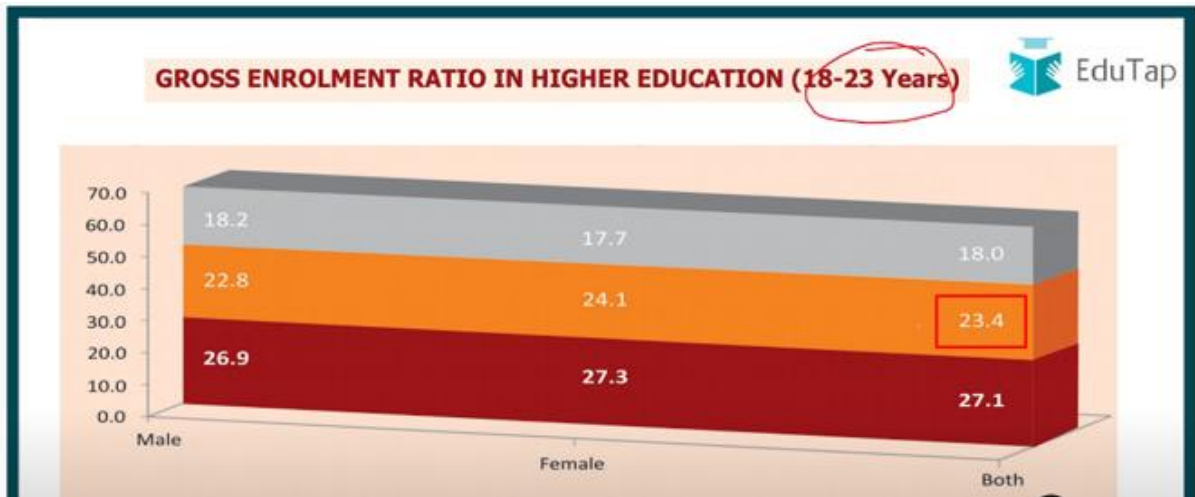
C. 24.1

D. 26.9

E. 25.8

Answer: A. 23.4

Explanation:



Q.28) Which of the following sectors belongs to the Service sector?

1. Communication
2. Trade
3. Transport
4. Hotel

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **Measurement of Growth and Development**

Options:

- A. Only 1
- B. Both 1 & 2
- C. Both 3 & 4
- D. Only 3
- E. All of the above**

Answer: E. All of the above

1.7.3 Tertiary activities

- The tertiary sector of the economy is **also known as the service industry**. This sector **sells the goods produced by the secondary sector** and provides **commercial services** to both the general population and to businesses in all five economic sectors.
- Activities associated with this sector include **retail and wholesale sales, transportation and distribution, services, media, tourism, insurance, banking, health care, and law**.
- In most **developed and developing countries**, a **growing proportion of workers is devoted to the tertiary sector**.



restaurants, clerical

Q.39) The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act has been passed by the Parliament in which year?

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **Moderate**
Topic – **Gender Issues**

Options:

- A. 2007**
- B. 2009
- C. 2012
- D. 2015
- E. 2022

Answer: A. 2007

Explanation:

2.177 The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (Amendment) Bill, 2019

- This bill amends the **Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007**, that was enacted to provide financial security, welfare and protection for senior citizens

Key Details

- It expands the definition of children, relatives and parents, remove the upper limit on the maintenance amount payable to parents by children and relatives, and provide for care-homes and other welfare measures for senior citizens.
- **Abandonment of senior citizen or parent/ Abuse of senior citizen:** Punishable with imprisonment between three and six months, or a fine of up to Rs. 10,000, or both.
- This bill has provision for **one Nodal Officer** for senior citizens in every Police Station and a Special Police Unit for Senior Citizens in each district.

Q.40) By providing additional budgetary support, the Government of India had for the first time, provided a minimum pension of what amount per month to the pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995?

Static or Current – **Current**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Government Schemes**

Options:

A. Rs.1000/-

B. Rs.2000/-

C. Rs.3000/-

D. Rs.4000/-

E. Rs.1500/-

Answer: A. Rs.1000/-

Explanation:

464 Employees' Pension Scheme

Launch Year: 1995

Objectives

The scheme makes provisions for employees working in the organized sector for a pension after their retirement at the age of **58 years**.

Key Features

- A **minimum pension of Rs 1000 per month** to the member/disabled/widow/widower/parent/nominee pensioners and **Rs 250 per month** for children of pensioners (till the age of 25 years) and Rs 750 per month to orphan pensioners.

Analysis

TABLE 1

Question	ESI or ARD	Static Current	or Topic	Difficulty Level
1.	ESI	CURRENT	MONETARY POLICY	EASY
2.	ARD	CURRENT	REPORTS & INDICES	MODERATE
3.	ESI	STATIC	INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM	EASY
4.	ESI	STATIC	INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM	EASY
5.	ESI	CURRENT	REPORTS & INDICES	EASY
6.	ESI	CURRENT	GOVERNMENT SCHEMES	EASY
7.	ESI	CURRENT	POVERTY ALLEVIATION	MODERATE
8.	ESI	CURRENT	GOVERNMENT SCHEMES	EASY
9.	ESI	CURRENT	GOVERNMENT SCHEMES	MODERATE
10.	ESI	CURRENT	GOVERNMENT SCHEMES	MODERATE
11.	ESI	CURRENT	REPORTS & INDICES	MODERATE
12.	ESI	CURRENT	REPORTS & INDICES	ESAY
13.	ESI	CURRENT	GOVERNMENT SCHEMES	MODERATE
14.	ESI	CURRENT	REPORTS & INDICES	EASY
15.	ESI	CURRENT	REPORTS & INDICES	MODERATE
16.	ESI	CURRENT	EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA	MODERATE

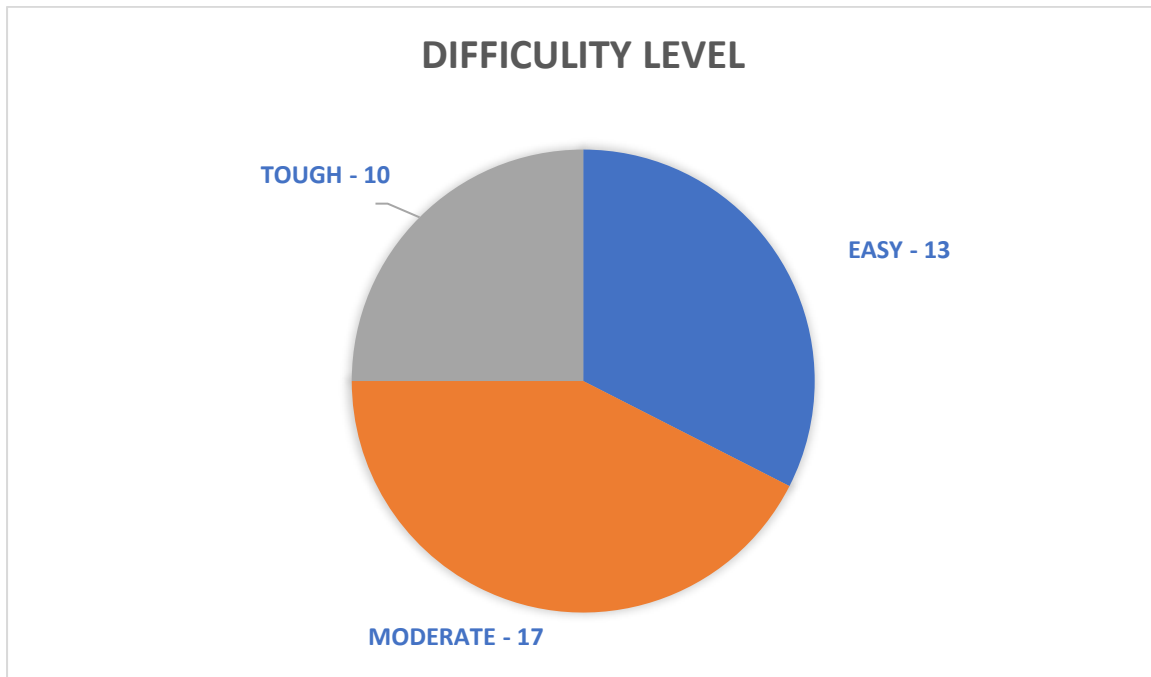
17.	ESI	CURRENT	GOVERNMENT SCHEMES	EASY
18.	ESI	CURRENT	REPORTS & INDICES	MODERATE
19.	ESI	CURRENT	GENDRE ISSUE	EASY
20.	ESI	CURRENT	GOVERNMENT SCHEMES	DIFFICULT
21.	ARD	CURRENT	ARD CURRENT AFFAIRS	DIFFICULT
22.	ESI	CURRENT	GOVERNMENT SCHEMES	EASY
23.	ESI	CURRENT	GOVERNMENT SCHEMES	MODERATE
24.	ESI	CURRENT	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	DIFFICULT
25.	ESI	CURRENT	REPORTS & INDICES	MODERATE
26.	ESI	CURRENT	GOVERNMENT SCHEMES	EASY
27.	ESI	CURRENT	GOVERNMENT SCHEMES	EASY
28.	ESI	CURRENT	GOVERNMENT SCHEMES	DIFFICULT
29.	ESI	CURRENT	EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA	MODERATE
30.	ESI	CURRENT	GOVERNMENT SCHEMES	DIFFICULT

31.	ESI	CURRENT	GOVERNMENT SCHEMES	DIFFICULT
32.	ESI	CURRENT	REPORTS & INDICES	MODERATE
33.	ESI	CURRENT	MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY	DIFFICULT
34.	ESI	CURRENT	REPORTS & INDICES	DIFFICULT
35.	ESI	CURRENT	REPORTS & INDICES	DIFFICULT
36.	ESI	CURRENT	REPORTS & INDICES	MODERATE
37.	ESI	CURRENT	REPORTS & INDICES	DIFFICULT
38.	ESI	STATIC	MEASUREMENT OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	MODERATE
39.	ESI	CURRENT	GENDRE ISSUE	MODERATE
40.	ESI	CURRENT	GOVERNMENT SCHEMES	MODERATE

- Majority of questions asked in the examination was factual in nature and requires in depth knowledge of the initiative, mere reading of the heading will not suffice the purpose.
- In Reports there were questions that was asked from reports which were seen in news eight months prior to the examination, so students are advised to prepare reports released by international and national organization related to syllabus from the past one year.
- Questions on schemes were tricky as some questions were asked from schemes without mentioning the name of the scheme.
- The questions from current affairs were moderate in nature, as the question asked in exam were not direct but could be inferred from within the news.

- Students are advised to cover the EduTap’s Magazine from the past six months thoroughly for better preparation of the examination.

TABLE 2



Analysis:

- Moderate questions were interspersed between moderate and tough questions. More than two-thirds of the questions required very good preparation / knowledge / understanding. Given the competitive nature of the examination, students are advised that they should be prepared to face such kind of paper going ahead.
- Apart from a strong preparation, emotional quotient is also important. One must not be unnerved by coming across tough questions. The pursuit of easy and moderate question should guide us firmly in the examination. If we are thrown completely off track by the presence of a few tough questions, we will not be able to compete well in the examination.
- Solving a good number of Quizzes and Mocks on the EduTap’s platform will go a long way in helping students be better prepared for this kind of an examination.

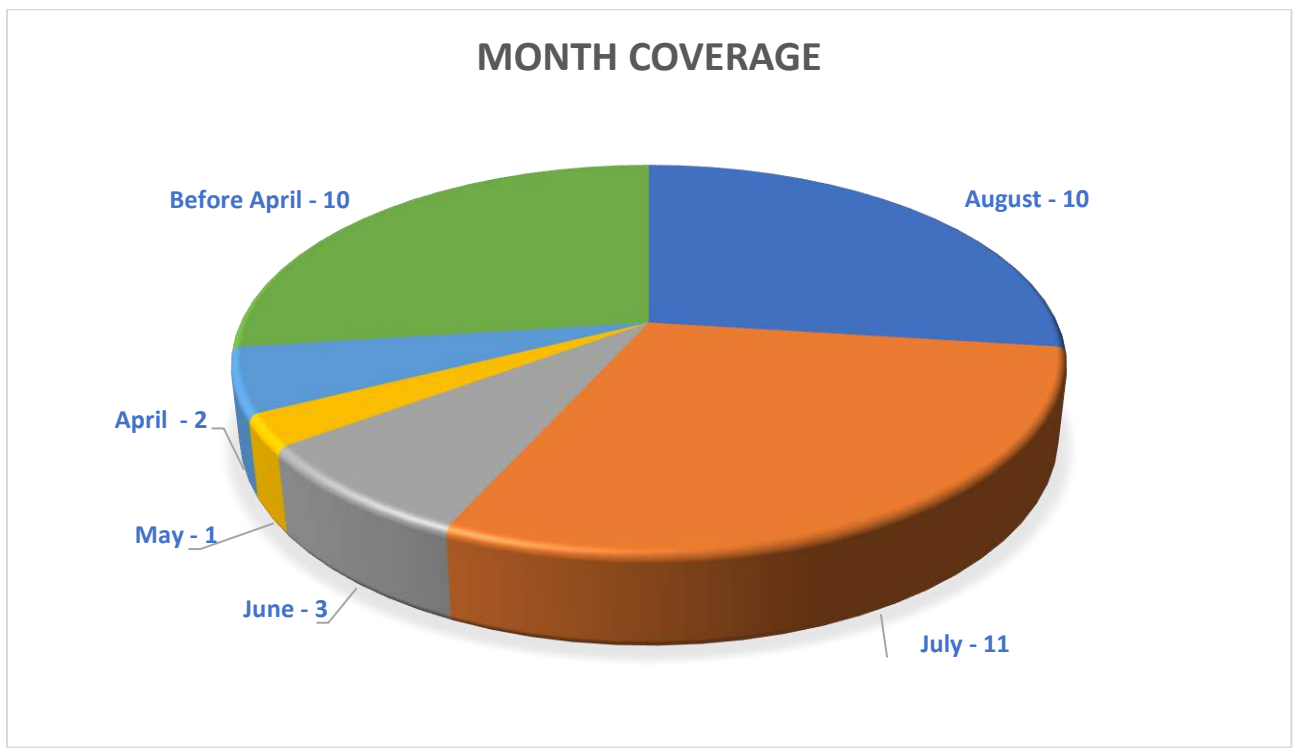
TABLE 3

TYPE QUESTION	OF	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS
CURRENT		37	37
STATIC		3	3

Analysis:

- Trend of current affairs being more important than static part of the syllabus has further accentuated. It is important to draw the right lessons from this development.
- Students must not make the folly of completely leaving static syllabus untouched. Remember, the trend can always reverse; understanding of static syllabus is key to answering descriptive questions well; and the interviewer can always be an economy buff wanting to have a long and meaningful conversation regarding the Indian economy!!

TABLE 4



- Current Affairs covering a period of 6 months before the examination should be prepared very thoroughly from EduTap’s current affairs sources such as Current Affairs Magazine, Monthly Reports Document and Schemes Tap.

TABLE 5

TYPE OF QUESTION	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS
QUESTIONS BASED ON OLD SCHEMES (LAUNCHED MORE THAN AN YEAR BEFORE THE EXAM)	10	10

QUESTIONS BASED ON NEW SCHEMES (LAUNCHED WITHIN THE ONE YEAR PERIOD BEFORE THE EXAM)	03	03
QUESTIONS BASED ON OLD AND NEW SCHEMES	13	13

Analysis:

- EduTap's innovative 'Schemes Tap' document has served students well given that over 80% of the paper (10 marks to be precise) was covered only from schemes of Government of India.
- As the above table shows, students are advised to cover both old and new schemes well.
- Given that a lot of questions were easy to moderate in nature and three tough level questions were asked from various schemes, students are advised to give due importance to the 'Schemes Tap' document.

Note: Flagship schemes asked in the question were seen in the news in the past six months so students are advised to give due importance to the 'Schemes Tap' document from the past six months for Phase I.

TABLE 6

TYPE OF QUESTION	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS
QUESTIONS BASED ON INTERNATIONAL REPORTS	02	02
QUESTIONS BASED ON NATIONAL REPORTS	06	06
Static Reports	04	04
QUESTIONS BASED ON NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL REPORTS	12	12

Analysis:

- Trend of reports playing an important role in the exam has continued, with a respectable 30% weightage for this component.
- Most of the questions asked were from National Reports and static Reports like Census 2011, National Education Policy were asked.
- There was one question each from NABARD Annual Report 2021-22, KEY STATISTICS & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF REGIONAL RURAL BANKS report of NABARD and Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Annual Report which specifies that the ARD Reports are also important from the point of ESI section also.

- There are Four questions that have been asked from the reports which were released one year back which was quite unpredictable and were really difficult to attempt.
- Students are advised to cover the reports of past six to nine months on priority for the examination from EduTap's Monthly Reports document.

Section – Agriculture and Rural Development

Q.1) Coconut is propagated through which of the following methods?

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 marker**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **Plantation and Horticulture Crops**

Options:

- A. Grafting
- B. Layering
- C. Seedlings**
- D. Budding
- E. Air Layering

Answer: (C) Seedlings

Explanation:

the source for production of rootstocks.

- ✓ Seed propagation is the only possible way to propagate plants like **Coconut and Papaya**, where asexual means of propagation is not practicable. **Moreover, Hybrids can only be developed by sexual means.**
- ✓ Sexual propagation also offers opportunities of **Polycrossbreeding** (For example: Mango, Citrus, Jambun

Q.2) Name the process of increasing the inputs of agricultural resources to increase the level of yield per unit of farmland or pasture.

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 Marker**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **Farming Systems**

Options:

- A. Sustainable Agriculture
- B. Extensive Cropping
- C. Agricultural intensification**

- D. Crop Rotation
- E. None of the above

Answer: C. Agricultural intensification

Explanation:

1.7 Intensive Farming

Intensive farming or intensive agriculture is a kind of agriculture where a lot of money and labour are used to increase the yield that can be obtained per area of land. The use of large amounts of pesticides for crops, and of medication for animal stocks is common. Industrialization is a key determining fact of intensive farming.

Intensive system of farming involves:

- ✓ Higher levels of input (seeds, fertilizer, water, pesticides etc.) and output per unit area
- ✓ Minimum fallow land
- ✓ Capital and labor intensive
- ✓ Higher farm profitability in contrast to traditional agriculture

Q.3) What is the scientific name of Teak?

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 Marker**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **Moderate**
Topic – **Forestry**

Options:

- A. Moringa oleifera
- B. Grevillea robusta
- C. Tectona Grandis**
- D. Ficus benghalensis
- E. Acacia arabica

Answer: C. Tectona Grandis

Explanation:

- The Scientific name of Teak is **Tectona grandis**.
- Teak is a tropical hardwood tree species in the family Lamiaceae.
- It is a large, deciduous tree that occurs in mixed hardwood forests.
- Tectona grandis has small, fragrant white flowers arranged in dense clusters at the end of the branches.

Q.4) 'Agriculture Education Day' is celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary of which of the following personalities?

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **Moderate**
Topic – **Introduction to Agriculture**

Options:

- A. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
- B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
- C. Dr. Verghese Kurien
- D. Dr. N.E. Borlaug
- E. None of the above

Answer: B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Explanation:

Indian Council of Agricultural Research has designated on 3rd December as “Agricultural Education Day” to commemorate the birth anniversary of first President of Independent India and Union Minister of Agriculture, Bharat Ratna, Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Q.5) Which of the following days observes the highest sales of cut roses?

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **Difficult**
Topic – **Reports**

Options:

- A. Rose Day**
- B. Valentine’s Day
- C. Women’s Day
- D. Teacher’s Day
- E. Friendship Day

Answer: B. Valentine’s Day

Explanation:

India’s peak export season (December-February) caters to mainly **Valentine’s Day** demand.

Source: APEDA Report

Q.6). Which of the following is the only genetically modified crop approved for commercial cultivation by the Government of India?

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **Agronomy & Field Crops**

Options:

- A. Bt Soy
- B. Bt Brinjal
- C. Bt Tobacco
- D. Bt Cotton**
- E. Bt Banana

Answer: D. Bt Cotton

Bt cotton is the only genetically modified (GM) crop that has been approved for commercial cultivation in 2002 by the Government of India. Long term studies were conducted by ICAR on the impact of Bt cotton which did not show any adverse effect on soil, microflora and animal health. 15-Sept-2020

Explanation:

- **Bt cotton** is the only **genetically modified (GM)** crop that has been approved for commercial cultivation in 2002 by the Government of India.
- Long term studies were conducted by ICAR on the impact of Bt cotton which did not show any adverse effect on soil, microflora and animal health.

Q.7) When fish tank pH levels become too high or low, fish can become stressed and even die. What is the Optimum pH level for most freshwater fish?

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

Options:

- A. 9-10
- B. 6.5-8**
- C. 12-14
- D. 5-6

E. 1-3

Answer: B. 6.5-8

Explanation:

✓ **PH level**

- **Generally, neutral or slightly alkaline (pH-7.8) water is more productive than acidic water.**

Q.8) Which of the following indigenous fish is suitable to culture with bottom and column feeders in a polyculture system?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – ARD

Difficulty Level – **Difficult**

Topic – **Fisheries**

Options:

A. Catla catla

B. Rohu

C. Mrigal

D. All of the above

E. None of the above

Answer: A. Catla catla

Explanation:

Recommended fish species combinations and stocking in a typical integrated fish-cum-poultry farming system

Trophic niche	Fish species	Stocking ratio (%)	Number of birds/bigha			
			20	50	100	140
Surface feeder	Silver carp	35	Number of fish/bigha			
	Catla	10	94	210	280	385
Mid-water feeders	Rui	10	27	60	80	110
	Grass carp	5	14	30	40	55
	Thai sarputi	20	54	120	160	220
Bottom feeders	Mirror/common carp/ Mrigal	20	54	120	160	220
Total stocking		100	270	600	*800	*1100
Fish yield to be expected (kg/bigha/year)			200	330	500	700

What are Carps?

- Carps are various species of oily freshwater fish from the family Cyprinidae, a very large group of fish native to Europe and Asia.
- They are highly cultured and domesticated in aquaculture for food and ornamental purpose.
- Fishes like catla (catla catla), mrigal (cirrhinus mrigal) and labeo rohita are 3 major carps of India.

Q.9) Damping of Papaya causes _____

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **Difficult**

Topic – **Plantation & Horticulture Crops**

Options:

- Seed dormancy
- Breakage of stems
- Yellowing of older leaves
- Depigmentation in lower leaves
- Plant to eventually die

Answer: E. plant to eventually die

Explanation:

Damping off in papaya is **seen as a serious disease in high heat situations**. Very young seedlings are most susceptible and become more resistant as they grow. The fungus causes stem tissues to collapse and eventually the little papaya plant will die. Both pre-emergence and post-emergence damping off can occur. 09-Jan-2021



Q.10) What is the gestation period of sheep?

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

Options:

- A. 278-280 days
- B. 144-152 days**
- C. 194-198 days
- D. 210-215 days
- E. 118-121 days

Answer: B. 144-152 days

Explanation:

1.11.4 List of Reproductive cycle of domestic animals

Animals	Onset of puberty (months)	Length of estrous cycle	Length of heat period	Gestation period (in days)
Cattle	24-30	21 days	18 hours	282
Buffaloes	28-30	21 days	24 hours	316
Sheep (Ewe)	9-14	15-18 (16.5) days	1-3 days	148
Goat (Doe)	8-10	20 days	2-3 days	150

Q.11) If a Ram is to be sold, its castration should be done when lambs are between _____ of age.

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **Difficult**
Topic – **Animal Husbandry & Poultry**

Options:

- A. 1-7 days**
- B. 5-10 days
- C. 15-20 days
- D. Within a month
- E. None of the above

Answer: A. 1-7 days

Explanation:

Castration by banding causes some pain to the lamb, but the pain is generally short-lived. Lambs should be castrated at a young age, preferably **between 1 and 7 days of age**. Castation in the first 24 hours may interfere with bonding and colostrum intake and is not recommended. As with tail docking, pain can be reduced if a clamp (using Burdizzo) is applied immediately before or after application of the ring.

Q.12) What is the MSP for Lentils in this Rabi season, as announced by the Government in the year 2021?

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

Options:

- A. Rs. 6,000/qtl
- B. Rs. 2,000/qtl
- C. Rs. 5,500/qtl**
- D. Rs. 7,000/qtl
- E. Rs. 5,232/qtl

Answer: C.Rs. 5,500/qtl

Explanation:

1.22 Cabinet increases Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for Rabi crops for marketing season 2022-23

- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved the increase in the **Minimum Support Prices (MSP)** for all mandated Rabi crops for Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2022-23.
- Government has increased the MSP of Rabi crops for RMS 2022-23, to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce.

About MSPs for RMS 2022-23

- The highest absolute increase in MSP over the previous year has been recommended for **Lentil** (Masur) and Rapeseeds & Mustard (Rs.400 per quintal each) followed by gram (Rs.130 per quintal).
- In case of safflower, there has been an increase of Rs.114 per quintal, in comparison to last year.
- The differential remuneration is aimed at encouraging crop diversification.

Crops	MSP for RMS 2021-22	MSP for RMS 2022-23	Cost ^a of production 2022-23	Increase in MSP (Absolute)	Return over cost (In per cent)
Wheat	1975	2015	1008	40	100
Barley	1600	1635	1019	35	60
Gram	5100	5230	3004	130	74
Lentil (Masur)	5100	5500	3079	400	79
Rapeseed & Mustard	4650	5050	2521	400	100
Safflower	5327	5441	3627	114	50

Q.13 Which of the following is internet-based interface for interaction and is a unique platform that will provide direct and effective solutions to the problems faced by farmers and stakeholders in the agriculture sector?

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Agriculture Extension**

Options:

- A. e-Krishi Samvad
- B. mKisan
- C. e-NAM
- D. e-Krishi
- E. None of the above

Answer: A. e-Krishi Samvad

Explanation:

e-Krishi Samvad is internet-based interface and is a unique platform that will provide direct and effective solutions to the problems faced by farmers and stakeholders in the agriculture sector.

- With this, people can get the appropriate solutions from the subject matter specialists and institutes through web or SMS.
- Stakeholders can upload photographs related to diseases of the crops, animals or fishes for diagnostics and remedial measures instantly from the specialists.

Q.14) Which of the following will be considered as fixed cost in tractor?

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **Agriculture Economics**

Options:

- A. Depreciation**
- B. Labour Cost
- C. Fuel Cost
- D. Maintenance Cost
- E. None of the Above

Answer: A. Depreciation

Explanation:

Ownership costs (also called fixed costs) includes depreciation, interest (opportunity cost), taxes, insurance, and housing and maintenance facilities. 07-Apr-2014

Q.15) Which of the following pests causes defoliation in grapes leaves and in turn if infection is severe the leaves in grape plant die?

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **Difficult**
Topic – **Plantation & Horticulture Crops**

Options:

- A. Defoliating Aphids
- B. Defoliating Beetle
- C. Defoliating Borer
- D. Defoliating Thrips**
- E. Mites

Answer: D. Defoliating Thrips

Explanation:

Damage symptoms



- Damage is caused both by nymphs and adults by rasping the lower surface of the leaf with their stylets and sucking the oozing cell sap.
- The injured surface is marked by the number of minute spots thereby producing a speckled silvery effect.
- Curling of the leaves is observed in case of heavy incidence.

Q.16) Which of the following mushrooms (90%) is most widely grown in India?

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **Important Agronomic Practices**

Options:

A. Button Mushroom

B. Oyster Mushroom

C. Milky Mushroom

D. All of the above

E. None of the Above

Answer: A. Button Mushroom

Explanation:

In India, any mushroom is used as a non-traditional cash crop and commonly cultivated species are white button mushroom, oyster, shiitake mushrooms and other mushrooms cultivated in small scale are paddy straw, milky and reishi mushrooms. **Button mushroom** accounts for approximately 95 % of total production and exports.

Q.17) Which of the following cell organelles controls cell division?

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

Options:

- A. Ribosome
- B. Nucleus**
- C. Cytoplasm
- D. Lysosome
- E. Cell membrane

Answer: B. Nucleus

Explanation:

- **Nucleus helps in cell division and controls the activity & hereditary characters of the cell.**
- **Cell Organelles:**
 - Cell Organelles define **as the membrane-bound cellular** components.
 - These **cell organelles** are present within the cells and are independent in their **functions**.
 - They **coordinate** with their **structures & functions** effectively for the normal functioning of the cell

Q.18 What is the rural population percentage according to Census 2011?

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **Moderate**
Topic – **Census 2011**

Options:

- A. 57.36%
- B. 68.84%**
- C. 36.78%
- D. 65.66%
- E. 62.63%

Answer: B. 68.84%

Explanation:

Q.62) Explanation:

Of the 121 crore Indians, 83.3 crore (**68.84%**) live in rural areas while 37.7 crore stay in urban areas.

Q.19 Which agroforestry system has fast growing fodder shrubs which are planted for mulch, green manure and soil conservation?

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **Difficult**
Topic – **Forestry**

Options:

- A. Taungya System
- B. Agroforestry
- C. Silviculture
- D. Woody Hedgerows**
- E. Silvipastoral

Answer: D. Woody Hedgerows

Explanation:

7.2.1.1.3 Agrosilvopastoral systems

This includes the following

- ✓ Home gardens
- ✓ woody perennials for browse, mulch, green manure, soil conservation

Q.20 What is the contribution of Agriculture and Allied Sector in Gross Value Added (GVA) for 2021-22?

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

Options:

- A. 15.1%
- B. 18.8%**
- C. 20.7%
- D. 25.2%
- E. 30.8%

Answer: A. 18.8%

Explanation:

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD MANAGEMENT

- The **Agriculture sector** experienced buoyant growth in past two years, accounting for a sizeable **18.8% (2021-22) in Gross Value Added (GVA)** of the country registering a **growth of 3.6% in 2020-21 and 3.9% in 2021-22.**
 - This is attributed to good monsoon, various Government measures to enhance credit availability, improve investments, create market facility, and promote infrastructure development and increased provision of quality inputs to the sector.

Q.21) Which among the following poultry bird is originated in Italy with stylish red wattles and is popular in plains of India?

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **Animal Husbandry & Poultry**

Options:

- A. Brahma
- B. Leghorn**
- C. Sussex
- D. Asil
- E. None of the above

Answer: B. Leghorn

Explanation:

1.3.4 Mediterranean class

Breed/Class	Origin	Varieties	Characteristics
Leghorn	Italy	Single comb white, Single comb buff, Single comb light brown	Known for its stylish carriage, Mature birds weigh 2 -2.7 kg. world's no. 1 egg producer breed
Minorca	Spain	Also known as Red faced black Spanish	Largest and heaviest of all Mediterranean breeds of poultry



Q.22) _____ scheme provides information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility.

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – ARD

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

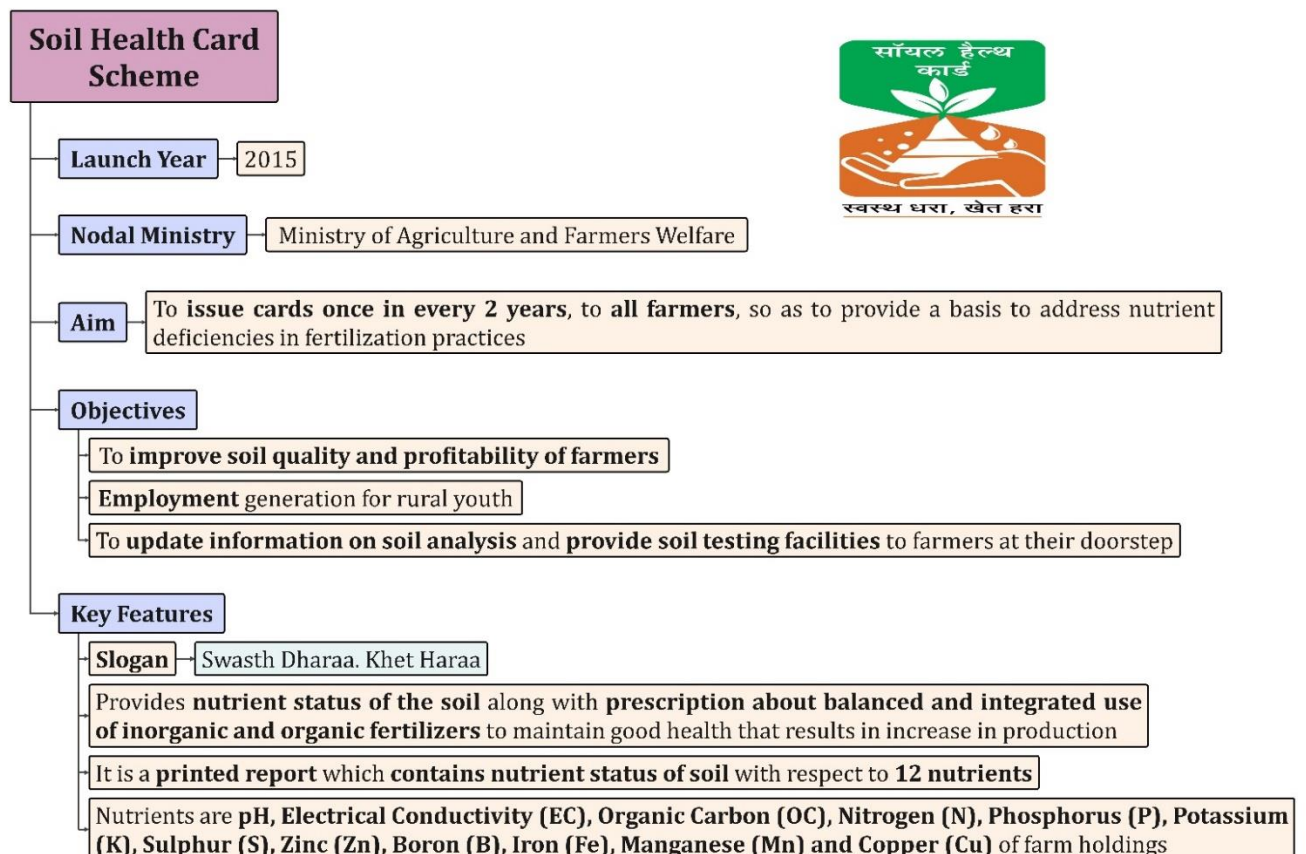
Topic – **Scheme**

Options:

- A. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
- B. Soil Health Card**
- C. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
- D. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
- E. None of the above

Answer: B. Soil Health Card

Explanation:



Q.23) Which of the following microorganisms absorbs the nutrients from surrounding and provide it to the plants?

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **Moderate**
Topic – **Farming systems**

Options:

- A. Vermicompost
- B. Green Manure
- C. Mulch
- D. Biofertilizers**
- E. None of the above

Answer: D. Biofertilizers

Explanation:

1.3.5 Bio-Fertilizers

A biofertilizer is a **substance which contains living micro-organisms** which, when applied to seeds, plant surfaces, or soil, colonize the rhizosphere or the interior of the plant and **promotes growth by increasing the supply or availability of primary nutrients to the host plant.**

Examples: Rhizobium, Azotobacter etc.,

Q.24) Deficiency of which of the following nutrients cause purple spots on the leaves that eventually change their colour into brown, orange or yellow?

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **Moderate**
Topic – **Soil & Water conservation**

Options:

- A. Magnesium
- B. Calcium
- C. Phosphorus**
- D. Potassium
- E. Nitrogen

Answer: C. Phosphorus

Explanation:

Deficiency: Plant growth will be **slow and stunted**, and the **older leaves will have a purple coloration**, particularly on the underside, rear sides develop bronzy appearance, premature leaf falling is most common. Deficiency causes 'Sickle leaf disease' of pepper.

Excess: Phosphorus excess will **not have a direct effect on the plant** but may show **visual deficiencies of Zn, Fe and Mn**. High P may also interfere with the normal Ca nutrition, with typical Ca deficiency symptoms occurring.



Q.25) Which of the following is a stem that grows horizontally under or along the surface from which root and shoots grow?

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **Moderate**
Topic – **Plantation & Horticulture Crops**

Options:

- A. Suckers
- B. Runners
- C. Buds
- D. Rhizomes**
- E. None of the Above

Answer: D. Rhizomes

Explanation:

Rhizome

- ✓ **Rhizome is the swollen and compressed underground stem with short scaly leaves and vegetative buds.**
- ✓ A piece of rhizome with a bud, if planted, will grow into an independent plant
- ✓ Rhizome is the propagating material of medicinal plants such as Ginger, Turmeric, Costus speciosus, Banana etc.

Q.26) The process of removal of green pigments of fruits as it is not liked by the customer and further exposing it to the ethylene gas is known as?

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **Difficult**
Topic – **Plantation & Horticulture Crops**

Options:

- A. Ripening
- B. Waxing
- C. De-greening
- D. Cleaning
- E. None of the Above

Answer: C. De-greening

Explanation:

Degreening is **the process of removing the green colour (chlorophyll) from the skin of fruit after harvest using ethylene gas treatment**. Only mature fruit are suitable for degreening. It is absolutely critical that immature fruit are not harvested and degreened.

Q.27) MSP and FRP is given on 22 crops and sugarcane respectively. In respect to this information, classify the MSP crops according to the seasons.

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **Difficult**
Topic – **MSP**

Options:

- A. Kharif Crops – 14, Rabi Crops – 6, Commercial Crops – 2
- B. Kharif Crops – 12, Rabi Crops – 6, Commercial Crops – 4
- C. Kharif Crops – 13, Rabi Crops – 5, Commercial Crops – 4
- D. Kharif Crops – 11, Rabi Crops – 9, Commercial Crops – 2
- E. Kharif Crops – 10, Rabi Crops – 10, Commercial Crops – 2

Answer: A. Kharif Crops – 14, Rabi Crops – 6, Commercial Crops – 2

Explanation:

- **Crops under MSP:**
 - The Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) recommends MSPs for **22 mandated crops** and **fair and remunerative price (FRP)** for sugarcane.
 - CACP is an attached office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
 - The mandated crops include 14 crops of the kharif season, 6 **rabi crops** and 2 other commercial crops.

Q.28) What is the name of the white powdery fungus that appear on leaves, stems and sometimes on fruits like grapes?

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **Easy**
Topic – **Plantation & Horticulture Crops**

Options:

- A. Canker
- B. Blight
- C. Downey Mildew
- D. Powdery Mildew**
- E. Leaf Spots

Answer: D. Powdery Mildew

Explanation:

7.2 Important pests and diseases

- ✓ Downy mildew-*Plasmaphora viticola*
- ✓ Powdery mildew-*Erysiphe viti*

powdery mildew, plant disease of worldwide occurrence that causes a powdery growth on the surface of leaves, buds, young shoots, fruits, and flowers. Powdery mildew is caused by many specialized races of fungal species in the genera *Erysiphe*, *Microsphaera*, *Phyllactinia*, *Podosphaera*, *Sphaerotheca*, and *Uncinula*.



Q.29) Name the type of social forestry in which intergovernmental and non-governmental forests and land are cultivated by the people to harvest benefits.

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **Easy**
Topic – **Forestry**

Options:

- A. Agroforestry
- B. Farm Forestry
- C. Community Forestry**
- D. Extension Forestry

E. None of the above

Answer: C. Community Forestry

Explanation:

3.3.3 Community Forestry

- ✓ The practice of forestry on lands outside the conventional forest area for the benefit of local population has been called **Community forestry**.
- ✓ **Community forestry** seeks the involvement of community in the creation and management of such forests.

Q.30) Which of the following types of agriculture rests on the principle that we must meet the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs?

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **Farming Systems**

Options:

- A. Rainfed Agriculture
- B. Sustainable Agriculture**
- C. Organic Farming
- D. Natural Farming
- E. Integrated Farming

Answer: B. Sustainable Agriculture

Explanation

Sustainable agriculture is farming in sustainable ways meeting society's present food and textile needs, without compromising the ability for current or future generations to meet their needs.^[1] It can be based on an understanding of ecosystem services. There are many methods to increase the sustainability of agriculture. When developing agriculture within sustainable food systems, it is important to develop flexible business process and farming practices.^[2] Agriculture has an enormous environmental footprint, playing a significant role in causing climate change (food systems are responsible for one third of the anthropogenic GHG emissions),^{[3][4]} water scarcity, water pollution, land degradation, deforestation and other processes,^[5] it is simultaneously causing environmental changes and being impacted by these changes.^[6] Sustainable agriculture consists of environment friendly methods of farming that allow the production of crops or livestock without damage to human or natural systems. It involves preventing adverse effects to soil, water, biodiversity, surrounding or downstream resources—as well as to those working or living on the farm or in neighboring areas. Elements of sustainable agriculture can include permaculture, agroforestry, mixed farming, multiple cropping, and crop rotation.^[7]

Q.31) Which type of farming is practiced along the sloping land's contour to prevent soil and water erosion on land with less than 33% slope?

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **Difficult**
Topic – **Soil & Water Conservation**

Options:

- A. Rainfed Conservation
- B. Contour Bunding
- C. Bench Terracing
- D. Drip Irrigation
- E. None of the above

Answer: C. Bench Terracing

Explanation

Bench terraces are a soil and water conservation measure used on sloping land with relatively deep soils to retain water and control erosion. They are normally constructed by cutting and filling to produce a series of level steps or benches. This allows water to infiltrate slowly into the soil. The slopes where such terraces are found useful vary from 6 to 30%.



Q.32) What is the farming system that uses natural pest controls and biofertilizers and in which simultaneously the use of any type of chemical and synthetic pesticides, fertilizer is completely avoided?

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **Easy**
Topic – **Farming System**

Options:

- A. Chemical Free Farming
- B. Natural Farming
- C. Organic Farming
- D. Traditional Farming
- E. None of the above

Answer: C. Organic Farming

Explanation**2.3.1 Organic Farming**

Organic Farming is a method of farming system which primarily aimed at cultivating the land and raising crops in such a way, as to keep the soil alive and in good health by use of **organic** wastes (crop, animal and farm wastes, aquatic wastes) and other biological materials along with beneficial microbes (biofertilizers) to release nutrients to crops for increased sustainable production in an eco friendly pollution free environment.

Q.33) _____ is an integral part of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS), aims at assessment of location specific technology modules in agriculture and allied enterprises, through technology assessment, refinement, and demonstrations.

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Agriculture Extension**

Options:

- A. ICAR
- B. KVK**
- C. ATMA
- D. State Agriculture Department
- E. None of the above

Answer: B. KVK

Explanation

4.4 Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)

- ✓ The ICAR mooted the idea of establishing **Krishi Vigyan Kendras** (Agricultural Science Centres) as innovative institutions for imparting vocational training to the practicing farmers, school dropouts and field level extension functionaries.
- ✓ It was considered that the establishment of **Krishi Vigyan Kendras** (KVKs) was of national importance which would help in accelerating the agricultural production as also in improving the socio-economic conditions of the farming community, the assistance of all related institutions should be taken in implementing this scheme.
- ✓ **The first KVK, on a pilot basis, was established in 1974 at Puducherry (Pondicherry) under the administrative control of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.**
- ✓ At present there are 668 KVKs, out of which 458 are under State Agricultural Universities (SAU) and Central Agricultural University (CAU), 55 under ICAR Institutes, 100 under NGOs, 35 under State Governments, and the remaining 17 under other educational institutions.
- ✓ **The KVK scheme is 100% financed by Govt. of India and the KVKs are sanctioned to Agricultural Universities, ICAR institutes, related Government Departments and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) working in Agriculture.**
- ✓ **KVK is an integral part of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) and aims at assessment of location specific technology modules in agriculture and allied enterprises, through technology assessment, refinement and demonstrations.**
- ✓ **KVKs have been functioning as Knowledge and Resource Centre of agricultural technology supporting initiatives of public, private and voluntary sector for improving the agricultural economy of the district and are linking the NARS with extension system and farmers.**

Q.34) Under the influence of oxytocin hormone milk release by alveoli is called _____.

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **Difficult**
Topic – **Animal Husbandry and Poultry**

Options:

- A. Milk Let Down**
- B. Mamogenesis
- C. Lactogenesis
- D. Ovulation
- E. Milk Let Down

Answer: E. Milk Let Down

Explanation

The oxytocin reflex is also sometimes called the “letdown reflex” or the “milk ejection reflex”. Oxytocin is produced more quickly than prolactin. **It makes the milk that is already in the breast flow for the current feed, and helps the baby to get the milk easily.**

Q.35) The physiological reaction of organisms to the length of night or a dark period is called _____.

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

- A. Photoperiodism**
- B. Vernalisation
- C. Tillering
- D. Ripening
- E. None of the above

Answer: A. Photoperiodism

Explanation

Photoperiodism DD 24

The term 'Photoperiodism' was coined by Garner and Allard (1920)

Based on Photoperiodism, the plants are classified into three types:

- 1 ✓ **Short-Day Plants:** Require day length less than 12 hours for flower initiation;
Eg: Tobacco, Soyabean, Rice...generally kharif crops
- 2 ✓ **Long-Day Plants:** More than 14 hours daylight for flower initiation;
Eg: Wheat, Barley, Sugarbeet, Castor...generally rabi crops
- 3 ✓ **Day-neutral plants:** Such plants are unaffected by the day length;
Eg: Maize, tomato, sunflower, cotton, cucumber

grains/fruit
< 12 hrs
> 14 hrs

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Q.36) Which of the following is an attempt to halt land degradation and a holistic process for getting maximum production out of land?

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. Rainfed Agriculture
- B. Rainwater Harvesting
- C. Watershed Management**
- D. Sustainable Agriculture
- E. None of the above

Answer: C. Watershed Management

Explanation

1.4 What is watershed management?

Watershed management is a term used to describe the process of implementing land use practices and water management practices to protect and improve the quality of the water and other natural resources within a watershed by managing the use of those land and water resources in a comprehensive manner.

1.5 Why is watershed management important?

- ✓ **Runoff from rainwater or snowmelt can contribute significant amounts of pollution into the lake or river.**
- ✓ **Watershed management helps to control pollution of the water and other natural resources in the watershed** by identifying the different kinds of pollution present in the watershed and how those pollutants are transported and recommending ways to reduce or eliminate those pollution sources.
- ✓ All activities that occur within a watershed will somehow affect that watershed's natural resources and water quality.
- ✓ New land development, runoff from already-developed areas, agricultural activities, and household activities such as gardening/lawn care, septic system use/maintenance, water diversion and car maintenance all can affect the quality of the resources within a watershed.
- ✓ **Watershed management** planning comprehensively identifies those activities that affect the health of the watershed and makes recommendations to properly address them so that adverse impacts from pollution are reduced.
- ✓ **Watershed management** is also important because the planning process results in a partnership among all affected parties in the watershed.
- ✓ That partnership is essential to the successful management of the land and water resources in the watershed since all partners have a stake in the health of the watershed.
- ✓ It is also an efficient way to prioritize the implementation of **watershed management** plans in times when resources may be limited.

Q.37) Which of the following plant has a special place in the perfume industry? Which of the following plant is used to make the perfume concentrates?

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **Difficult**
Topic – **Agronomy**

Options:

- A. Citronella
- B. Indian Basil
- C. French Jasmine**
- D. Kokum
- E. None of the above

Answer: C. French Jasmine

Explanation

The two most used species in perfumery are **jasmine sambac** and **jasmine grandiflorum**. Jasmine sambac comes from eastern India and the southern Himalayas, it is also found in China. It is a bushy evergreen shrub, pruned each year by about 30cm.

Q.38) Which of the following is the point below the wilting point at which water aggregates are formed and near the surface?

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

Options:

- A. Hygroscopicity
- B. Soil Water Index
- C. Wilting Potential
- D. Water Deficiency
- E. None of the above

Answer: A. Hygroscopicity

Explanation

Hygroscopicity is the tendency of a solid substance to absorb moisture from the surrounding atmosphere. The process can take on a number of forms. Thus, with a porous solid such as activated carbon, water vapor will be physically adsorbed, both on the external surface and within the pores, to form a condensed layer. The process may initially take place at "active sites" from which spreading then occurs. With other solids, such as silica gel, the interaction at the surface may not be entirely of a physical nature and some loose chemical bonds may be established. Many cellulosic materials, including hair, cotton and wool, are hygroscopic and change their physical dimensions as a result of the take-up of water. Such materials may be used as the active elements in hygrometers (see

Q.39) Name the type of agriculture which is location specific and smart technologies are used to enable farmers to cope with climatic variability and extreme weather phenomenon. This would help farmers fetch adaption gains and reduce the Green House Gas (GHG) emissions alongside.

Static or Current – **Static**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **Farming System**

Options:

- A. Sustainable Agriculture
- B. Extensive Agriculture
- C. Climate Resilient Agriculture
- D. Organic Agriculture
- E. Integrated Agriculture

Answer: Climate Resilient Agriculture**Explanation****INTRODUCTION**

Climate change has far serious implications concerning the food and nutritional security of nations like India where agriculture is the backbone of nation's economy and growing population is the biggest reason to worry. Rural India largely depends on its natural resources and farming for earning its livelihood and food security and climate change affects the natural ecosystem progressively. In future, it will be even more difficult to predict occurrences of phenomena such as droughts, floods, cloud bursts, etc. due to climate change. Consequently, farmers must adapt to the changing climate to ensure optimum crop yields and farm income. Farmers in general and small and marginal farmers in particular must enhance the resilience of agriculture to face the upcoming challenges. Transforming agriculture through adoption of climate resilient practices and technologies would be inevitable to stabilize agricultural production and enhance farmer's income.

Participatory demonstration of location specific and climate smart technologies is necessary for enabling farmers to cope climatic variability and extreme weather phenomenon. Adoption and spread of these climate resilient technologies would help farmers fetch adaption gains and reduce the Green House Gas (GHG) emissions alongside. Considering the urgent need to address the issue of climate change at the farm level, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) launched National Initiatives in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) in February, 2011, which was renamed as National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) to emphasize the role of evolving innovations. Resilience is the capability of the production system to resist negative impacts of climate change and also the capacity to recover quickly after the damage. Therefore,

Q.40) Forecasting Agricultural Output using Space, Agrometeorological and Land based observation (FASAL) is implemented by which of the following bodies?

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

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **Difficult**

Topic – **Govt Schemes – Schemes**

Options:

- A. Indian Metrological Department, New Delhi
- B. Institute of Economic growth, New Delhi
- C. Space Application Center, Ahmedabad
- D. National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad

E. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

Forecasting Agricultural output using Space, Agro-meteorology and Land based observations (FASAL)

Component-wise details of the Scheme: The scheme has the following partner agencies:-

- India Meteorological Department, New Delhi
- Institute of Economic growth, New Delhi
- Space Application Centre, Ahmadabad
- National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad

Explanation



NABARD GRADE A 2022

Phase 2 - Memory Based Paper

DESCRIPTIVE ENGLISH



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 Discuss the issues plaguing the Manufacturing Sector of India.
- 2 Education is the reason youth are not taking part in Agriculture. Analyse & Review.
- 3 What would be the better mode of transport for agri – products in India – Road or Rail?
- 4 Discuss the effects of climate change on bio-diversity & Wildlife.

Solution -

- 1 Discuss the issues plaguing the Manufacturing Sector of India.

There are three sectors of an economy. Primary Sector which is Agriculture, Secondary Sector which is Manufacturing and Tertiary Sector which is Service. Post-independence, the Indian economy mostly relied on the agriculture sector which is a primary sector. After a few years, India slowly shifted from an agricultural-based economy to a service-based economy skipping the secondary sector i.e. manufacturing. There are downfalls in the Indian economy due to ignorance of the manufacturing sector. Now, the Indian government has realized the importance of the manufacturing sector and has come up with many schemes to promote the industry.

But, will only these schemes boost the manufacturing sector? Despite the government schemes and awareness programs, there are a few challenges the

Indian manufacturing sector is facing. We will also discuss possible solutions to those problems.

Manufacturing is a capital-intensive industry. Much of the capital is to be invested upfront to establish a manufacturing plant. Here, India is facing a major challenge as limited investments are being made in the manufacturing industry because of various reasons like political, economic, project feasibility, uncertain growth, etc. Banks are reluctant to give loans easily to the manufacturing setups. Capital investments are also high in India as compared to other countries that are exporting. In India, the costs of land and power are also high as compared to the world market average.

The Indian government has taken steps to overcome these challenges with schemes like PMEGP (Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme) and Mudra Loan. However, very few businesses are able to avail its benefits due to a lack of awareness of these schemes.

India, having the largest young population in the world, is not able to utilize its full potential. The majority of the workers in India lack the proper skills to work in the manufacturing industry. According to one estimation, only 4.7% of India's workforce is formally skilled, where the US has 52%, the UK has 68%, Japan has 80% and China has 24% of its workforce formally skilled. Also, unproductive processes are still being used in some manufacturing plants even though advanced manufacturing techniques are widely available.

Central government schemes like Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana for Technical Institutes (PMKVY-TI), Employability Enhancement Training Programme (EETP), National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM), AICTE-Startup Policy, Skill Assessment Matrix for Vocational Advancement of Youth (SAMVAY), Leadership Development Programs, etc. will help reduce this skills gap but it will take time.

MSMEs in India contribute about 29% towards the GDP of India. However, having large numbers of small enterprises, the Indian manufacturing sector is not able to scale up the production. Hence, the cost of production is also high. This leads to difficulty competing in the international market. Increasing production capacity reduces the cost of production and increases product quality.

Apart from the above major challenges, the Indian manufacturing sector also has a few other challenges like complicated labor laws, lack of entrepreneurial

spirit, trade wars among countries, black money, corruption, etc. The Indian manufacturing sector needs restructuring to become globally competitive. The government needs to address the core problems and help the manufacturing sector self-sustain and grow with the help of schemes like “Make in India” and “Skill India”.

2 Education is the reason youth are not taking part in Agriculture. Analyse & Review.

For long, the agricultural sector has been neglected. Though 80-90 per cent of students studying agriculture belong to the farming community, most of them prefer to choose a different career. At present, around 0.4 million students are enrolled in agricultural universities and institutes. But sadly, only 0.1 million students manage to graduate. Most of them (between 70 and 80 per cent) join the banking sector.

We need to stop this agro brain drain. There are many ways to enhance job opportunities for students of agriculture. For instance, the government needs to come up with schemes so that students are given a licence to market and supply fertilisers and pesticides. In doing so, farmers can get correct advice regarding the amount to be used for a particular crop. It is a pity that management students, and not students of agriculture, are recruited by institutions like the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

Both the government and the corporate sector must increase the number of scholarships for agriculture students to enhance research and development. This will help them become better professionals and improve their earning capacities. The government must also enhance their professional status so that more youth take up jobs in this sector.

It is common knowledge that students of agriculture rarely utilise their knowledge in practical farming. This must change. We must emulate the success stories in Maharashtra and Punjab, where agriculture students have taken up farming and are using proper seeds, machinery and agro management techniques.

The youth are not attracted to this profession as there is neither guarantee of income nor enough institutions that provide jobs. At present, only a few crops get a Minimum Support Price (MSP) guarantee from the government. This has

created a vicious cycle. Farmers are growing the same crops every season to sustain their livelihoods. It is time to break this cycle and think beyond this stunted vision. The government must assure MSP for other crops as well. This will encourage the youth to take up farming without bothering about the market risks.

The youth should also be taught about profitable farming techniques and systems so that less land and resources are used. They should not only be taught about integrated farming, but also about latest techniques in mushroom farming, freshwater aquaculture and dairy farming. They should also be given subsidy or loans to start food processing units. For instance, in Punjab, the processing units of kinnow produce are located in distant areas. By helping the youth to establish processing units, we can decrease transportation costs as well as provide jobs.

Cutting edge agricultural machine technologies are expensive. Government agencies should enable the farmer to rent such equipment so that they save money in investment and increase productivity. Farmers need handholding to embrace digitalisation. The digital revolution must be used to inform the farmer about weather forecasts, time of sowing and the exact amount of fertilisers and pesticides to be used for each crop, depending on the soil health.

They must be trained to incorporate the latest technological breakthroughs in agriculture. The solutions lie in precision agriculture and organic farming. Agricultural institutions must hold training programmes to teach young farmers about post-harvest management and value additions. There is also a need to integrate the agro-economy through value chains and market linkages using cold storage systems. They must be also trained to be market savvy and produce foodstuff that use less land, water and inputs.

Higher level agricultural universities must make themselves relevant by inspiring students to become entrepreneurs—teaching them to practice new agro innovations and techniques, generating awareness about the existing banking schemes and market mechanisms.

Besides, there is an immediate need to start a separate Indian Agriculture Service, on the lines of the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Forest Service. This will not only make the agro- regulatory mechanism more robust but also generate jobs for students pursuing agriculture. Agriculture as a subject

should be taught from the school level itself. It is time to bring little cheer to the farming community.

3 What would be the better mode of transport for agri – products in India – Road or Rail?

One of the most ancient and popular mode of transportation has always been the ground transportation. Since time immemorial all trade, and consequently world economy has been dependent upon freight transport systems that transports goods from one place to another, supporting the commercial culture that is the core pipeline of human society, and something the modern world has become accustomed to.

The most commonly used mode of transportation for the movement of goods, by far, is the road transport. Road transport helps to transport daily needs items like groceries, flowers, fruits, and dry goods, constantly, to markets and destinations all across countries and continents.

In situations of long transit times, such as in countries like China, Russia, USA and parts of Europe, Rail Transport is the preferred mode of transportation. Freight trains are equipped to carry various types of cargo, such as freight containers, vehicles, livestock, and also commodities such as grains, coal, minerals and metals etc.

One of the most unique and attractive features of road transport is flexibility, in terms of timeframe, final destination and volume of goods to be transported. It can reach remote areas, carry both large and small shipments at economic costs, and adjust to different timeframes as per convenience.

Availability of road transportation 24 hours a day, and its affordability, as compared to other mode of transportation, makes it popular and attractive.

Trucking industry is also known to accommodate different types of cargo. Road transport is also adapted to cater to the shipping of specialty services and goods, like shipping of dry freight, whether frozen, fresh, or refrigerated, and heavy or oversized freight. There are many transport companies available, that provide specialized services for special category goods.

Everything comes with a downside. The downsides of road freight are the restrictions of traffic regulations and speed limits. Unpredictability of weather

conditions is another challenge that causes delays in the road shipping schedules. Unforeseen accidents and hold-ups are a risk.

With so much constant movement, minor and major hiccups causing delays, cannot be ruled out. Under the circumstances, the best solution is to plan ahead, factoring in a time margin, or collaborate with a logistics company that has tracking and tracing capabilities, and a well-established network.

Rail transport is the fastest transport mode on land, and it has its benefits. Rail transport is much faster and more reliable, and also least affected by weather conditions and traffic jams. Large volumes can be shipped over greater distances, in a cost-effective structure, by rail transport easily. Therefore, rail transport is more economical, and much quicker for transporting large volumes of cargo.

Rail transport is also an integral part of an intermodal strategy. Intermodal is using two or more mode of transportation, for transporting freight. Rail transport is often used as part of an intermodal strategy, as there are significant benefits to it.

In situations where road and rail transport are combined, trains are used for the long-haul portion of the shipment, and trucks are used to bring freight from the origin or pick-up, to the terminal, and then from the terminal to the destination, referred to as drayage. Commodities like electronics, clothes, machinery, plastics, and lumber, are typically moved via intermodal rail transport.

4 Discuss the effects of climate change on bio-diversity & Wildlife.

The environmental changes being driven by climate change are disturbing natural habitats and species in ways that are still only becoming clear. There are signs that rising temperatures are affecting biodiversity, while changing rainfall patterns, extreme weather events, and ocean acidification are putting pressure on species already threatened by other human activities.

The threat posed by climate change to biodiversity is expected to increase, yet thriving ecosystems also have the capacity to help reduce the impacts of climate change.

If current rates of warming continue, by 2030 global temperatures could increase by more than 1.5°C (2.7°F) compared to before the industrial revolution. A major impact of climate change on biodiversity is the increase in

the intensity and frequency of fires, storms or periods of drought. In Australia at the end of 2019 and start of 2020, 97,000km² of forest and surrounding habitats were destroyed by intense fires that are now known to have been made worse by climate change. This adds to the threat to biodiversity which has already been placed under stress by other human activities. It is thought that the number of threatened species in the area may have increased by 14% as a result of the fires.

Rising global temperatures also have the potential to alter ecosystems over longer periods by changing what can grow and live within them. There is already evidence to suggest that reductions in water vapour in the atmosphere since the 1990s has resulted in 59% of vegetated areas showing pronounced browning and reduced growth rates worldwide.

Rising temperatures in the oceans affect marine organisms. Corals are particularly vulnerable to rising temperatures and ocean acidification can make it harder for shellfish and corals in the upper ocean to form shells and hard skeletons. We have also seen changes in occurrence of marine algae blooms. Despite the threats posed by climate change to biodiversity, we also know that natural habitats play an important role in regulating climate and can help to absorb and store carbon. Mangroves are significant sinks for carbon and the Amazon is one of the most biologically diverse places on the planet and is an enormous store of carbon – up to 100 billion tons, although a recent study has suggested the Amazon may now be emitting more carbon than it absorbs. Safeguarding these natural carbon sinks from further damage is an important part of limiting climate change.

Q.2 Make a Précis of the following passage in 120 words and give it a suitable title. (30 Marks)

Since the first modern electric vehicles (EV) took to the roads in the 2000s, critics have been quick to question the 'clean' label attached to them. From manufacturing concerns to battery power sources as well as overall autonomy, EVs have been under scrutiny from sceptics. With the amount of debate and misinformation troubling the waters, the facts behind the efficiency of electric vehicles have become somewhat clouded - so just how clean are these vehicles?

A comparative study between EVs and internal combustion engine vehicle (ICEV) in China corroborates the ICTT report, indicating that infrastructure and efficient

manufacturing techniques are the keys to reducing emissions during production. Chinese EV battery manufacturers produce up to 60% more CO₂ during fabrication than ICEV engine production, but could cut their emissions by up to 66% if they adopted American or European manufacturing techniques. As such, the pollution created through the extraction process and production of batteries remains on par or slightly higher than the manufacturing process of petrol or diesel-based engines.

An electric car at charging station in Bergen, Norway. This Scandinavian nation has the highest use... [+] of electric cars in the world, and running on mostly hydropower they are also the cleanest.

In its study, the ICTT also notes the stark difference in emissions between electric and internal combustion over the course of their lifetimes. With no combustion and complete lack of tailpipe emissions, EVs produce the bulk of their emissions through their manufacturing process and the sourcing of their energy, giving them an advantage over petrol and diesel-powered cars.

Whilst ICEVs have been steadily reducing their emissions since 2000, electric vehicles still have a marked edge by producing close to no running emissions. Additionally, as EVs become more common and manufacturing becomes more widespread, battery recycling will be more efficient and reduce the need to extract new materials, therefore lessening the reliance on mining and production of new batteries.

The total impact of electric vehicles is more pronounced when looking at their complete lifetime, where combustion engine vehicles are unable to compete. EVs are responsible for considerably lower emissions over their lifetime than vehicles running on fossil fuels, regardless of the source that generates the electricity .

A new study by the Center for Economic Studies (CES) in Munich proclaimed: “Germany’s current energy mix and the amount of energy used in battery production, the CO₂ emissions of battery-electric vehicles are, in the best case, slightly higher than those of a diesel engine, and are otherwise much higher.”

Although it may seem like a damning indictment on electric vehicle performance, the paper was quickly debunked by industry experts, who found a long list of inaccuracies with the CES’s findings. Apart from laying out previously discredited information such as electric car batteries becoming

“hazardous waste” after 150,000 km, or misrepresenting government data to fit their research, the study also painted ICEV emissions as lower than the reality.

Solution –

Are Electric Vehicles Really Better For The Environment?

The country in which the batteries are being produced as well as the battery composition has a much higher level of impact on emissions. EVs are responsible for considerably lower emissions over their lifetime than vehicles running on fossil fuels, regardless of the source that generates the electricity. An argument that is routinely put forward to contrast the clean image of electric cars is the pollution behind the manufacturing process of their batteries. There is indeed a range of rare earth metals that make up the composition of the battery, and their extraction and manipulation can contribute to carbon emissions. However, as a 2018 International Council on Clean Transportation (ICTT) report illustrates, the country in which the batteries are being produced as well as the battery composition has a much higher level of impact on emissions.

Q.3 Write a letter on any one of the topics given below in 150 words.

(30 Marks)

- 1 Write a letter to your Resident welfare association to review its disaster response procedure.
- 2 Write a letter to customer care of an established furniture shop. You bought a piece of furniture which after unboxing was found to be of wrong size. Write a letter to customer care asking for replacement of the furniture piece bought.
- 3 Write a letter to your manager to congratulate him for being promoted and telling him about the role he played in your career.

Solution -

- 1 Write a letter to your Resident welfare association to review its disaster response procedure.

Koregaon Park,

Pune – 411033.

29th October, 2022.

The President,
Residents' welfare Association,
Koregaon Park.
Pune – 411033

Subject: - Review Disaster management procedure.

Considering the fact that the disaster management is a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster and technology driven strategy, and would be achieved through a culture of prevention, mitigation and preparedness to generate a prompt and efficient response before the external help comes in. The entire process would centre-stage the community and collective efforts of all government agencies and NGOs. It is hence required that the welfare associations are being tapped about disaster management procedures.

The disaster management procedure must include the following -

Natural disasters

- Earthquake
- Flood
- Cyclone
- Landslide
- Mishaps

Manmade disasters

- Fire
- Chemical Hazard
- Accidents

The welfare associations can further provide training and skills to the people of their localities to take immediate measures needed at the time of rescue operations. These can be of great help as they are familiar with their localities and could be the first people to approach.

Sincerely,

Rohit.

2 Write a letter to customer care of an established furniture shop. You bought a piece of furniture which after unboxing was found to be of wrong size. Write a letter to customer care asking for replacement of the furniture piece bought.

Koregaon Park,
Pune – 411033.

29th October, 2022.

The Store Manager,
IKEA furniture,
Koregaon Park,
Pune – 411033.

Subject – Regarding wrong size of furniture.

Dear Sir,

I am writing this letter to express my extreme dissatisfaction on the purchase, which I made from your furniture shop.

As a part of the renovation works at my home, I decided to purchase a piece of dining table from your shop and the bill was settled last week. The bill number is E 209821, dated on 25 December, 2018 and the payment was done online.

As my dining hall got expanded, as a part of renovation, I ordered a larger piece of dining table, which could facilitate a minimum eight people at a time. I am not at all satisfied with the size of the furniture set that was delivered. It was found that there were some issues with the quality of the furniture set as well. After a couple of days of purchasing, I noticed some color changes on the surface and when I examined further, I found the polishing damaged.

I know you value your customers' positive feedback, and so I expect you would make arrangements for a review on this matter.

I await your reply in anticipation.

Regards

Neeraj Rai.

3 Write a letter to your manager to congratulate him for being promoted and telling him about the role he played in your career.

Koregaon Park,
Pune – 411033
29th October,2022.

Hello Erick,
Congratulations!

I recently heard that you got the promotion to the senior manager you've been working towards, and I wanted to tell you how happy I am for you. I knew that you were up for the task, and you've absolutely proved yourself.

I'm excited to see you succeed in this new role as a senior manager. I know that you'll be able to tackle any challenges that come your way with grace and that you'll excel in your responsibilities for this position. You had been my role model all along and I aspire to follow in your footsteps.

Congrats again. Please don't hesitate to contact me if you ever need anything.

Sincerely,
Benjamin Lowes
(826)-639-4492
BenjaminLowes@gmail.com

NABARD GRADE A 2022

Phase 2 - Memory Based Paper

**ESI + ARD – Objective
+ Descriptive**



Prelude

This paper is memory based, so the language of questions might not be exact as in the exam, but utmost care has been taken and a lot of research has been done to ensure that the essence and the theme of every question is included in this paper.

How was the paper?

Overall, the paper was on moderate level. Around 39 marks worth of objective paper and all 6 descriptive questions in the subjective paper were covered in the EduTap course.

Anybody who had gone through our course religiously would have been able to score 30-35 marks in the objective paper if he has covered the Monthly Current Affairs Magazine, Monthly SchemesTap and Main Schemes Document and would have been able to attempt 3 out of 4 descriptive questions easily. The detailed analysis is given further in the document.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1) When a farmer cultivates perennial trees for commercial purposes alongside cultivation of crops for subsistence. This type of forestry is known as _____.

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD- **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **FORESTRY**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Progressive Forestry
- (b) Productive Forestry
- (c) Subsistence Forestry
- (d) Commercial Forestry
- (e) None of the Above

Answer: (d) Commercial Forestry

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Forestry”

3.2.1 Commercial Forestry

Commercial forestry aims to get maximum production of timber, fuel wood and other forest products as a business enterprise.

Q.2) Which of the following organisations conditionalities were followed in executing the 1991 LPG reforms in India?

1. IMF
2. OPEC member countries
3. IBRD

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **ECONOMIC REFORMS IN INDIA**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both 2 & 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All 1, 2 & 3
- (e) Both 1 & 3

Answer: (e) Both 1 & 3

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “International Economic Institutions – IMF and World Bank - WTO”

India approached the **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)**, popularly known as **World Bank** and the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**, and received \$7 billion as loan to manage the crisis. For availing the loan, these international agencies expected India to liberalise and open up the economy by removing restrictions on the private sector, reduce the role of the government in many areas and remove trade restrictions between India and other countries.

India agreed to the **conditionalities of World Bank and IMF** and announced the **New Economic Policy (NEP)**. The NEP consisted of wide-ranging economic reforms. The thrust of the policies was towards creating a **more competitive environment** in the economy and **removing the barriers to entry and growth of firms**. This set of policies can broadly be classified into two groups: the stabilisation measures and the structural reform measures.

Q.3) Under NFSA, rice is made available at a subsidized price of _____.

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI of ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **GOVERNMENT SCHEMES**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

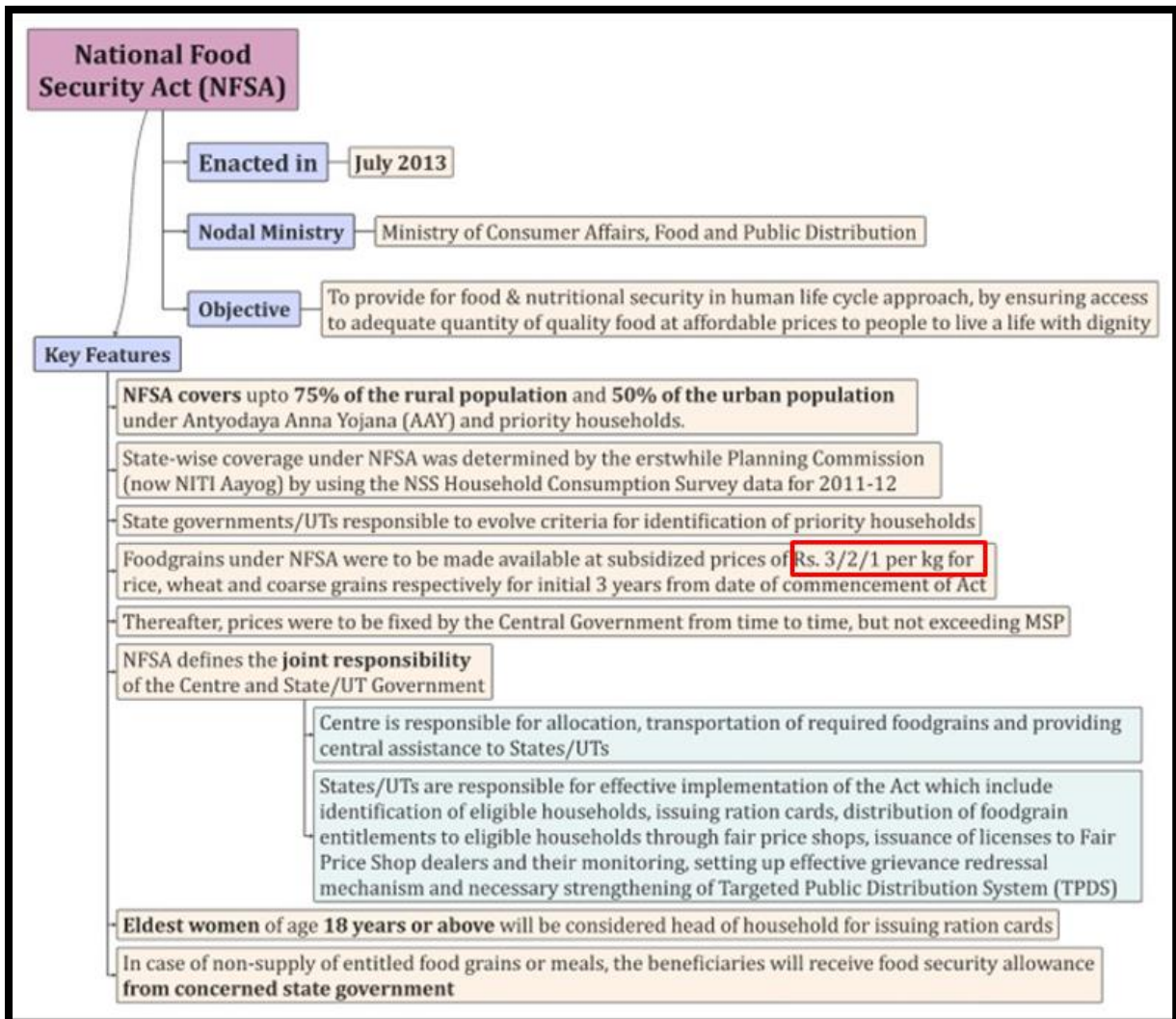
Options:

- (a) Rs 1/kg
- (b) Rs 2/kg
- (c) Rs 3/kg
- (d) Rs 4/kg
- (e) Rs 5/kg

Answer: (c) Rs 3/kg

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “SchemesTap (September 2022)”



Q.4) RMNCH+A (Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health) has been launched by the government under the National Health Mission. Which among the following statements are true regarding it?

Statements:

- 1) Broad based collaboration and partnership with ministries.
- 2) Prioritization of high impact intervention for various lifecycle stage.
- 3) Integrated Monitoring and accounting through good governance.

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI of ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **Tough**
Topic – **GOVERNMENT SCHEMES**
Covered in EduTap Course - **No**

Options:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both 2 & 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All 1, 2 & 3
- (e) Both 1 & 3

Answer: (d) All 1, 2 & 3

Explanation:

Reference Link:

<https://nhm.gov.in/index1.php?lang=1&level=1&sublinkid=794&lid=168>

Q.5) Which of the following statements is correct regarding ASHA workers? (1 mark)

Statements:

- 1) A woman who is illiterate can be an ASHA worker.
- 2) 10th Pass woman aged 25 years and is appointed as ASHA worker.
- 3) Performance-based incentives are given to ASHA workers for universal immunization.

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI of ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **Tough**
Topic – **GOVERNMENT SCHEMES**
Covered in EduTap Course - **No**

Options:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both 2 & 3
- (c) Only 3

(d) All 1, 2 & 3

(e) Both 1 & 3

Answer: (b) Both 2 & 3

Explanation:

Reference Link:

<https://nhm.gov.in/index1.php?lang=1&level=1&sublinkid=150&lid=226>

Q.6) What is the botanical name of the Strawberry?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD- **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **PLANTATION AND HORTICULTURE**

Covered in EduTap Course - **No**

Options:

(a) *Fragaria ananassa*

(b) *Malus pumila*

(c) *Musa*

(d) *Vaccinium sect. Cyanococcus*

(e) *Ribes nigrum*

Answer: (a) *Fragaria ananassa*

Explanation:

Reference Link:

<http://www.flowersofindia.net/catalog/slides/Strawberry.html>

Q.7) What is the name of the process in which earthworms are used to decompose organic matter?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD- **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **FARMING SYSTEM**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Green Manuring
- (b) Organic Farming
- (c) Manuring
- (d) Vermicomposting
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) Vermicomposting

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Soil and Water Conservation”

35 Vermicompost

- ✓ Earthworms have been on the Earth for over 20 million years. In this time they have faithfully done their part to keep the cycle of life continuously moving.
- ✓ Their purpose is simple but very important. They are nature’s way of recycling organic nutrients from dead tissues back to living organisms.
- ✓ Earthworms live in the soil and feed on decaying organic material. After digestion, the undigested material moves through the alimentary canal of the earthworm, a thin layer of oil is deposited on the castings. This layer erodes over a period of 2 months.
- ✓ So although the plant nutrients are immediately available, they are slowly released to last longer.
- ✓ The process in the alimentary canal of the earthworm transforms organic waste to natural fertilizer. The chemical changes that organic wastes undergo include deodorizing and neutralizing. This means that the pH of the castings is 7 (neutral) and the castings are odorless.
- ✓ **Vermicomposting is the process of turning organic debris into worm castings. The worm castings are very important to the fertility of the soil. The castings contain high amounts of nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus, calcium, and magnesium. Castings contain: 5 times the available nitrogen, 7 times the available potash, and 1 ½ times more calcium than found in good topsoil.**
- ✓ Worm castings can hold close to nine times their weight in water. “Vermiconversion,” or using earthworms to convert waste into soil additives, is an effective way to deal with farm waste also.
- ✓ A recommended rate of vermicompost application is 15-20 percent.

Q.8) Which soils have the appropriate amount of fine sand, silt, organic matter, and moderate water retention capacity?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

ESI or ARD- **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION**
Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Sandy soil
- (b) Silt Soil
- (c) Clay Soil
- (d) Loamy Soil
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) Loamy Soil

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION”

17.5 Types of soil

1. **Sandy soils** are typically comprised of approximately **80-100 per cent sand, 0-10 per cent clay by volume**. Sandy soils are **light** and typically **very free draining**, usually **holding water very poorly** due to very **low organic content**.
2. **Loam soils** are typically comprised of approximately **25-50 per cent sand, 30-50 per cent silt and 10-30 per cent clay by volume**. **Loam** soils are somewhat heavier than sandy soils, but also tend to be **fairly free draining**, again, due to typically low organic content.
3. **Clay soils** are typically comprised of approximately **0-45 per cent sand, 0-45 per cent silt and 50-100 per cent clay by volume**. Clay soils are **not typically free draining**, and **water tends to take a long time to infiltrate**. When wet, such soils tend to allow virtually all water to run off. Clay soils tend to be **heavy and difficult to work when dry**.

Q.9) What is the name of the subsidiary of NABARD which encourages to invest in rural areas and cooperation?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD- **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **NABARD Annual Report**
Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) NABVENTURE
- (b) NaBFID
- (c) NABCON
- (d) NABSAMRUDDHI
- (e) NABKISAN

Answer: (a) NABVENTURE

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – Highlights of NABARD Annual Report 2021-22

9.3 Supporting rural entrepreneurs and start-ups

- For the Stand-Up India Scheme, extended till 2025, NABARD continues to be the connect centre (along with Small Industries Development Bank of India).
- Best practice sharing, programme review, problem solving, and handholding are undertaken in the pre- or post-disbursement phases of the scheme that targets Scheduled Castes/Tribes and women entrepreneurs.
- NABARD set up a ₹100-crore Catalytic Capital Fund in FY2020 and in FY2021, a high-level Catalytic Capital Support Selection Committee was formed with the mandate to select eligible technology start-ups in the 'Death Valley' funding phase that are engaged in solving the challenges of rural India.
- This high-level committee not only assessed the readiness of potential client institutions for fund uptake by evaluating identification and selection parameters but also defined the mode of funding (equity, debt, etc.) and milestones for phased disbursements.
- With the aim of boosting the investment ecosystem for agri- and food-tech systems, NABVENTURES, a wholly owned subsidiary was seeded by NABARD with ₹500 crore in FY2019 to invest in early to mid-stage start-ups.

Q.10) What is the name of the machine which helps in separating the high inert matter and adulterant from the seed?

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
ESI or ARD- **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **AGRICULTURE ENGINEERING**
Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Seed Cleaner
- (b) Air Cleaner
- (c) Air Screen Cleaner
- (d) Debearder
- (e) Grain Cleaner

Answer: (C) Air Screen Cleaner

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Agriculture Engineering”

13.2.1.3 Hulling

Sesame seeds have an exterior coat that can be removed. This coat is also known as the hull or the husk. **Hulled** sesame seeds are seeds with the **hulls** removed. Removal of hulls of the seeds is called Hulling. Hullers are used for this purpose. **Example:** Sesame huller

2. Second phase consists of removal of inert materials, weed seed, other crop seed and broken seed. **Air-screen** cleaner is used for this purpose.

PASSAGE ON “Swine Breeding”

Passage: Both domestic, standard breed and miniature breeds of swine have a gestation period of 112–120 days. When piglets are born between 109 and 112 days of gestation, it's premature _____. During the gestating time, the piglets go through different phases of development, which we will separate into 5 major phases

Swine can give birth from one to even 20 or more piglets. The most obvious sign that a sow is pregnant is that she doesn't go into heat after an appropriate number of days.

Q.11) What is the gestation period of Swine?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI or ARD- **ARD**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & POULTRY**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) 125 days
- (b) 114 days
- (c) 150 days
- (d) 96 days
- (e) 102 days

Answer: (b) 114 days**Explanation:**

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Animal Husbandry and Poultry”

1.11.4 List of Reproductive cycle of domestic animals

Animals	Onset of puberty (months)	Length of estrous cycle	Length of heat period	Gestation period (in days)
Cattle	24-30	21 days	18 hours	282
Buffaloes	28-30	21 days	24 hours	316
Sheep (Ewe)	9-14	15-18 (16.5) days	1-3 days	148
Goat (Doe)	8-10	20 days	2-3 days	150
Sow (pig)	8-10	21 days	1-5 days	114
Camel	36-48	10 days	3-5 days	391

Q.12) What is the parturition process in Swine called?

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD- **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & POULTRY**
Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Kidding
- (b) Farrowing
- (c) Lambing
- (d) Fertilization
- (e) Hatching

Answer: (b) Farrowing

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Animal Husbandry and Poultry”

1.7 List of various terms used in case of domesticated animals

Animal	Adult Male	Adult Female	Young child	Castrated Male	Group	Meat	Mating	Parturition	Sound production
Sheep	Buck/ram	Ewe/dam	Lamb/ <u>lamkin</u>	<u>Wedder</u>	Flock	Mutton	Tupping	Lambing	Bleating
Goat	Billy/buck	Nanny	Kid	<u>Wether</u>	Trip	Chevon	Serving	Kidding	Bleat
Pig	Boar	Sow/gilt	Piglet/ shoat	Hog, stage	Herd/ Drove	Pork	Coupling	Farrowing	-
Horse	Stallion/stud	Mare/ewe	Foal	Gelding	Herd			Foaling	
Poultry	Rooster/Cock	Hen/pullet	Chick	Capon	Flock	Chicken	Serving	Hatching	
Duck	Drake	Duck	Duckling		Flock			Hatching	

Q.13) The parturition in swine takes place at what time of the day?

Static or Current – **STATIC**
 1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
 ESI or ARD- **ARD**
 Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
 Topic – **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & POULTRY**
 Covered in EduTap Course - **No**

Options:

- (a) Early Morning
- (b) Mid-Night
- (c) Late Afternoon
- (d) Evening
- (e) Night

Answer: (e) Night

Explanation:

Reference Link: <https://www.pigprogress.net/home/major-problems-in-piglet-health-and-management/>

PASSAGE ON “Battery Cell System- Poultry”

Passage: This appliance is the inventor's latest contribution to the commercial egg farmer. This is the most intensive type of poultry production and is useful to those with only a small quantity of floor space at their disposal. Nowadays in large cities hardly a poultry lover can spare open lands for rearing birds. For all such people this system will prove worthy of keeping birds at minimum space.

In the battery system each hen is confined to a cage just large enough to permit very limited movement and allow her to stand and sit comfortably. The usual floor space is ___1___ inches and the height, 17 inches. The floor is of standard strong galvanized wire set at a slope from back to the front, so that the eggs as they are laid roll out of the cage to a receiving gutter. Underneath is a tray for droppings. Both food and water receptacles are outside the cage. Many small cages can be assembled together; if necessary, it may be multistoried. The whole structure should be of metal so that no parasites will be harbored and thorough disinfection can be carried out as often as required. Provided the batteries of cages are set up in the place which is well ventilated and lighted, is not too hot and is vermin proof and that the food meets all nutritional needs, this system has proved to be remarkably successful in [lie tropical countries. It may be that as it requires a minimum expenditure of energy from the bird, which spends its entire item in the shade, it lessens the load of excess body heat. The performance of each bird can be noted and culling easily carried out. Pullets, which are more often used than birds of over ___2___, should be placed in the cages at least ___3___ before they are expected to lay.

Q.14) In the above paragraph, ___1___ can be filled with?

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD- **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**
Topic – **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & POULTRY**
Covered in EduTap Course - **No**

Options:

- (a) 14 x 16 in
- (b) 17 x 25 in
- (c) 25 x 40 in
- (d) 26 x 42 in
- (e) 30 x 60 in

Answer: (a) 14 x 16 in

Explanation:

Reference Link: <https://agriinfo.in/housing-systems-of-poultry-102/>

Q.15) In the above paragraph, __2__ can be filled with?

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD- **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**
Topic – **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & POULTRY**
Covered in EduTap Course - **No**

Options:

- (a) 54 weeks
- (b) 16 weeks
- (c) 27 weeks
- (d) 4 weeks
- (e) 12 weeks

Answer: (a) 54 weeks

Explanation:

Reference Link: <https://agriinfo.in/housing-systems-of-poultry-102/>

Q.16) In the above paragraph, __3__ can be filled with?

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI or ARD- **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**
Topic – **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & POULTRY**
Covered in EduTap Course - **No**

Options:

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 2.5 month
- (c) 2 month
- (d) 4 month
- (e) 3 month

Answer: (a) 1 month

Explanation:

Reference Link: <https://agriinfo.in/housing-systems-of-poultry-102/>

PASSAGE on “National Agriculture Market (eNAM)”

Passage: National Agriculture Market (eNAM) is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) is the lead agency for implementing eNAM under the aegis of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers’ Welfare, Government of India.

With the aim to reach the last mile farmer & transform the way they sell their agri produce, e-NAM has gained more strength today by reaching out to more farmers & traders of these new mandis. Already 585 mandis in 16 States and 02 Union Territories have been integrated and are working.

Q.17) What is the launch year of e-NAM?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI of ARD – **ESI / ARD**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **GOVERNMENT SCHEMES**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) 14th April, 2016
- (b) 15th August, 2017
- (c) 01st January, 2018
- (d) 26th November, 2019
- (e) 02nd October, 2021

Answer: (a) 14th April, 2016

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Mains Scheme Document (Part 1)”

23 National Agriculture Market (eNAM)

Launch Year: 2016

Objectives

- To create a national e-market platform for transparent sale transactions and price discovery in regulated markets.
- To enhance farmer's accessibility digitally to multiple numbers of markets & buyers

Eligibility Criteria

- States interested to integrate their mandis with eNAM are required to carry out following three reforms in their APMC Act.
 - Single trading license (Unified) to be valid across the state
 - Single point levy of market fee across the state; and
 - Provision for e-auction/ e-trading as a mode of price discovery

Key Features

- Tagline – Uttam Fasal Uttam Enam
- It is a Central Sector scheme with funding coming from Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (AITF).
- e-NAM is a pan-India electronic trading portal which seeks to network the existing APMCs to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.
- Under the e-NAM Scheme, Government is providing free software and assistance of Rs. 75.00 Lakh per mandi for related hardware including quality assaying equipments and creation of infrastructure like cleaning, grading, sorting, packaging and compost unit etc.
- Single license for a trader will be valid across all markets in the State

Nodal Agency - Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) with the technology provider-NFCL's iKisan division

Q.18 Which of the following conditions must be fulfilled by the state to become eligible for the applicability of portal?

Statements:

1. Provision for e-auction/ e-trading as a mode of price discovery.
2. Single trading license (Unified) to be valid across the state.
3. Single point levy of market fee across the state.

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI of ARD – **ESI / ARD**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **GOVERNMENT SCHEMES**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Only 1
(b) Both 2 & 3

- (c) Only 3
- (d) All 1, 2 & 3
- (e) Both 1 & 3

Answer: (d) All 1, 2 & 3

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Ministry Wise Mains Scheme Document (Part 1)”

23 National Agriculture Market (eNAM)

Launch Year: 2016

Objectives

- To create a national e-market platform for transparent sale transactions and price discovery in regulated markets.
- To enhance farmer’s accessibility digitally to multiple numbers of markets & buyers

Eligibility Criteria

- States interested to integrate their mandis with eNAM are required to carry out following three reforms in their APMC Act.
 - Single trading license (Unified) to be valid across the state
 - Single point levy of market fee across the state; and
 - Provision for e-auction/ e-trading as a mode of price discovery

Key Features

- Tagline – Uttam Fasal Uttam Enam
- It is a Central Sector scheme with funding coming from Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (AIF).
- e-NAM is a pan-India electronic trading portal which seeks to network the existing APMCs to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.
- Under the e-NAM Scheme, Government is providing free software and assistance of Rs. 75.00 Lakh per mandi for related hardware including quality assaying equipments and creation of infrastructure like cleaning, grading, sorting, packaging and compost unit etc.
- Single license for a trader will be valid across all markets in the State

Nodal Agency - Small Farmers’ Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) with the technology provider-NFCL’s iKisan division

Q.19 In 2020, e-NAM has been integrated with the Unified Market Platform (UMP) of Karnataka’s _____, an e-trading platform promoted by the Karnataka State Agriculture Marketing Board. This will facilitate traders across both platforms to execute seamless trading in the platforms by using Single Sign On framework.

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI of ARD – **ESI / ARD**
Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**
Topic – **GOVERNMENT SCHEMES**
Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Unified Market Platform
- (b) Rashtriya e-Market Services
- (c) Union e-Market Services
- (d) Rajya e-Market Services
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) Rashtriya e-Market Services

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “SchemesTap (March 2022 - Part 2)”

1.81 National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)

What's in News?

- So far, more than **1.72 Crore** farmers have registered on e-NAM platform, within the catchment area of 1000 mandis which are integrated on e-NAM platform.
- The agricultural produce trade with a value of **Rs 1.82 lakh crore** has so far been recorded on e-NAM platform.
- Following are some of the major efforts taken by the Government to continuously promote the e-NAM platform -
 - Integration of additional **415 mandis with e-NAM**, taking the total number of mandis to 1000 across 18 states and 3 UTs, thus bringing more markets access to farmers to sell their agriculture produce.
 - FPO trading module has been launched whereby FPOs can trade their produce from their collection center/ premise without bringing the produce to APMC.
 - Warehouse based trading module is provided in e-NAM to facilitate trade from warehouses based on e-NWR.
 - Further the e-NAM platform is made inter operable with Rashtriya e Market Services Private Limited (ReMS) platform of Government of Karnataka which will facilitate famers of either platforms were can sell their produce in other platform thereby increasing their market access.

PASSAGE on “NAMASTE (National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem) Scheme”

Passage: Scheme “X” is a Central Sector Scheme of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) as a joint initiative of the MoSJE and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).

It envisages safety and dignity of sanitation workers in urban India by creating an enabling ecosystem that recognizes sanitation workers as one of the key contributors in operations and maintenance of sanitation infrastructure thereby providing sustainable livelihood and enhancing their occupational safety through capacity building and improved access to safety gear and machines.

Q.20 Which of the following statement is correct with regards to outcomes of the scheme?

Statements:

1. Zero fatalities in sanitation work in India.
2. All sanitation work to be performed by skilled workers.
3. Strengthened supervisory and monitoring systems only at state level to ensure enforcement and monitoring of safe sanitation work.

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI of ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **GOVERNMENT SCHEMES**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both 2 & 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All 1, 2 & 3
- (e) Both 1 & 2

Answer: (e) Both 1 & 2

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Ministry Wise Main Schemes Document Part-1”

353 National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE)

Launch Year: 2022

Aim:
NAMASTE envisages safety and dignity of sanitation workers in urban India by creating an enabling ecosystem that recognizes sanitation workers as one of the key contributors in operations and maintenance of sanitation infrastructure thereby providing sustainable livelihood and enhancing their occupational safety through capacity building and improved access to safety gear and machines.

Objective: to achieve the following outcomes:

- Zero fatalities in sanitation work in India
- All sanitation work is performed by skilled workers
- No sanitation workers come in direct contact with human faecal matter
- Sanitation workers are collectivized into SHGs and are empowered to run sanitation enterprises
- All Sewer and Septic tank sanitation workers (SSWs) have access to alternative livelihoods

Key Features:

- **500 cities** (converging with AMRUT cities) to be taken up under this phase.
- **Outlay of Rs. 360 crore for 4 years from 2022-23 to 2025-26.**
- NAMASTE envisages identifying the Sewer/Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) with a focus on informal workforce who are engaged in hazardous cleaning operations.
- **Extending Insurance Scheme Benefits:** For providing a safety net to identified SSWs and their families they will be covered under the Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)

Q.21) _____ cities (converging with AMRUT cities) will be taken up under this phase of scheme.

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI of ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **GOVERNMENT SCHEMES**
Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) 200
- (b) 500
- (c) 650
- (d) 750
- (e) 1000

Answer: (b) 500

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Ministry Wise Main Schemes Document Part-1”

353 National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE)

Launch Year: 2022

Aim:
NAMASTE envisages safety and dignity of sanitation workers in urban India by creating an enabling ecosystem that recognizes sanitation workers as one of the key contributors in operations and maintenance of sanitation infrastructure thereby providing sustainable livelihood and enhancing their occupational safety through capacity building and improved access to safety gear and machines.

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- **Outlay of Rs. 360 crore for 4 years from 2022-23 to 2025-26.**
- NAMASTE envisages identifying the Sewer/Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) with a focus on informal workforce who are engaged in hazardous cleaning operations.
- **Extending Insurance Scheme Benefits:** For providing a safety net to identified SSWs and their families they will be covered under the Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)

Q.22) The above mentioned scheme is operational from FY 2022-23 to FY _____.

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI of ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **GOVERNMENT SCHEMES**
Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

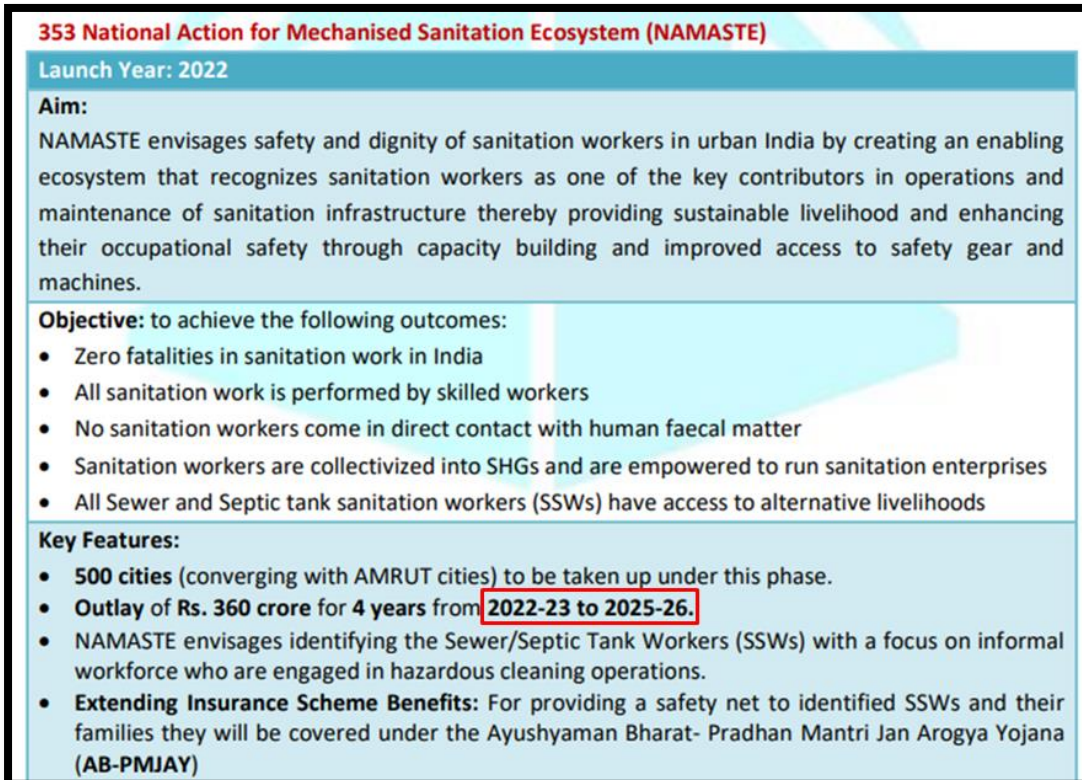
- (a) 2024-25
- (b) 2025-26
- (c) 2026-27
- (d) 2027-28

(e)2029-30

Answer: (b) 2025-26

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Ministry Wise Main Schemes Document Part-1”



353 National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE)

Launch Year: 2022

Aim:
NAMASTE envisages safety and dignity of sanitation workers in urban India by creating an enabling ecosystem that recognizes sanitation workers as one of the key contributors in operations and maintenance of sanitation infrastructure thereby providing sustainable livelihood and enhancing their occupational safety through capacity building and improved access to safety gear and machines.

Objective: to achieve the following outcomes:

- Zero fatalities in sanitation work in India
- All sanitation work is performed by skilled workers
- No sanitation workers come in direct contact with human faecal matter
- Sanitation workers are collectivized into SHGs and are empowered to run sanitation enterprises
- All Sewer and Septic tank sanitation workers (SSWs) have access to alternative livelihoods

Key Features:

- **500 cities** (converging with AMRUT cities) to be taken up under this phase.
- **Outlay of Rs. 360 crore** for 4 years from **2022-23 to 2025-26.**
- NAMASTE envisages identifying the Sewer/Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) with a focus on informal workforce who are engaged in hazardous cleaning operations.
- **Extending Insurance Scheme Benefits:** For providing a safety net to identified SSWs and their families they will be covered under the Ayushyaman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)

PASSAGE on “Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin”

Passage: In order to achieve the target of “Housing for All” in rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from _____ to provide assistance to eligible rural households with overall target to construct 2.95 crore pucca houses with basic amenities.

The Government is committed to provide funds for achieving the targets as per the guidelines of the Scheme. The Central share release is contingent on the balance targets, pending liability, utilization of funds including the release of state share, submission of utilization certificate, etc. as per Scheme & Ministry of Finance Guidelines.

Q.23) Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin, the minimum size of a house has been increased to how many square meters from the 20 square meters earlier?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI of ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **GOVERNMENT SCHEMES**
Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

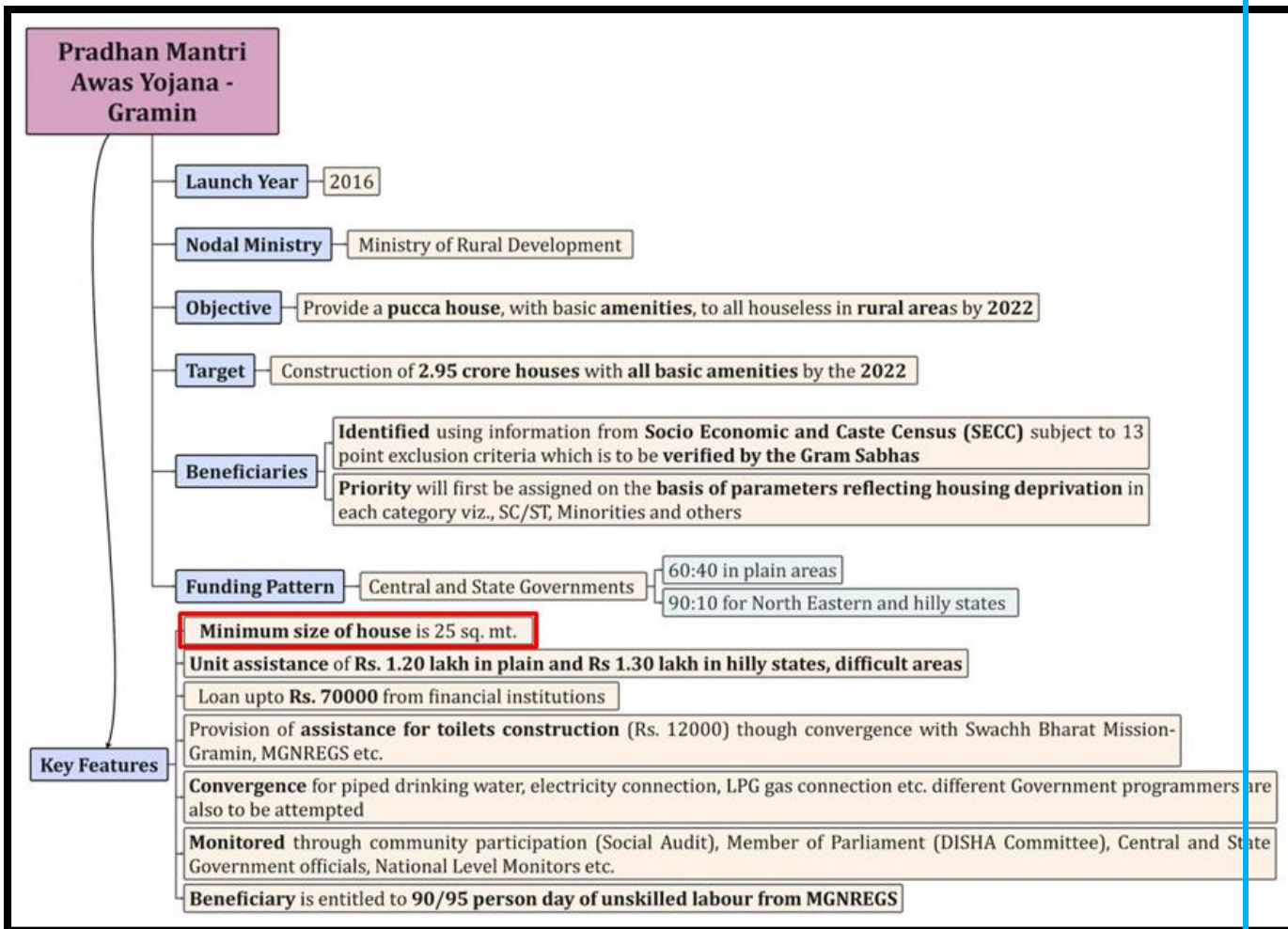
Options:

- (a) 22 Square Metres
- (b) 22.5 Square Metres
- (c) 25 Square Metres
- (d) 25.5 Square Metres
- (e) 27.5 Square Metres

Answer: (c) 25 Square Metres

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “SchemesTap (August 2022 Part-2)”



Q.24) Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin, financial assistance for hilly areas has been increased from Rs. 75,000 to _____.

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
 1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
 ESI of ARD – **ESI**
 Difficulty Level – **EASY**
 Topic – **GOVERNMENT SCHEMES**
 Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

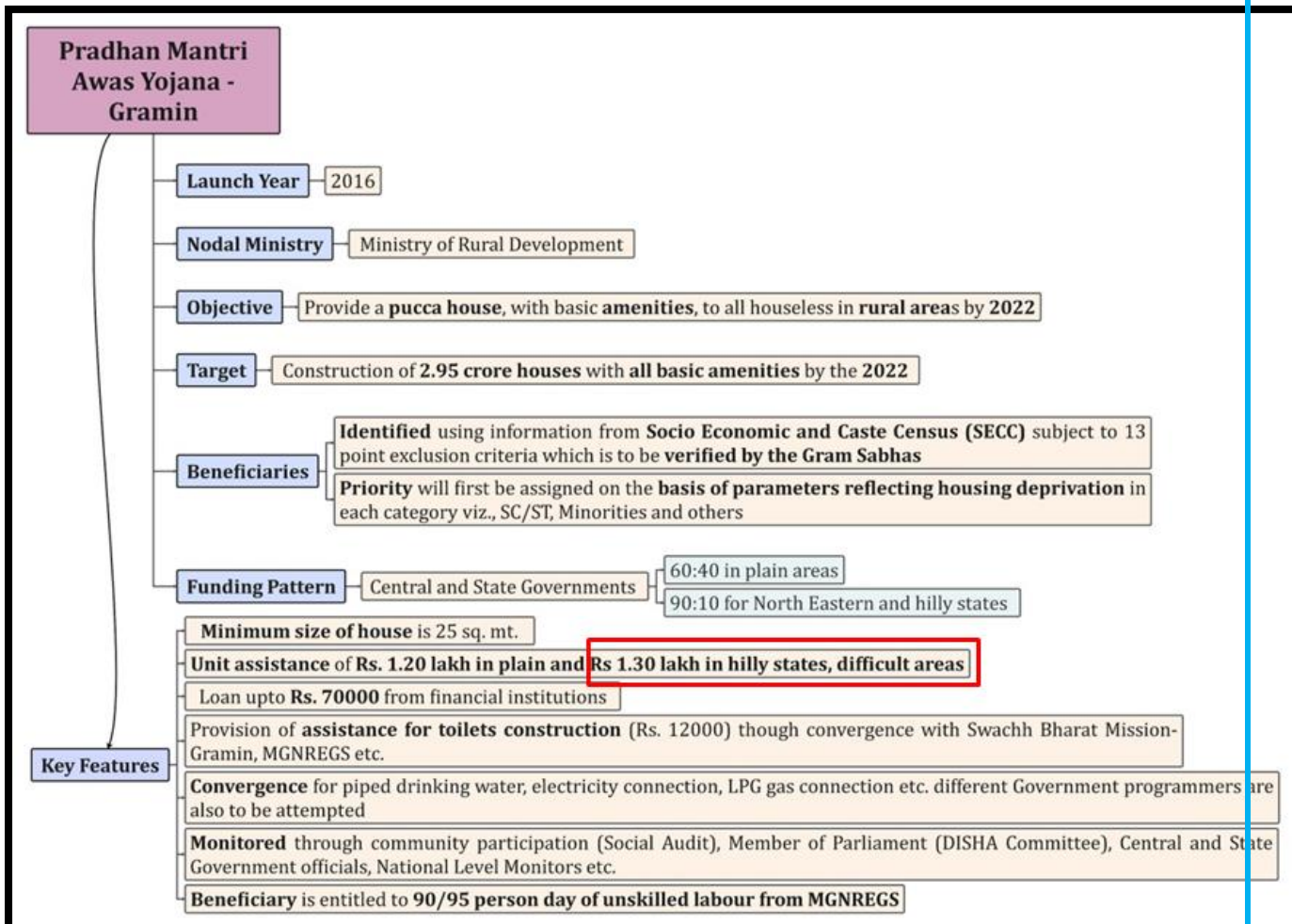
Options:

- (a) Rs. 1.21 Lakh
- (b) Rs. 1.25 Lakh
- (c) Rs. 1.30 Lakh
- (d) Rs. 1.50 Lakh
- (e) Rs. 1.65 Lakh

Answer: (c) Rs. 1.30 Lakh

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “SchemesTap (August 2022 Part-2)”



Q.25) Many government initiatives are being run in coherence with the above mentioned scheme. Under which such campaign the behavioural change ODF+ is happening?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI of ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **GOVERNMENT SCHEMES**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

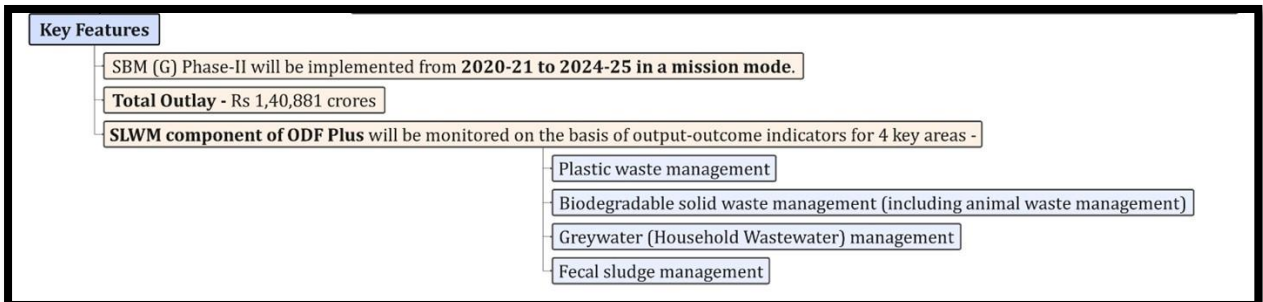
(a) International Solar Mission

- (b) Atal Innovation Mission
- (c) Poshan Abhiyan
- (d) Swachh Bharat Mission
- (e) National Skill Development Mission

Answer: (d) Swachh Bharat Mission

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “SchemesTap (July 2022 Part-1)”



The screenshot shows a list of key features for SBM (G) Phase-II. The features are:

- SBM (G) Phase-II will be implemented from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in a mission mode.
- Total Outlay - Rs 1,40,881 crores
- SLWM component of ODF Plus will be monitored on the basis of output-outcome indicators for 4 key areas -
 - Plastic waste management
 - Biodegradable solid waste management (including animal waste management)
 - Greywater (Household Wastewater) management
 - Fecal sludge management

PASSAGE on “Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)”

Passage: A scheme “X” was launched by Government of India as a sub-scheme of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) to promote the traditional indigenous practices. The scheme mainly emphasizes on exclusion of all synthetic chemical inputs and promotes on-farm biomass recycling.

Q.26) Government has finalized an _____ framework which would lay down the architecture for the federated farmers’ database is being built by taking the publicly available data as existing in various schemes and linking them with the digitized land records.

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI of ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **FARMING SYSTEM**
Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) IDEA
- (b) DARE

- (c) SAFE
- (d) CARE
- (e) None of the Above

Answer: (a) IDEA

Explanation: Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “ARD Magazine (December 2021)”

1.16 Government of India initiatives to digitalize agricultural sector

- Recently, the Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has shared the initiatives of the Government of India towards **Digitalisation of Agricultural Sector**.

Initiative/ Name	Key details
India Digital Ecosystem of Agriculture (IDEA) framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiative of: Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmer Welfare. IDEA lays down the architecture for the federated farmers' database, being built by taking the publicly available data as existing in various schemes and linking them with the digitized land records.

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Q.27) Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to the scheme “X”?

Statements:

- Rs 12,200 per hectare financial assistance is provided for cluster formation, capacity building and continuous handholding by trained personnel, certification and residue analysis
- Use of cow dung-urine formulations, plant-based preparations
- Reduced mulching of crop residue

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
 1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
 ESI of ARD – **ARD**
 Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
 Topic – **GOVERNMENT SCHEMES**
 Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

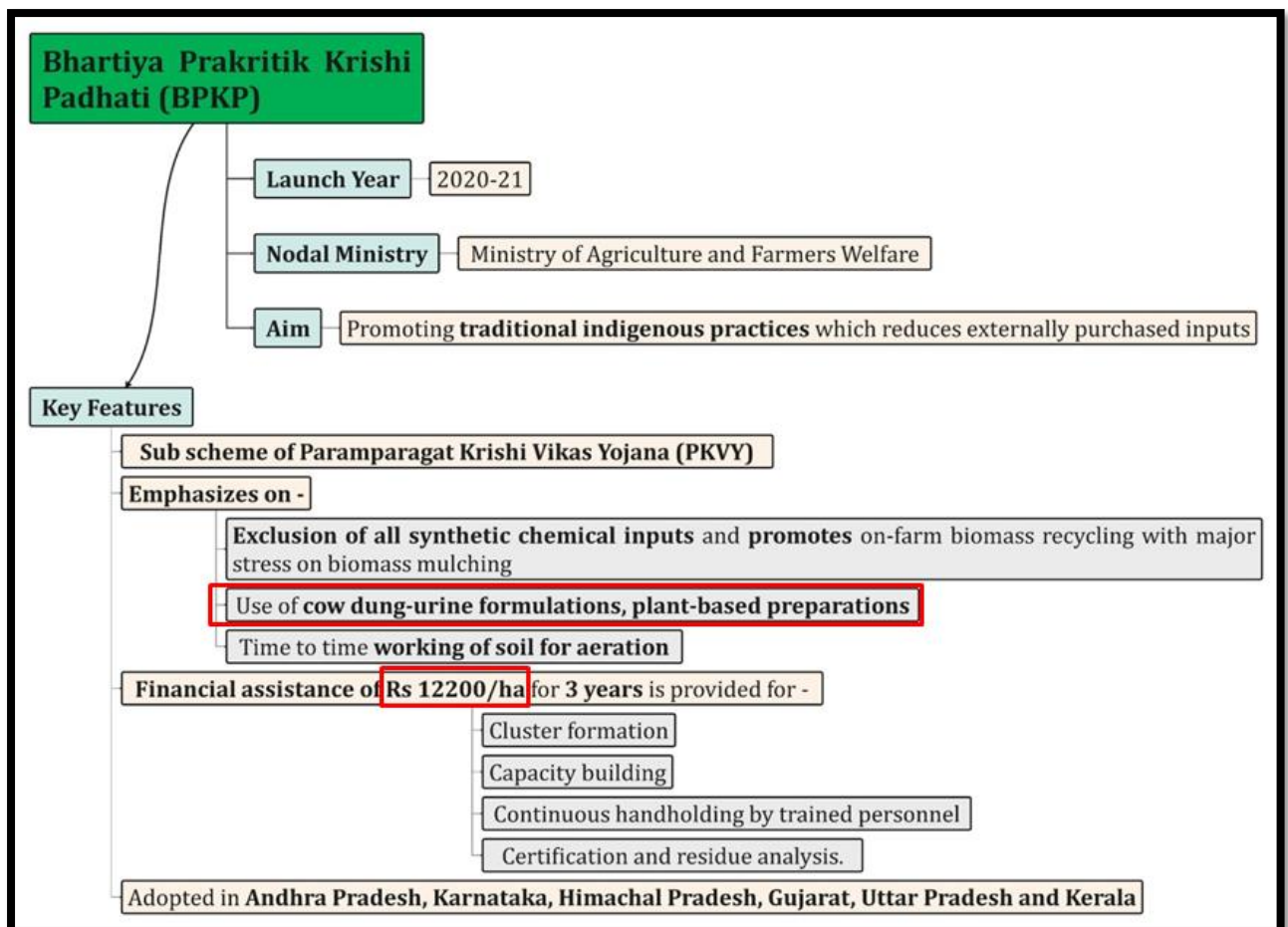
Options:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both 1 & 2
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All 1, 2 & 3
- (e) Both 2 & 3

Answer: (b) Both 1 & 2

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “SchemesTap Document March 2022 Part-2”

**PASSAGE on “Economic Survey 2021-22”**

Passage: The Union Minister for Finance & Corporate Affairs, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman presented the Economic Survey 2021-22 in Parliament. As per the Economic Survey 2021-22, the agriculture sector experienced buoyant growth in

past two years, accounting for a sizeable _____ (2021-22) in Gross Value Added (GVA) of the country registering a growth of 3.6% in 2020-21 and 3.9% in 2021-22. Minimum Support Price (MSP) policy is being used to promote crop diversification.

Q.28) What is the Gross Value Addition (GVA) of agriculture sector as per the Economic Survey 2021-22?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

ESI of ARD – **ESI**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **ECONOMIC SURVEY**

Covered in EduTap Course – **Yes**

Options:

- (a) 11.8%
- (b) 18.8%
- (c) 21.7%
- (d) 38.1%
- (e) 13.7%

Answer: (b) 18.8%

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Economic Survey 2020-21”

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD MANAGEMENT

- The Agriculture sector experienced buoyant growth in past two years, accounting for a sizeable **18.8% (2021-22) in Gross Value Added (GVA)** of the country registering a growth of 3.6% in 2020-21 and 3.9% in 2021-22.
 - This is attributed to good monsoon, various Government measures to enhance credit availability, improve investments, create market facility, and promote infrastructure development and increased provision of quality inputs to the sector.

Q.29) As per the Economic Survey 2021-22, the existing cropping pattern is skewed towards cultivation of _____ which has led to depletion of fresh ground water resources at alarming rates.

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI of ARD – **ESI**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **ECONOMIC SURVEY**
Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Sugarcane, Paddy and Cotton
- (b) Pulses, Paddy and Wheat
- (c) Sugarcane, Cotton and Wheat
- (d) Sugarcane, Paddy and Wheat
- (e) Sugarcane, Paddy and Pulses

Answer: (d) Sugarcane, Paddy and Wheat

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Economic Survey 2020-21”

- The **Gross capital formation (GCF) in agriculture** fell from over 18% (of GVA) in 2011-12 to 17% in 2019-20.
 - Of the 17% GCF in 2018-19, **public investments account for just 2.7%** while private investments accounts for 14.3% of gross value added in the sector.
 - Most private investments in agriculture be it in irrigation, mechanisation or land development is undertaken by farmers.
- The **existing cropping pattern is skewed** towards cultivation of sugarcane, paddy and wheat which has led to depletion of fresh ground water resources at alarming rates, it also points out that extremely high water stress levels are recorded in the country’s north-western region.

Q.30) Under the MGNREGA Scheme, what are the additional work days for drought-prone areas by the Ministry of Home Affairs?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
ESI of ARD – **ARD**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **GOVERNMENT SCHEMES**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

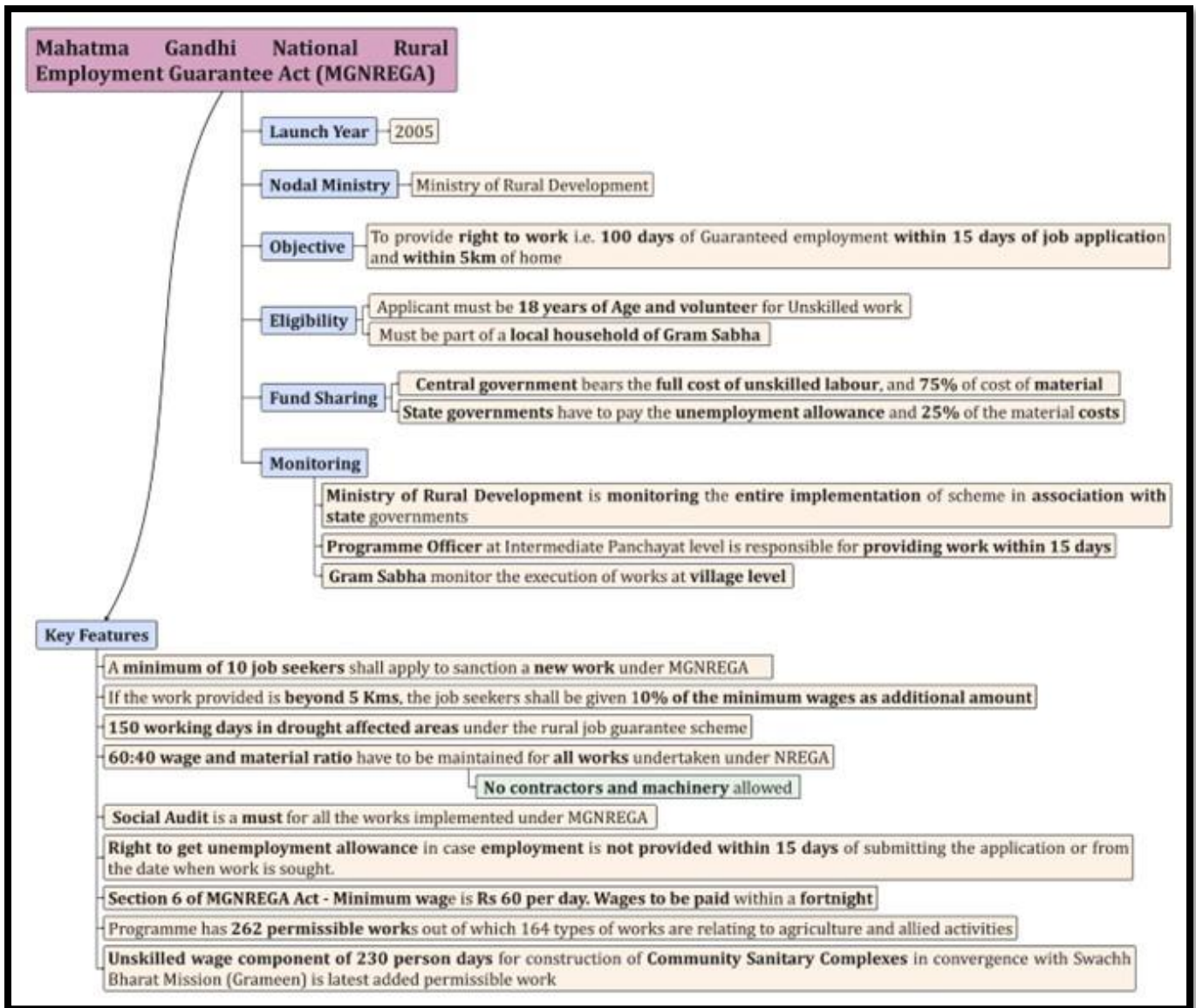
Options:

- (a) 25 days
- (b) 30 days
- (c) 50 days
- (d) 75 days
- (e) 100 days

Answer: (c) 50 days

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Schemes Tap (July 2022 Part - 2)”



DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Question .1) What is social forestry? What are the objectives of social forestry? What are the various facets of social forestry and list some economic benefits? (10 mark; 400 words)

Following images are from EduTap's study material that was provided before the exam

3.3 Social Forests

- ✓ The word **Social forestry** was coined by Westoby and used in the Ninth Commonwealth Forestry Congress in 1968.
- ✓ Thus, **social forestry** aims at growing forests of the choice of the local population.
- ✓ **Social forestry** may be defined as the science and art of growing trees in and outside traditional forest areas and managing like existing forest with intimate involvement of the people and more or less integrated with other operation resulting in balanced and complementary land used with view to provide wide range of goods and services to the individual as well as to the society.
- ✓ **Social forestry** is the greatest instrument of land transformation.
- ✓ Development of trees on agricultural and other waste lands has tremendous effect.

3.3.1 Social Forestry Practices

The objectives of **Social forestry** adopted by the Commission (1976) were based on the economic needs of the community aimed at improving the conditions of living. The main objectives are

- i) Fuel wood supply to the rural area and replacement of cowdung
- ii) Small timber supply
- iii) Fodder supply
- iv) Protection of agricultural fields against wind and recreational needs

3.3.2 Methods of Practice of Social Forestry

Social forestry may sub divided into farm forestry, extension forestry and urban forestry. Practice of forestry on farm lands is farm forestry. Practice of forestry outside the farm lands and outside the reserve forests is extension forestry.

3.3.3 Community Forestry

- ✓ The practice of forestry on lands outside the conventional forest area for the benefit of local population has been called Community forestry.
- ✓ Community forestry seeks the involvement of community in the creation and management of such forests.

3.3.4 Farm Forestry

- ✓ Farm Forestry is defined (by NCA (1976)) as the practice of forestry in all its aspect on farms of village lands generally integrated with other farm operations.
- ✓ Farm forestry is the name given to programmes which promote commercial tree growing by farmers on their own land.

3.3.5 Extension Forestry

- ✓ Extension forestry which includes the activity of raising trees on farm lands, villages wastelands and community forest areas and on lands along the sides of roads, canal banks and railway lines.
- ✓ More recently, there has been emphasis on dynamic land use planning and efforts are made to maximize production on farmlands under agroforestry.
- ✓ It includes the following.
 - ✓ i) Mixed forestry Mixed forestry is the practice of forestry for raising fodder grass with scattered fodder trees, fruit trees and fuel wood trees on suitable wastelands, panchayat lands and village commons
 - ✓ ii) Shelterbelts Shelterbelt is defined as a belt of trees and or shrubs maintained for the purpose of shelter from wind, sun, snow drift, etc.
 - ✓ iii) Linear Strip plantations These are the plantations of fast growing species on linear strips of land

3.3.6 Agro-Forestry

Agro-forestry has been defined as a sustainable land management system which increases the yield of the land, combines the production of crops and forest plants and/or animals simultaneously or sequentially on the same unit of land and applies management practices that are compatible with the cultural practices of the local population.

3.3.9 Benefits of Social Forestry

- ✓ Achievement of self-sufficiency by the villages
- ✓ Betterment of environment
- ✓ Conservation of moisture
- ✓ Employment opportunities in rural and urban area
- ✓ Fullest utilization of land unsuitable for cultivation
- ✓ Improvement of rainfall by induction precipitation
- ✓ Prevention of soil erosion
- ✓ Protection from wind
- ✓ Provide shelter for insectivorous birds on the farms
- ✓ Providing raw materials for industries such as wood, wool, packing cases, slate frames, fiber, tamarind extract, oil seeds, pulping and husking material
- ✓ Providing the basic needs of rural and urban people for fuel, small timber, manure leaf and other economic products nearer to home
- ✓ Recreation
- ✓ Reduction of noise
- ✓ Reduction of pollution
- ✓ Reduction of pressure on national forests

Approach:

Social forestry is the management and maintenance of forests, as well as the reforestation of deforested and barren regions, with the goal of assisting in environmental, social, and rural development.

The phrase "**social forestry**" was coined by **The National Commission on Agriculture in 1976** when the Indian government sought to relieve strain on forests by planting trees on all underutilized and barren lands.

In this regard, let us discuss the objectives of social forestry below.

1. Improve the environment to safeguard crops from bad weather patterns.
2. Increase the availability of home fuelwood, small timber for rural housing, animal feed, and minor forest output for local industry.
3. Enhance the natural beauty of the terrain; establish recreational forests for the benefit of both rural and urban people.
4. Provide opportunities for unskilled laborers.
5. It impacts land restoration.
6. Raise rural and urban people's living standards and quality of life.

The various types of social forestry systems are listed below:

1. Scientific Forestry or Silviculture
2. Farm Forestry
3. Community Forestry
4. Agroforestry

5. Extension Forestry

Benefits offered by social forestry:

1. Diversify non-farm income:

- Social forestry is supposed to diversify non-farm options or non-crop income options for poor farmers & landless labourers. They help to increase in levels of farm income due to improved and sustained productivity. They provide employment opportunities to the rural people.

2. Meet local needs:

- They meet the local needs for firewood, timber, bamboo, fuel and fodder and other minor forest produce. **Eg: Raw material for pulp industry.**

3. Better land use management:

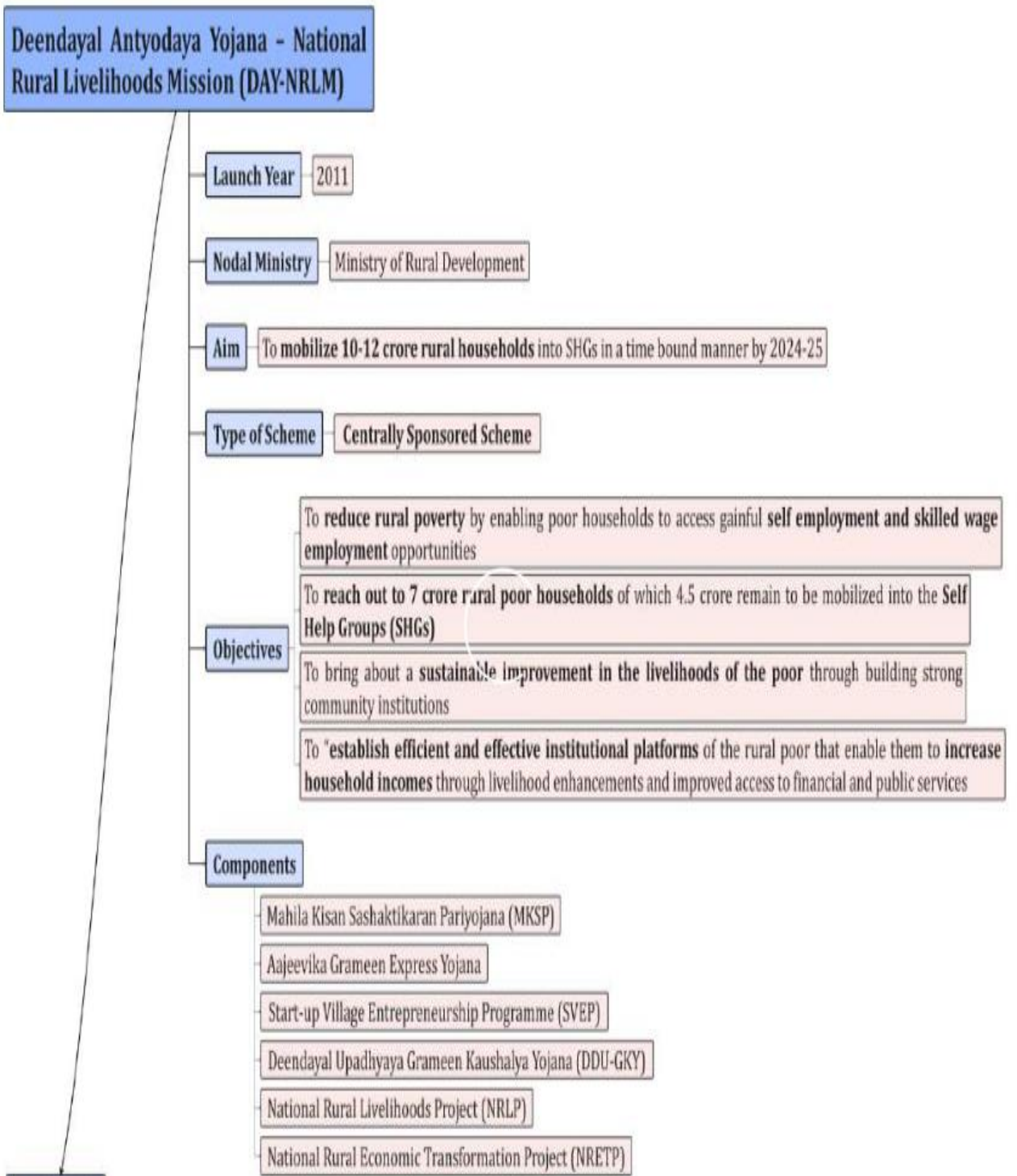
- It was also designed to ensure **better land use where wasteland encroached** into a forestry plantation.

Conclusion:

Social Forestry means the management and protection of forests as well as afforestation of barren lands with purpose of helping in the environmental, Social and rural development. **Social forestry is forestry for community development.** Thus, it is people oriented, value-based management of forests with a major objective of satisfying the needs, wants and aspirations of both the people and the government. With India's agriculture-intensive economy seeking diversification, Social Forestry provides multiple dimensions for agricultural growth and development.

Question 2) What are the key objectives of National Rural Livelihoods Mission? What are its features and components? (10 mark; 400 words)

Following images are from EduTap's study material that was provided before the exam



Key Features

Unique proposition of DAY-NRLM - Involves working with the community institutions through community professionals in the spirit of self-help

Implemented by special purpose vehicles (autonomous state societies) with dedicated implementation support units at the national, state, district and block levels

Universal Social Mobilisation - At least 1 woman member from each identified rural poor household to be brought under the SHG network in a time bound manner

Special emphasis is particularly on vulnerable communities

Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) instead of the BPL

PIP is a community-driven process where the CBOs themselves identify the poor in the village using participatory tools

The list of poor identified by the CBO is vetted by Gram Sabha

Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) as resources in perpetuity to the institutions of the poor; to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build their track record to attract mainstream bank finance

Promotes financial literacy among poor and provides catalytic capital to SHGs and their federations

Focus

Stabilizing and promoting existing livelihood portfolio of poor in farm and non farm sectors

Building skills for the job market outside

Nurturing self-employed and entrepreneurs (for micro-enterprises)

25% of NRLM Funds are earmarked Aajeevika Skill Development Programme (ASDP)

Encouraging public sector banks to set up Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) in all districts of the country on the lines of Rural Development Self Employment Institute (RUDSETI) model

National Rural Livelihoods Project has been designed as a sub-set of NRLM to create 'proof of concept', build capacities of the Centre and States in 13 high poverty states accounting for about 90 percent of the rural poor in the country

Approach:

The DAY-NRLM is essentially a **poverty relief programme of the Central government**. It was launched as 'Aajeevika – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)' by the GOI's Ministry of Rural Development in the year 2011. **It was renamed as DAY-NRLM in 2015.**

The scheme is an improved version of the earlier Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). The programme is supported partially by the World Bank. It is implemented across the country in all States and Union Territories (except Delhi and Chandigarh).

Objectives of NRLM:

The Aajeevika – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) seeks to provide effective and efficient institutional platforms to enable the rural poor to increase their household income by means of sustainable livelihood enhancements and better access to financial services.

Key Features of NRLM:

1. Universal Social Mobilisation:

- At least one-woman member from each identified rural poor household, is to be brought under the Self-Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner.

2. Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP):

- The inclusion of the target group under NRLM is determined by a well-defined, transparent and equitable process of participatory identification of poor, at the level of the community.

3. Community Funds as Resources in Perpetuity:

- NRLM provides Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) as resources in perpetuity to the institutions of the poor, to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build their track record to attract mainstream bank finance.

4. Financial Inclusion:

- NRLM works on both demand and supply sides of financial inclusion. On the demand side, it promotes financial literacy among the poor and provides catalytic capital to the SHGs and their federations.

5. Livelihoods:

- NRLM focuses on stabilizing and promoting existing livelihood portfolio of the poor through its three pillars –

1. Enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods options of the poor
2. Building skills for the job market outside; and
3. Nurturing self-employed and entrepreneurs

6. Another important feature of this scheme is that it places a high priority on convergence and partnerships with other government schemes of the Rural Development Ministry. It also seeks to have linkages with the Panchayati Raj institutions.

Components of NRLM:

- 1) Mahila Kisan Shashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)

- 2) Community Institution Building (CIB)
- 3) Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY)
- 4) Financial Services in Remote Areas
- 5) Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)
- 6) Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY)

Conclusion:

National Rural Livelihood Mission is a highly process oriented programme and requires intensive application of resources, both financial and human, in order to mobilize the poor into functionally effective institutions, promote their financial inclusion and diversify and strengthen their livelihoods.

It also believes in harnessing the innate capabilities of the poor and complements them with capacities (information, knowledge, skills, tools, finance and collectivization) to participate in the growing economy of the country.

Question.3) How globalization has benefitted Indian Economy? (10 marks; 400 words; COMPULSORY QUESTION)

Following images are from EduTap's study material that was provided before the exam

Q.4) Economic reforms of 1991 have changed the fate of Indian economy in almost all the key areas. Explain.

Answer

Approach	
Introduction	Start by highlighting the causes which led to introduction of Economic reforms of 1991. Also mention its various tenets.
Body	Elaborate upon the major tenets of Economic reforms of 1991: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Liberalisation</u>• <u>Globalisation</u>• <u>Privatizations</u>
Conclusion	Conclude your answer by stating that the LPG reforms has changed the fate of the Indian Economy in almost all the key areas. Also state that various steps are also being taken by the government to sustain this achievement.

Globalisation

Although globalisation is generally understood to mean integration of the economy of the country with the world economy, it is a complex phenomenon. It is an outcome of the set of various policies that are aimed at transforming the world towards greater interdependence and integration. It involves creation of networks and activities transcending economic, social and geographical boundaries. Globalisation attempts to establish links in such a way that the happenings in India can be influenced by events happening miles away. It is turning the world into one whole or creating a borderless world.

Conclusion

Economic (LPG) reforms of 1991 have changed the fate of Indian economy through various policy intervention by the government in almost all the key areas, be it industry, financial sector, agriculture etc. Though government has been putting efforts to move economy on right direction like Make in India, Goods and Services Act, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code etc., some proactive steps are the need of the hour to sustain what we have achieved till yet.

Approach:

Globalisation envisages a borderless world or seeks the world as a global village. It may be attributed by the accelerated flow of goods, people, capital, information, and energy across borders, often enabled by technological developments.

Globalization, both as an ideology and process, has become the dominant political, economic and cultural force in the 21st century and impacted the Indian economy in a significant manner.

Having said this, let us discuss how globalization has benefitted Indian economy below:

1. More Employment Opportunities:

- The introduction of globalisation brought an influx of foreign investments and the favourable policies of the Indian government also helped companies to set up units in this country. This has resulted in new employment opportunities. Also, access to low-cost labour prompted foreign businesses to outsource work to companies operating here.

2. Increase in employment:

- With the opportunity of special economic zones (SEZ), there is an increase in the number of new jobs available. Including the export processing zones (EPZ) centre in India is very useful in employing thousands of people.
- Another additional factor in India is cheap labour. This feature motivates the big companies in the west to outsource employees from other regions and cause more employment.

3. Increase in compensation:

- After globalisation, the level of compensation has increased as compared to the domestic companies due to the skill and knowledge a foreign company offers. This opportunity also emerged as an alteration of the management structure.

4. High standard of living:

- With the outbreak of globalisation, the Indian economy and the standard of living of an individual has increased. This change is notified with the purchasing behaviour of a person, especially with those who are associated with foreign companies. Hence, many cities are undergoing a better standard of living along with business development.

5. Increase in per-capita Income:

- As a direct effect of more employment opportunities, the per-capita income of Indian households also increased after globalisation.
- Resultantly, it altered their standard of living and improved the purchasing power of an average Indian. This gave birth to a new middle-class and recorded an increase in demand for consumer products in this country.

6. Access to Untapped Markets:

- A noticeable benefit of globalisation is that it provides access to many untapped markets with huge potential. The globalisation of Indian economy

means it allowed foreign companies to operate in the Indian market. Also, Indian businesses got an opportunity to operate on a global scale. As a result, the import-export sector in Indian saw an astonishing rise after 1991.

Conclusion:

Globalization has resulted in an increase in the production of a range of goods and services. The process of globalization has changed the industrial pattern and social life of people. This has had an immense impact on Indian trade, finance, and cultural system and the administration is trying its best to overcome many obstacles and adopt global policies to expand business and international scale.

India is surely gaining international recognition which leads to the strengthening of economic and political areas. Truly, globalization has made the world a small place, a whole lot of different people interconnected in diverse ways.

Question. 4) PDS is playing crucial part in Food Economy, however, there are certain lacunae in it. Discuss. (15 mark; 600 words)

Following images are from EduTap's study material that was provided before the exam

Direct question from Full Length Test – 3

Q.2) What are the issues plaguing the public distribution system? And discuss the reformative steps taken by the Government to make food grain distribution system more effective?

[Marks: 15, Word Limit: 600, Difficulty Level: Difficult]

Answer:

The public distribution system (PDS) is an Indian food Security System established under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution. PDS was introduced around World War II as a war-time rationing measure but has evolved into a universal scheme for the distribution of subsidized food. With the legislation of the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 which provides for the Right to Food as a legal entitlement by providing subsidized food grains to nearly two-thirds of the population, PDS has expanded exponentially.

Objectives of the Public distribution system - There are three basic objectives of the public distribution system in India:

1. Provide essential food grains at cheap and subsidized prices to the consumers so as to insulate them from the impact of rising prices of these commodities.
2. To maintain a buffer stock so as to meet any exigencies in food production.
3. Maintaining the minimum nutritional status of our population.

However, the Food Grain Distribution system is fraught with various issues such as

1. **Inaccurate identification of households:** Presence of inclusion and exclusion errors in identification of beneficiaries.

2. **Leakages in the delivery system:** This takes place during the transportation of food grains to ration shops and from there to the open market.
3. **Financially inefficient:** The centre bears a large financial burden of the food subsidy as the cost of procuring and delivering food grains is about six times its sale price.
4. **The shortfall in the storage capacity:** It leads to the rotting of food grains.
5. **Lack of crop diversification:** The provision of minimum support price (MSP) has encouraged farmers to divert land from production of coarse grains that are consumed by the poor, to rice and wheat and thus, discourages crop diversification.
6. **Environmental issues:** The over-emphasis on attaining self-sufficiency and a surplus in food grains, which are water-intensive, has been found to be environmentally unsustainable.

So, Reformative steps that were taken by the Government to address these issues are

1. **Automation of Fair Price Shops:**
 - **Direct Benefit Transfer (Cash):** where food subsidy is directly credited to the account of the beneficiaries.
 - **Aadhaar Seeding in PDS:** To weed out duplicate/in-eligible/bogus ration cards and to enable rightful targeting.
2. **Deletion of ration cards:** As an outcome of digitization of Ration Cards/beneficiary records, de-duplication due to Aadhaar seeding, transfer/migration/deaths, change in the economic status of beneficiaries.
3. **Digital/Cashless/Less-cash Payments** in fair price shops.
4. **Food Corporation of India (FCI) Reforms:** Shanta Kumar Committee was formed to look into the functioning of FCI and suggest reforms.
5. **End to end computerization** of food grain procurement, storage, transport, and distribution.
6. **Silos:** Use of modern technology in storage like **Online Depot System**. This is used to bring all operations of FCI Godowns online and to check leakages and automate operations at depot level.

7. **Supporting the Farmers** – FCI has initiated special efforts for procurement in the Eastern States of India, where there were frequent complaints of distress sale of paddy and procurement system was ineffective.

Way forward

Measures to make the PDS system more efficient and transparent can be through

1. **Decentralized procurement operations by leading states** that have gained sufficient experience in this regard. This would help the Food Corporation of India (FCI) to focus on lagging states.
2. **Home delivery of food grains** can help in increasing last-mile connectivity.
3. **Shanta Kumar Committee** recommendations should be fully implemented.
4. **Engagement of the private sector** can help to modernize stocking and warehousing facilities.

The government initiatives for reform are in the right direction but can be further strengthened by the increased public participation through social audits and participation of SHGs, Cooperatives, and NGOs in ensuring the transparency of the PDS system at ground level.

Approach:

The public distribution system (PDS) is an Indian food Security System established under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution. PDS was introduced around World War II as a war-time rationing measure but has evolved into a universal scheme for the distribution of subsidized food. With the legislation of the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 which provides for the Right to Food as a legal entitlement by providing subsidized food grains to nearly two-thirds of the population, PDS has expanded exponentially.

Objectives of the Public distribution system - There are three basic objectives of the public distribution system in India:

1. Provide essential food grains at cheap and subsidized prices to the consumers so as to insulate them from the impact of rising prices of these commodities.
2. To maintain a buffer stock so as to meet any exigencies in food production.
3. Maintaining the minimum nutritional status of our population.

However, the Food Grain Distribution system is fraught with various issues such as

1. **Inaccurate identification of households:** Presence of inclusion and exclusion errors in identification of beneficiaries.
2. **Leakages in the delivery system:** This takes place during the transportation of food grains to ration shops and from there to the open market.

3. **Financially inefficient:** The centre bears a large financial burden of the food subsidy as the cost of procuring and delivering food grains is about six times its sale price.
4. **The shortfall in the storage capacity:** It leads to the rotting of food grains.
5. **Lack of crop diversification:** The provision of minimum support price (MSP) has encouraged farmers to divert land from production of coarse grains that are consumed by the poor, to rice and wheat and thus, discourages crop diversification.
6. **Environmental issues:** The over-emphasis on attaining self-sufficiency and a surplus in food grains, which are water-intensive, has been found to be environmentally unsustainable.

So, Reformative steps that were taken by the Government to address these issues are

1. Automation of Fair Price Shops:

- **Direct Benefit Transfer (Cash):** where food subsidy is directly credited to the account of the beneficiaries. **Economic survey 2016-17 also highlighted the need for more caution and better infrastructure while replacing subsidised PDS supplies with DBT.**
 - **Aadhaar Seeding in PDS:** To weed out duplicate/in-eligible/bogus ration cards and to enable rightful targeting.
2. **Deletion of ration cards:** As an outcome of digitization of Ration Cards/beneficiary records, de-duplication due to Aadhaar seeding, transfer/migration/deaths, change in the economic status of beneficiaries.
 3. **Digital/Cashless/Less-cash Payments** in fair price shops.
 4. **Food Corporation of India (FCI) Reforms:** Shanta Kumar Committee was formed to look into the functioning of FCI and suggest reforms.
 5. **End to end computerization** of food grain procurement, storage, transport, and distribution.
 6. **Silos:** Use of modern technology in storage like **Online Depot System**. This is used to bring all operations of FCI Godowns online and to check leakages and automate operations at depot level.
 7. **Supporting the Farmers** – FCI has initiated special efforts for procurement in the Eastern States of India, where there were frequent complaints of distress sale of paddy and procurement system was ineffective.

Way forward

Measures to make the PDS system more efficient and transparent can be through

- **Decentralized procurement operations by leading states** that have gained sufficient experience in this regard. This would help the Food Corporation of India (FCI) to focus on lagging states.
- **Home delivery of food grains** can help in increasing last-mile connectivity.

- **Shanta Kumar Committee** recommendations should be fully implemented.
- **Engagement of the private sector** can help to modernize stocking and warehousing facilities.

Conclusion:

- PDS is one of the biggest welfare programmes of the government, helping farmers sell their produce at remunerative prices as well as the poorer sections of society to buy food grains at affordable rates.
- Its effectiveness can be enhanced with technology-based solutions as is evident from some of the states' successes towards the same.
- Shifting towards DBT is another idea, but with caution. Strengthening of the existing TPDS system by capacity building and training of the implementing authorities along with efforts to plug leakages is the best way forward.
- It can be further strengthened by the increased public participation through social audits and participation of SHGs, Cooperatives and NGOs in ensuring the transparency of PDS system at ground level.

Question .5) Investment in Social Infrastructure is prerequisite for inclusive growth.”

Discuss this in Indian Context. (15 mark; 600 words)

Following images are from EduTap's study material that was provided before the exam

5 Inclusive Growth

Economic growth was earlier seen as an **inclusive concept, automatically supposed to be for all**. But **growth experience** the world over has **shown otherwise**. The **poor**, history has revealed, need to have a **special mention** lest the rest of the country forgets them as it forges ahead on the growth path.

Growth, though fundamental for reducing the level of poverty and improving living standards of our people, is **not enough by itself**. It **needs to be more inclusive, more pervasive** & accompanied by **moderate inflation**.

'**Inclusive Growth**' has thus emerged as a concept in Economics. This is reflected in **India's 11th Five-Year Plan (2007 – 2012)** had the theme '**towards faster and more inclusive growth**'.

5.1 Concept of Inclusive Growth

The concept of Inclusive growth emphasizes that **equitable opportunities** for **economic participants** should be provided **during the very process of economic growth** with benefits being incurred by every section of society.

It is **distinct from the concept of Equity, Social Justice or Redistribution taking place** in terms of policy measures taken **after the Growth process**.

5.2 Elements of Inclusive Growth

5.2.1 Skill Development

- Harnessing the demographic dividend will depend upon the employability of the working age population, their health, education, vocational training and skills. Skill development plays a key role here.
- India is facing a dual challenge in skill development:
 - First, there is a paucity of highly trained workforce
 - Second, there is non-employment of conventionally trained youths
- According to the Economic Survey 2017, over 30% of youth in India are NEET (Not in education, employment or training).
- Similarly, UNICEF 2019 reports stats that at least 47% of Indian youth are not on track to have the education and skills necessary for employment in 2030.
- Another report, which is India Skills Report 2022- only 46.2% of graduates are found employable, an improvement from 45.97% in 2021 and 46.21% in 2020.

India Skills Report 2022

Prepared by- Wheebox, Taggd, CII, AICTE, AIU and UN Development Programme

Findings- According to this report:

- Kerala, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have the highest employable talent.
- The report also found that 46% of youth were considered highly employable resources. This figure is higher than the previous years.
- According to the report, 51.44 per cent of women are highly employable, whereas 45.97 per cent of men are highly employable.

5.4 Human Development and Inclusive Growth

Human Development & Inclusive Growth are closely related. **Growth which is not Inclusive cannot in fact achieve the literacy and life expectancy levels required for satisfactory Human Development.** Simply a high rate of GDP (even if at PPP US\$) whose benefits do not percolate to all economic classes is neither inclusive nor human. **Only by reaching literacy, and good health to all, and only by ensuring better public distribution system can a higher HDI be reached.** Human development, which is about expanding people's choices, builds on shared natural resources. Promoting human development requires addressing sustainability- locally, nationally and globally –and this can & should be done in ways that are equitable and empowering

5.5 Dimensions of Inclusive Growth

'Inclusive growth' is a process, in which, **economic growth**, measured by a **sustained expansion in GDP**, contributes to an **enlargement of the scale & scope of all four of the following considerations.**



Approach:

Inclusive growth entails comprehensive growth, shared growth, and pro-poor growth. In broad sense, Inclusive growth implies the inclusion of all sections of society in the process of economic development and sharing of its benefit. Therefore, Inclusive growth is not only an outcome or end but a process or a mean in itself.

Social infrastructure includes the construction and maintenance of facilities that support social services. These can include healthcare (medical facilities and ancillary infrastructure), education (schools, universities and student accommodation), and housing.

Having said this, let us now discuss the status of social sector in India below.

The expenditure on social infrastructure like health and education is a critical indicator of the commitment of the government towards these sectors. **Public investment in social infrastructure has a critical role in providing access to social services for the people, especially the marginal and vulnerable sections of the society.**

1. Education in India:

- As per Educational Statistics at a Glance (ESAG), 2018, the thrust on providing primary education has yielded results across social categories and gender in Gross Enrolment Rate (GER).
- Over the years, remarkable progress has been made in respect of female participation up-to secondary level and GER for girls has exceeded that of boys. But girls' enrolment rate is lower than that of boys at the higher education level.
- At this level, the gap is visible across the social categories too. The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at national level for primary schools is 23, 17 for upper primary, 27 for secondary and 37 for senior secondary schools.

2. Gender Parity Index (GPI) based on GER:

- GPI based on GER indicates increasing trend of female participation at all levels. At the higher education level the GPI is low.
- Although, enrolment of girls is higher than that of boys in government schools, the pattern gets reversed in private schools. The gender gap in enrolment in private schools has consistently increased across age groups.

3. Status of Health:

- Public health expenditure (centre, states and local bodies), as a percentage of Total Health Expenditure (THE) increased from 22.5 per cent in 2004-05 to 30.6 per cent in 2015-16.
- The National Health Mission (NHM), with its two sub-missions National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable and quality healthcare services that are accountable and responsive to peoples' needs.
- Under this Mission, support is provided to States/UTs to provide accessible, affordable, accountable and effective healthcare up to District Hospital level.
- Major programme components under NRHM are Reproductive-Maternal- Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health and Communicable and Non- Communicable diseases.

4. Skill Development:

- The schooling system improves the educational level of the population. It is skill training that equip the youth to enter the labour market and improves their employability. According to NSSO Report 2011-12, only 2.3 per cent of the total workforce in India had formal sector skill training.
- Keeping in view the predominance of young population, the government had formulated the National Policy on Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, 2015 under which the Skill India Mission by 2022 was formulated.

The government has been committed to provision of social security which is evident in the initiation of major social sector schemes by the Government of India during the last five years given below:

- 1. Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana, 2018** - It is a pension scheme exclusively for the senior citizens aged 60 years and above.
- 2. National Nutrition Mission (POSHAN Abhiyaan)** - It ensure attainment of malnutrition free India by 2022. Targeted intervention in areas with high malnutrition burden.
- 3. Mission Indradhanush (MI) and Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI)** - To vaccinate unreached/ partially reached pregnant women and children so as to reduce vaccine preventable under-5 mortality rate. The drive is focussed on pockets of low immunization average and hard to reach areas where proportion of unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children and pregnant women is high.
- 4. Samagra Shiksha** - A comprehensive programme subsuming Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). For first time, it also includes provisions for support at preschool level, library grants and grants for sports and physical equipment.
- 5. ICT Driven Initiatives** - Shaala Sidhi (to enable all schools to self-evaluate their performance), e-Pathshala (providing digital resources such as textbooks, audio, video, periodicals etc.) and Saransh (an initiative of CBSE for schools to conduct self-review exercises).
- 6. Skilling Ecosystem** - Skilling ecosystem in India is equipping the youth to meet the challenges of a dynamic labour market by providing various short term and long term skilling under programmes like 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana' (PMKVY). **PMKVY has had positive impact on employment and incomes of the youth as per evaluation studies.**
- 7. Rural Infrastructure** - Connectivity is critical for rural areas to improve quality of lives of the poor by enhancing access to various social services, education, health and access to markets. PMGSY has played a crucial role in connecting the unconnected in rural India and enhanced their livelihood opportunities. Government has accorded highest priority to rural housing, by providing dwelling with all basic facilities to the neediest under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) (PMAY-G). Government has also prioritized employment programmes like MGNREGS which is reflected in the upward trend in budget allocation and release of funds to the States in the last four years.
- 8. Financial Inclusion** - Financial inclusion of women is considered as an essential tool for empowerment of women as it enhances their selfconfidence and enables financial decision-making to a certain extent. As far as financial inclusion in India is concerned, significant progress has been made during the last decade. At all India level, the

proportion of women having a bank or saving account that they themselves use have increased from 15.5 per cent in 2005-06 to 53 per cent in 2015-16.

Way Forward

- India's development trajectory is critically intertwined with the investments in social infrastructure.
- **To reap the benefits of demographic dividend, the government is committed to improve the outcomes in education and skilling and to provide employment and affordable healthcare to all.** Scaling up development programmes for improving connectivity, providing housing and bridging gender gaps in socio-economic indicators is of paramount importance for sustainable development. India's march towards achieving SDGs is firmly anchored in investing in human capital and inclusive growth. As India is a developing economy with resource constraints, we have to prioritize and optimize the expenditure on social infrastructure to promote sustainable and inclusive growth.

Q.6) Discuss the objectives of Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY). Also, highlight the important initiatives under this scheme (15 mark;600 words; COMPULSORY QUESTION)

Following image is from EduTap's study material that was provided before the exam

4.2 Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY):

- PMMSY is a flagship scheme for focused and sustainable development of the fisheries sector.

It targets to

1. Enhance fish production by an **additional 70 lakh tonne** and increase fisheries export earnings to Rs.1,00,000 crore by **2024-25**.
2. **Reduce post-harvest losses from 20-25% to about 10%.**
3. **Generate an additional 55 lakhs direct and indirect** gainful employment opportunities in the fisheries sector and allied activities.

Achievements:

- Fisheries sector showed impressive growth of **14.3% from 2019-20 to 2021-22.**
- Fish production reached an all-time high of **141.64 lakh tons during 2019-20 to 161.87 lakh tons during 2021-22.**
- Fisheries sector saws all-time high exports of **13.64 lakh tonnes valuing Rs 57,587 crore dominated by exports of shrimps.**
- Currently, exports to 123 countries are taking place including China, Thailand, Japan, Taiwan, Tunisia, the United States, Hong Kong, Kuwait, etc.
- **PMMSY has supported 31.47 lakh farmers under insurance coverage from 22 states and 7 UTs.**

Approach:

PMMSY was introduced by the Government of India, as part of the 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat' package with the investment of Rs. 20,050 crores, the highest ever investment in the Fishery sector.

PMMSY aims towards the purpose of rural development by utilizing rural resources and boosting rural economy in a rapid way. Having said the same, let us discuss the objectives of PMMSY below:

Objectives of PM Matsya Sampada Yojana:

- **The main motto of PMMSY is ‘Reform, Perform and Transform’ in the fisheries sector.**
- Harness the potential of fisheries sector in a sustainable, responsible, inclusive and equitable manner
- Efficient use of land and water resources to enhance fish production and productivity.
- Modernize value chain considering post-harvest management and quality improvement.
- Double fishers and fish farmers’ incomes
- Generate employment in the fisheries sector.
- Enhance fisheries sector’s contribution to overall agricultural Gross Value Added (GVA) and exports.
- Provide social, economic and physical security to fish farmers and fishermen.
- Develop a robust fisheries management and regulatory framework.

The reforms and initiatives in PMMSY scheme have been inculcated in:

- 1. Two wheelers with ice boxes Catch to consumer’ post-harvest infrastructure management** – Along with the development of fisheries production, a major emphasis is laid upon the quality of post-harvest management.
- 2. Private Sector Participation** – Promotion of start-ups, incubators etc in fisheries sectors will be taken up along with the development of business models, promotion of ease of doing business and innovative ideas in the sector.
- 3. Cluster/Area-based Approaches** – It will identify the potential clusters for fisheries’ development and will be supported with:
 - Requisite interventions
 - Forward and backward linkages
 - Facilities with quality brood, seed and feed
 - Infrastructure
 - Processing and marketing networks
- 4. Linking and converging existing schemes** – To amplify the outcomes of PM Matsya Sampada Yojana, it will be fostered with the following schemes among others:
 - Ministry of Shipping’s Sagarmala Project
 - Ministry of Food Processing Industries’ PM Kisan Sampada Yojana
 - Ministry of Rural Development’s National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

- Ministry of Rural Development's Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).
 - Ministry of Agriculture's Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).
- 5. Institutional Mechanisms for a mission-mode implementation** – Under the PMMSY, district, sub-district level units will be created along with:
- State Programming Units
 - District Programming Units
 - Sub-district Programme Units
- 6. Allocations for new and emerging technologies for effective use of land and water resources:**
- Recirculatory Aquaculture Systems
 - Biofloc
 - Aquaponics Cage Cultivation
- 7. Enhancement of Exports to Rs. 1 lakh crores by 2024-25** – The scheme will focus on species diversification, value addition, end-to-end traceability, brand promotion in close collaboration with The Marine Products Exports Development Authority (MPEDA).
- 8. Focus of the fisheries sectors' development** in the J&K, Ladakh, Islands, Northeast, and Aspirational Districts through area-specific strategic development planning.
- 9. Aquaculture promotion** will be undertaken especially in the saline and alkaline areas of Northern India
- 10. Aquatic health management** – Focus is laid on the address of diseases, antibiotic, and residue issues which will be supported by an integrated laboratory network.
- 11. Creation of a national platform to deliver affordable and quality fish** – E-marketing and E-trading of Fish along with wholesale and retail fish markets will be created.

Conclusion:

Fisheries is an important source of food production, nutritional security, employment, and income in India. The fisheries sector is a direct source of livelihoods for more than 20 million fishers and fish farmers. The government has taken huge measures to develop the fisheries sector in India through various initiatives. **On this note, Fishery and fish farmers comprise the nucleus of PMMSY.**