



NABARD Grade A 2020 Phase 2 PYQs ARD Paper



PHASE 2

Agriculture Rural Development (Q.1 to Q.30):2020

2 Marks Questionnaire

Q.1) Based on the statements mentioned below find the type of farming system?

Statement I – Use of less herbicides

Statement II – Use of less pesticides

- (a) Natural farming
- (b) Organic farming
- (c) Bio-intensive agriculture
- (d) Biodynamics farming
- (e) Green farming

Solution – (b)

Q.2) What is the kind of mushroom that ages well and forms gills and wrinkled umbrella?

- (a) Oyster Mushroom
- (b) Shitake Mushroom
- (c) Enoki Mushroom
- (d) Portabello Mushroom
- (e) White button Mushroom

Solution – (a)

Q.3) Blue revolution is related to?

- (a) Aquaculture
- (b) Fisheries
- (c) Marine life
- (d) Ocean resource
- (e) Water resource

Solution – (a)

Q.4) What is the first milk produced by animals which is highly nutritious?

- (a) Plasma milk
- (b) Colostrum milk
- (c) Mature milk
- (d) Transition milk
- (e) Yellow milk

Solution – (a)

Explanation –

This question is from important chapter of “Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Plantation and Horticulture”.

Q.5) Which of the following tillage implements perform harrowing action with rotating with stell discs

- (a) Spring tooth harrow
- (b) soil surgeon
- (c) acme harrow
- (d) blade harrow
- (e) Disc harrow

Solution – (e)

Explanation –

This is a factual question, taken up from the Chapter of Agri-engineering and Mechanization. The question demands your understanding of agriculture terms.

Q.6) What is the kind of forestry system which contains Trees, Crops, Pasture for livestock?

- (a) Agri-silvicultural system
- (b) Agri-silvipastoral system
- (c) Agri-pastoral system
- (d) Timber-coppice system
- (e) Ranching

Solution – (b)

Q.7) What is the kind of forestry system- for the community, to the community and by the community?

- (a) Community forestry
- (b) Village forestry
- (c) Collective forestry
- (d) People's farms
- (e) Social forestry

Solution – (a)

Q.8) As per the classification of type of farmers in India based land holding, what would be the land holding of marginal farmers?

- (a) < 1.0 ha
- (b) < 2.0 ha
- (c) < 2.5 ha
- (d) < 0.5 ha
- (e) < 4.0 ha

Solution – (a)

Q.9) Which is the best milk yielding indigenous breed of cattle?

- (a) Sahiwal
- (b) Gir
- (c) Red Sindhi
- (d) Hallikar
- (e) Khillari

Solution – (a)

Explanation –

Topics related to diseases, breeds, etc. are frequently repeated in the exam.

Q.10) Which of the following breeds of sheep is famous for its finest carpet wool?

- (a) Baluchi
- (b) Keezhakaraisal
- (c) Chokla
- (d) Mecheri
- (e) Ramanadhapuram white

Solution – (c)

I.11) Indian soils exhibit remarkable diversity due to the country's extensive geographical and climatic variations, which significantly influence their agricultural potential. Major soil types include alluvial, black, red, laterite, and desert soils. Alluvial soils, formed by river deposition, are abundant in the Indo-Gangetic plains, and offer high fertility, making them suitable for staple crops like rice, wheat, and sugarcane. Black soils, characterized by their high clay content and moisture retention capacity, predominate in the Deccan plateau, ideal for cotton, pulses, and oilseeds cultivation. Red soils, found in peninsular India, are relatively acidic but can support millets, tobacco, and groundnuts. Laterite soils, rich in iron and aluminum oxides, occur in tropical regions and cater to tea and coffee plantations. Desert soils, arising in arid regions, necessitate irrigation for agricultural production. Effective soil management practices are crucial to enhance soil fertility, address nutrient deficiencies, and sustainably optimize agricultural yields for food security in India.

Try to answer following questions, with reference to above paragraph:

Q.11) Which type of soil classification is acceptable for soils in India?

- (a) Soil taxonomy
 - (b) Soil genealogical classification
 - (c) Soil-origin classification
 - (d) Soil-spatial classification
-

(e) Soil structure

Solution – (a)

Explanation –

Topics related to soil and its classification are frequently repeated in the exam.

Q.12) Which type of soils occupy the maximum area in India?

- (a) Laterite soils
- (b) Red soils
- (c) Forest soils
- (d) Alluvial soils
- (e) Peaty soils

Solution – (d)

Q.13) What is the soil order that is low in plant nutrients but high in Boron?

- (a) Ardisols
- (b) Ultisols
- (c) Inceptisols
- (d) Molisols
- (e) Histosols

Solution – (a)

Explanation –

The from the chapter of “SOIL SCIENCES”.

I.14) Irrigation in India plays a vital role in agricultural productivity and food security, given the country's diverse climatic zones and uneven rainfall distribution. India employs various irrigation methods, including surface, drip, and sprinkler irrigation, to cater to its vast agricultural lands. Surface irrigation involves flooding fields with water, suitable for rice and wheat cultivation. Drip irrigation, a precise method delivering water directly to the plant roots, is utilized for fruit and vegetable crops, conserving water. Sprinkler irrigation, which mimics rainfall, benefits orchards and cash crops. Effective and sustainable irrigation practices are crucial to enhance crop yields, optimize water usage, and mitigate the impact of climate variability on Indian agriculture.

Try to answer following questions, with reference to above paragraph :

Q.14) What is the amount of soil moisture present in each volume of soil at a given time?

- (a) Soil moisture quotient
-

- (b) Soil moisture ratio
- (c) Soil moisture determination
- (d) Soil moisture
- (e) Soil moisture Content/Capacity

Solution – (e)

Explanation –

The topic from Soil Sciences

Q.15) In India, net irrigated area has increased over time. Gross irrigation area is more than net irrigation area. Paragraph talks about two types of irrigation. What can be the conclusion?

- (a) Irrigation reduced in area
- (b) Irrigation increased in area
- (c) Irrigation potential per unit area
- (d) Irrigation/area of a region
- (e) Irrigation efficiency

Solution – (b)

1 Marks Questionnaire

Q.16) The proportion area irrigated is high in which state?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Uttarakhand
- (e) Kerala

Solution – (a)

Explanation –

You will find it in all major current affairs magazines like PIB magazine . You will also cover these in GOVERNMENT SCHEMES or PIB sessions.

This topic and article on irrigation was recent news as highest State with proportion area irrigated that year

I.17) Horticulture in India, from an agricultural perspective, encompasses the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, flowers, and ornamental plants. It plays a pivotal role in diversifying the agricultural sector and promoting sustainable farming practices. India's diverse agro-climatic zones provide a conducive environment for horticultural production throughout the year. The sector contributes significantly to the economy and provides employment opportunities. Fruit orchards yield a wide variety of tropical and temperate fruits, while vegetable cultivation ensures a steady supply of essential nutrients. Flower production caters to domestic and export markets. Adoption of modern technologies, precision

farming, and post-harvest management are crucial for maximizing horticultural output and enhancing India's agricultural landscape.

Try to answer following questions, with reference to above paragraph.

Q.17) What is post-harvest loss of vegetables and fruits in India?

- (a) 40-55%
- (b) 35-60%
- (c) 25-35%
- (d) 10-20%
- (e) 70-85%

Solution – (c)

Explanation –

Very simple conceptual question. It is from HORTICULTURE AND PLANTATION chapter.

Q.18) Which of the following pairs of fruits are semi-perishable?

- (a) Grapes, peach and pear
- (b) Banana, tomatoes and avocados
- (c) Guava, watermelon
- (d) Papaya, berries
- (e) Pomegranates, pear

Solution – (a)

Q.19) Which type or section of Maturity index of Jackfruit which differentiates from mango?

- (a) Skin colour
- (b) Aroma
- (c) Fruit opening
- (d) Leaf changes
- (e) Size

Solution – (b)

Explanation –

There are Some important chapters in ARD – ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FISHERIES, PLANTATION AND HORTICULTURE, FORESTRY AND SOIL SCIENCES etc. (Cover these chapters in depth and conceptual clear)

I.20) Cropping pattern and cropping system in India are pivotal agricultural aspects, reflecting the country's diverse agro-climatic conditions and cultural practices. The cropping pattern signifies the spatial arrangement and distribution of crops grown across regions. It varies significantly due to variations in rainfall, temperature, and soil type.

India's cropping systems encompass a range of practices, including monoculture, mixed cropping, and intercropping, depending on the region's suitability and farmers' preferences. Monoculture dominates in regions with specialized agro-climatic conditions, while mixed cropping and intercropping are prevalent in areas with diverse resource availability. Balancing these patterns and systems is crucial for sustainable agricultural practices, ensuring food security, and optimizing agricultural productivity to meet the nation's growing demand.

Try to answer following questions, with reference to above paragraph:

Q.20) What is the cropping pattern of Sugarcane with a short span crop crop that can be harvested even before Sugarcane reaches maturity?

- (a) Companion cropping
- (b) Intercropping
- (c) Nurse cropping
- (d) Relay cropping
- (e) Alternate cropping

Solution – (a)

Explanation – .

There are Some important chapters in ARD – ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FISHERIES, PLANATATION AND HORTICULTURE, FORESTRY AND SOIL SCIENCES etc. (Cover these chapters in depth and conceptual clear)

Q.21) Which of the following cropping system is highest in India?

- (a) Rice-wheat cropping system
- (b) Rice-Maize cropping system
- (c) Rice-Sugarcane cropping system
- (d) Rice monocropping system
- (e) Wheat monocropping system

Solution – (a)

Explanation –

Again, a conceptual question based on knowledge and various terms related to chapter of “FARMING SYSTEMS and CROPPING PATTERNS”.

Q.22) Which cereal cropping system after rice and wheat combinations has highest area under cultivation?

- (a) Tur dal-based cropping system
 - (b) Maize based cropping system
 - (c) Mustard based cropping system
 - (d) Sugarcane based cropping system
 - (e) Barley based cropping system
-

Solution – (b)

Explanation –

A factual + conceptual question from Chapter of FARMING SYSTEMS and CROPPING PATTERNS.

Q.23) Broilers are marketed between _____ weeks of age?

- (a) 5-8 weeks
- (b) 3-4 weeks
- (c) 6-8 weeks
- (d) 8 weeks
- (e) 1-3.5 weeks

Solution – (b)

Q.24) International Monetary fund was established in which of following year?

- (a) 1942
- (b) 1945
- (c) 1947
- (d) 1941
- (e) 1943

Solution – (b)

Explanation –

An expected question from financial institution. Every year there is surely a question based on organisations, financial institutions and banks and bodies related.

Q.25) Which of the following statements regarding World Trade organisation are NOT true?

- (a) WTO is not a part of UN
- (b) India is a founding member of WTO
- (c) WTO can overrule national laws
- (d) Unlike IMF and World Bank, WTO has a “One Country One Vote” system
- (e) The highest decision-making body is Ministerial Conference.

Solution – (c)

Explanation –

Before the exam if there was any international organisation in news ,you need to cover all the fact of the organisation

Q.26) What is the concept in which the stable high fertility and mortality population is converted to low-fertility, low mortality population?

- (a) Demographic Transitions
- (b) Demographic dividend
- (c) Demographic curves
- (d) Demographic Reversal
- (e) Demographic Quotient

Solution – (a)

Explanation –

A question based on Demographic Transition theory from ESI. Very important topic from macro-economic perspective,

Q.27) RTE Act was enacted in year 2009 which came into effect from which of the following years?

- (a) 1st April 2012
- (b) 2nd May 2013
- (c) 1st April 2010
- (d) 1st April 2011
- (e) 1st April 2015

Solution – (c)

Explanation –

We all know education falls under economic and social development. That is why question on RTE is asked.

Q.28) Which of the following is NOT the feature of KCC?

- 1) A loan of 3 lakh can be sanctioned
- 2) No collateral will be required that will be amount upto 2 lakhs.
- 3) Credit will be available for period of 3 years and repayment can be made post the harvest season.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2 only
- (d) 3 only
- (e) 1,2 and 3 only

Solution – (c)

Q.29) The committee was set up in the backdrop of national outrage over the Planning Commission's suggested poverty line of ₹22 a day for rural areas. Poverty line should be based on:

- 1) Normative level of adequate nutrition: Ideal and desirable level of nutrition and**
- 2) Behavioural determination of non-food expenses: What people use or consume as per general behaviour.**

Identify the Committee estimating poverty.

- (a) Alagh committee
- (b) Lakadwala committee
- (c) Tendulkar committee
- (d) Rangarajan Committee
- (e) Bansal Committee

Solution – (d)

Explanation – A very important topic of Poverty line estimation and committees related to it.

Q.30) Which of the following statements are INCORRECT about Production Function Curve?

- 1) The graph shows short run functional relationship between output and only one input.**
- 2) Labour is an independent variable in the curve**
- 3) In short run all inputs are variable.**

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 3 only
- (e) 1,2 and 3 only

Solution – (d)





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