



NABARD Gr A 2022

Imp. Agriculture & Rural Development Questions PDF

1. Concept of social control was introduced in the year”

- A. 1974
- B. 1968
- C. 1971
- D. 1990
- E. 1994

2. Which of the following is/are true about Canal irrigation in India?

- A. Canal irrigation is the largest source of irrigation in India
- B. After independence share of canal irrigation has fallen to the total irrigated area
- C. Canal irrigation is largely practised in Chota Nagpur Plateau
- D. Canal irrigation is the costliest source of irrigation in India
- E. None of the above

3. What is the seasons for the cultivation of banana in garden lands?

- A. February – April
- B. January – February
- C. April – May
- D. August – September
- E. None of the above

4. Which of the following Poultry industry, is used for research and development activities by for development of high yielding/fast growing germplasms to boost the production of eggs and broiler meat?

- A. High yielding commercial germplasms
- B. Poultry Housing and Farm Appliances
- C. Breeding farms and Hatcheries
- D. Poultry processing plants
- E. Nutraceuticals, Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines

5. Which of the following is a new development in forestry?

- A. Conservation of forests
- B. Collecting timber
- C. Scientific forestry
- D. Keeping communities away from forests
- E. None of the above

6. Which of the following is the characteristic feature of Fin fishery?

- A. Rearing of animals having fins
- B. Rearing of animals living only in freshwater



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- C. Rearing of animals living only in marine water
- D. Rearing of aquatic plants
- E. None of the above

7. In which state, Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Narendra Singh Tomar has led the celebrations of the 8th International Day of Yoga (IDY) on June 21?

- A. Mysuru Palace Grounds in Karnataka
- B. Morena in Madhya Pradesh
- C. Vijayapura in Karnataka
- D. Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh
- E. Vigyan Bhawan in Delhi

8. Which popular pepper variety of Idukki district, Kerala has been grown by the Goa farmers on a trial basis? (June 2022)

- A. Poblano
- B. Balancotta
- C. Thekken
- D. Kottanadan
- E. Narayakodi

9. Which of the following is the certification system for organic produce in India?

- A. NPOP certification
- B. PGS-India certification
- C. ASHS certification
- D. A and B
- E. A and C

10. National Rural Development Institute is situated at:

- A. Shimla
- B. Hyderabad
- C. Patna
- D. New Delhi
- E. Bengaluru

11. NRLM stands for ____.

- A. National Rural Livelihood Mission
- B. National Regional Livelihood Mission
- C. National Rurban Livelihood Mission
- D. National Rojgar Livelihood Mission



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E. None of the above

12.The mixed farming can be done in the form of _____.

- A. crop-livestock
- B. crop-forestry
- C. crop-horticulture
- D. fish-duck
- E. All of the above

13.Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the PM-KISAN Samman Nidhi?

- A. Scheme gives Rs. 6000 at the starting of the year
- B. Farmers from both the urban and rural areas are eligible for the scheme
- C. PM Kisan Yojana came into effect from December 1, 2018
- D. Landholding farmers' families with cultivable landholding in their names can apply under this scheme
- E. The scheme defines family as husband, wife and minor children

14.The highest forest cover in India exists in one of the following agro-climatic zones. Identify it.

- A. Lower Gangetic plains
- B. Eastern Himalayan Region
- C. Western Himalayan Region
- D. Higher Gangetic plains
- E. Middle Gangetic plains

15.International Ramsar Convention is related to which of the following?

- A. Dense Forests
- B. Deserts
- C. Wetlands
- D. Oceans
- E. None of these

16.Bhangar and Khadar are subtypes of which soil in India?

- A. Black Soil
- B. Yellow Soil
- C. Laterite Soil
- D. Alluvial Soil
- E. Desert Soil



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17. Which of the following scientists is considered as Father of agricultural chemistry?

- A. Liebig
- B. Francis Bacon
- C. Priestly
- D. Thomas Jefferson
- E. None of these

18. At which of the following places the ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region is located?

- A. Varanasi
- B. Motihari
- C. Patna
- D. Ranchi
- E. Samastipur

19. Women and Child Development ministry launched BPKK to make India nutrition secure. What does BPKK stand for?

- A. Bharat Poshan Khushi Kosh
- B. Bharat Palan Khushi Kosh
- C. Bharatiya Poshan Krishi Kosh
- D. Bharatiya Palan Krishi Kosh
- E. Bharat Pashu Khushi Kosh

20. Concept of social control was introduced in the year"

- A. 1974
- B. 1968
- C. 1971
- D. 1990
- E. 1994

21. What is the objective of the PM-KUSUM scheme?

- A. To reduce farmers dependence on monsoon for irrigation
- B. to reduce farmers' dependence on moneylenders credit
- C. to promote floriculture in India
- D. to remove farmers' dependence on diesel and kerosene and to link pump sets to solar energy
- E. None of the above

22. The government schemes for fisheries aims to provide subsidiaries _____ and _____ for general and weaker sections respectively.



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- A. 30% and 40%
- B. 50% and 60%
- C. 40% and 60%
- D. 25% and 65%
- E. 0% and 100%

23. Autocorrelation in econometric analysis refers to-

- A. The correlation between the values of different variables
- B. The correlation between the values of alternative variables
- C. The correlation between successive values of the same variable
- D. All of the above
- E. None of these

24. The depth of soft soil with varying clod sizes that is required during primary tillage is,

- A. < 5 cm
- B. < 10 cm
- C. 10-15 cm
- D. 15-20 cm
- E. None of these

25. Which of the following department/s is/are part of Ministry of Rural Development?

- A. Department of Rural policy implementation
- B. Department of Land Resources
- C. Department of Pond and other water Resources
- D. More than one
- E. None of these

26. Which state has become the first Indian state to fix Minimum Support Price for vegetables, fruits and tubers?

- A. Chhattisgarh
- B. Kerala
- C. West Bengal
- D. Tamil Nadu
- E. Assam

27. Which of the following elements is essential for the storage of energy in plants?

- A. Phosphorus
- B. Sulphur



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- C. Carbon
- D. Oxygen
- E. Nitrogen

28. Bhangar and Khadar are subtypes of which soil in India?

- A. Black Soil
- B. Yellow Soil
- C. Laterite Soil
- D. Alluvial Soil
- E. Desert Soil

29. Roughages are the feed stuffs which contain more than 18 percent crude fiber and less than _____ total digestible nutrients.

- A. 30 percent
- B. 40 percent
- C. 50 percent
- D. 60 percent
- E. 70 Percent

30. What is the objective of the PM-KUSUM scheme?

- A. To reduce farmers dependence on monsoon for irrigation
- B. to reduce farmers' dependence on moneylenders credit
- C. to promote floriculture in India
- D. to remove farmers' dependence on diesel and kerosene and to link pump sets to solar energy
- E. None of the above

31. Which of the following factors are responsible for seed dormancy?

- (i) Germination inhibitors
 - (ii) Immaturity of the seed embryo
 - (iii) Period after ripening
- A. Only (i)
 - B. Only (ii)
 - C. Only (iii)
 - D. All of these
 - E. None of these



###ANSWERS###

1. Ans. B.

Introduction of Social Controls over banks with a view to securing a better alignment of the banking system to the needs of economic policy was done in December 1967.

A scheme of *social control* was introduced in 1967. The government enacted Banking Laws Amendment Act in 1968. This act has given more power to the government to *control* banking. The objective of this Act was to ensure more equitable distribution of the resources of the banking system.

2. Ans. B.

1) Canal irrigation is the 2nd largest source of irrigation in India.

2) The percentage of canal irrigation area to total irrigated area has fallen from 39.77% in 1950-51 to 29% in 2000-01.

3) Canal irrigation is largely practised in Northern Plains. Hardly canal irrigation exists in Chota Nagpur Plateau.

4) Canal irrigation one of the cheap source of irrigation.

3. Ans. B.

* Banana is the fruit of a plant of the genus *Musa* (family *Musaceae*), which is cultivated primarily for food and secondarily for the production of fibre used in the textile industry are also cultivated for ornamental purposes.

* Banana can be grown in various types of places wherever the climate and soil is suitable. For example

1. Wet lands area: here bananas are cultivated during February to April and April to May.

2. Garden lands: in Garden Lands banana can be grown during January and February.

3. Hilly Areas: In Hilly areas either April – May or June-August

4. Padugai lands: January – February and August –September.

4. Ans. A.

High yielding commercial germplasms sector of Poultry industry is used for research and development activities by research institutions for development of high yielding/fast growing germplasms to boost the production of eggs and broiler meat.

5. Ans. A.

Since the 1980s conservation of forests has become an important goal rather than collecting timber. The government has recognised that in order to meet this goal, the people who live near the forests must be involved. In many cases, across India, from Mizoram to Kerala, dense forests have survived only because villages protected them in sacred groves known as sarnas,



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devarakudu, kan, rai, etc. Some villages have been patrolling their own forests, with each household taking it in turns, instead of leaving it to the forest guards. Forest officials surveyed the forests, estimated the area under different types of trees, and made working plans for forest management.

6. Ans. A.

* Fin fishery is the capture, management and exploitation of aquatic animals having paired or unpaired fins.

* They are broadly divided into cartilaginous and bony fishes.

* Cartilaginous fishes occur exclusively in the sea which also contains a number of bony fishes.

7. Ans. B.

• Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Narendra Singh Tomar lead the celebrations of the 8th International Day of Yoga (IDY) on June 21 at Morena in Madhya Pradesh.

• PM Narendra Modi leads the nation from Mysuru Palace Grounds, Karnataka.

• Minister of State for Chemicals and Fertilisers leads IDY celebrations at GOL Gumbaz, Vijayapura, Karnataka

• IDY-2022 theme: "Yoga for Humanity".

8. Ans. C.

• Thekken pepper is aromatic and flavorful.

• It has been produced a successful yield in Goa during its trial run.

• This pepper is a popular variety of Idukki district, Kerala.

• This is known for their highly branched spikes, which result in a high yield.

• The climatic conditions in Goa and Kerala differ slightly.

• Currently, the bush pepper variety is widely grown in Goa.

9. Ans. D.

• India has two organic certification systems:

o National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) for export: It was launched in 2000 and was formally notified in October 2001 under Foreign Trade & Development Act.

o Participatory Guarantee System for India (PGS-India) for domestic and local markets:

10. Ans. B.

National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) is an Indian Institute for research in rural development, located in Hyderabad. It functions to examine and analyse the factors contributing to the improvement of economic and social well-being of people in rural areas on a sustainable basis with the focus on the rural poor and the other disadvantaged groups through research, action research and consultancy efforts.

11. Ans. A.



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- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is a poverty alleviation project implemented by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. This scheme is focused on promoting self-employment and organization of rural poor.
- The basic idea behind this programme is to organize the poor into SHG (Self Help Groups) groups and make them capable for self-employment.
- This scheme was launched in 2011 with a budget of \$5.1 billion and is one of the flagship programmes of Ministry of Rural Development.
- This is one of the world's largest initiatives to improve the livelihood of poor. This programme is supported by the World Bank with a credit of \$1 Billion.

12. Ans. E.

The mixed farming could be in the form of the crop-livestock, crop-forestry, crop-horticulture fish-pig, fish-duck, and paddy-fish etc. Mixed farming system is helpful in decreasing the cost of production per unit area, increasing income and productivity and reducing the risk of farmers.

13. Ans. A.

- The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-Kisan Yojana) is a government scheme through which, all small and marginal farmers will get up to Rs 6,000 per year as minimum income support.
- The PM Kisan Yojana came into effect from December 1, 2018. It was launched by prime minister Narendra Modi-led government.
- Under the PM Kisan Yojana, income support of Rs 6000 per annum is provided to all eligible farmer families across the country in three equal installments of Rs 2,000 each every four months. The scheme defines family as husband, wife and minor children. The fund of Rs 2,000 is directly transferred to the bank accounts of the farmers/farmer's family.

14. Ans. B.

Eastern Himalayan Region accounts for the highest forest cover in India. In the North-Western Himalayan region (west of the Nepal) generally forest cover remains less than 50% of the total area of a state where total human population is high (67.2% of the total population) in the IHR while in the east of Nepal (eastern and north-eastern region) all the Indian states have more than 75% forest cover in each state (except Sikkim).

India has been divided into 24 agro-climatic zone by Krishnan and Mukhtar Sing, in 1972 by using "Thorntwait indices".

Agro climatic zones of India:- (Planning commission 1989)



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1	Western Himalayan Region	Ladakh, Kashmir, Punjab, Jammu etc. brown soils & silty loam, steep slopes.
2	Eastern Himalayan Region	Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Darjeeling. Manipur etc. High rainfall and high forest covers heavy soil erosion, Floods.
3	Lower Gangatic plains Regions	West Bengal Soils mostly alluvial & are prone to floods.
4	Middle Gangatic plains Region	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, High rainfall 39% irrigation, cropping intensity 142%
5	Upper Gangatic Plains Region	North region of U.P. (32 dists) irrigated by canal & tube wells good ground water
6	Trans Gangatic plains Region	Punjab Haryana Union territory of Delhi, Highest sown area irrigated high
7	Eastern Plateaus & Hills Region	Chota Nagpur, Garhjat hills, M.P, W. Banghelkhand plateau, Orissa, soils Shallow to medium sloppy, undulating Irrigation tank & tube wells.
8	Central Plateau & hills Region	M. Pradesh
9	Western Plateau & hills Region	Sahyadry, M.S. M.P. Rainfall 904 mm Sown area 65% forest 11% irrigation 12.4%
10	Southern Plateau & Hills Region	T. Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Typically semi arid zone, Dry land Farming 81% Cropping Intensity 11%
11	East coast plains & hills Region	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh Orissa, Soils, alluvial, coastal sand, Irrigation

15. Ans. C.

- * The Ramsar Convention is an international treaty for the conservation and wise use of wetlands.
- * It is named after the Iranian city of Ramsar where the treaty was signed in 1971.
- * The Ramsar Convention came into force in 1975.
- * Wetlands play a vital role for cities and for the whole of humanity.
- * For instance, they serve as a source of drinking water; they reduce flooding and the vegetation of wetlands filters domestic and industrial waste and improves water quality.

16. Ans. D.

In India, two different types of alluvial soils have developed viz. bhangar, khaddar.

Khadar and Bāngar are terms used in the Indo-Gangetic plains of North India and Pakistan to differentiate between two types of river plains and alluvial soils.

17. Ans. A.

Liebig is a German scientist and considered as the 'Father of agricultural chemistry'. It was his opinion that the growth of plant was proportional to the amount of mineral substances available in the soil. This is called as Liebig law of minimum.

18. Ans. C.

The ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region (ICAR-RCER) is located in Patna. It was established with a mandate to address diverse issues relating to agricultural production in eastern states of India. The institute came into existence in February, 2001 with its headquarter at Patna and its regional stations at Darbhanga, Bihar and Ranchi, Jharkhand. Two KVKs at Buxar, Bihar and Ramgarh, Jharkhand are also attached to the Complex. Since

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establishment, the institute has undertaken research work in the areas of land and water resources management, crop, horticulture, aquatic crops, fishery, livestock and poultry, agro-processing and socio-economic aspects for agricultural development in the region so as to improve the livelihood of resource poor farmers.

19. Ans. C.

In November 2019, the Union Minister of Women and Child Development (WCD) and Textiles, Smriti Zubin Irani, along with Bill Gates, co-chair of Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation launched the Bharatiya Poshan Krishi Kosh (BPKK) in New Delhi. The BPKK will be a repository of diverse crops across 128 agro-climatic zones in India for better nutritional outcomes.

The five-point action program has to:

- Ensure calorie rich diet for women, expectant mothers and children
- Ensure intake of proteins in the form of pulses to eradicate protein hunger in women and children
- Eradicate hidden hunger due to deficiency of micro nutrients like vitamin A, vitamin B, Iron and Zinc
- Ensure clean drinking water supply
- Spread nutrition literacy in every village particularly in mothers with children less than 100 days' old

20. Ans. B.

Introduction of Social Controls over banks with a view to securing a better alignment of the banking system to the needs of economic policy was done in December 1967.

A scheme of *social control* was introduced in 1967. The government enacted Banking Laws Amendment Act in 1968. This act has given more power to the government to *control* banking. The objective of this Act was to ensure more equitable distribution of the resources of the banking system.

21. Ans. D.

- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has launched the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM KUSUM) Scheme for farmers for installation of solar pumps and grid connected solar and other renewable power plants in the country.
- The scheme aims to add solar and other renewable capacity of 25,750 MW by 2022 with total central financial support of Rs. 34,422 Crore including service charges to the implementing agencies.

22. Ans. C.

The central government schemes for the development of fisheries in aims at providing 40% and 60% subsidiary to general and backward classes respectively.

23. Ans. C.



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Autocorrelation in econometric analysis refers to degree of correlation between the values of the same variables across different observations in the data. The concept of autocorrelation is most often discussed in the context of time series data in which observations occur at different points in time. Auto correlation is a characteristic of data which shows the degree of similarity between the values of the same variables over successive time intervals. This post explains what autocorrelation is, types of autocorrelation - positive and negative autocorrelation, as well as how to diagnose and test for autocorrelation.

24. Ans. C.

Tillage is used for loosening soil and is of various types depending upon the purpose. Ploughs are used for primary tillage. During primary tillage a reasonable depth of 10-15 cm of soft soil with varying clod sizes is required for proper ploughing and traction.

25. Ans. B.

Ministry of Rural Development acts as nodal Ministry for most of the development and welfare activities in the rural areas. It plays a pivotal role in the overall development strategy of the country. Ministry of Rural Development consists of two departments, Department of Rural Development and Department of Land Resources.

26. Ans. B.

- Kerala became the first Indian state to fix Minimum Support Price for sixteen agriculture items. It consists of vegetables, fruits and tubers.
- The scheme is to support farmers and increase agriculture sector.
- Sixteen different varieties of vegetables will be covered in the first phase. There is also a condition to revise the MSP price on a regular basis. The Base Price will be 20% more than production cost of vegetables. It will function in the same way as the MSP system. Local self government bodies will correlate the procurement and circulation of vegetables.
- The crops will be procured from Farmers through Vegetable and Fruits Promotion Council Keralam and HortiCrop. All yields procured under the scheme, will be sold under the brand name "Jeevani Kerala Farm Fresh Fruits and Vegetables".

Tag for All:

27. Ans. A.

Plants must have phosphorus for normal growth and maturity. Phosphorus plays a role in photosynthesis, respiration, energy storage and transfer, cell division, cell enlargement and several other processes in plants. A plant must have phosphorus to complete its normal production cycle.

28. Ans. D.



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In India, two different types of alluvial soils have developed viz. bhangar, khaddar.

Khadar and Bāngar are terms used in the Indo-Gangetic plains of North India and Pakistan to differentiate between two types of river plains and alluvial soils.

29. Ans. D.

Roughages – Roughages are the feed stuffs which contain more than 18 percent crude fiber and less than 60 percent Total Digestible Nutrients. Due to higher crude fiber content, they are more bulky and have low digestibility as compared to concentrates.

30. Ans. D.

- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has launched the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evem Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM KUSUM) Scheme for farmers for installation of solar pumps and grid connected solar and other renewable power plants in the country.

- The scheme aims to add solar and other renewable capacity of 25,750 MW by 2022 with total central financial support of Rs. 34,422 Crore including service charges to the implementing agencies.

31. Ans. D.

A seed dormancy can be defined as the state or a condition in which seeds are prevented from germinating even under the favorable environmental conditions for germination including, temperature, water, light, gas, seed coats, and other mechanical restrictions.

There are certain major causes for the seed dormancy-

- Light
- Temperature
- Hard Seed Coat
- Period after ripening
- Germination inhibitors
- Immaturity of the seed embryo
- Impermeable seed coat to water
- Impermeable seed coat to oxygen
- Mechanically resistant seed coat
- Presence of high concentrate solutes



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