

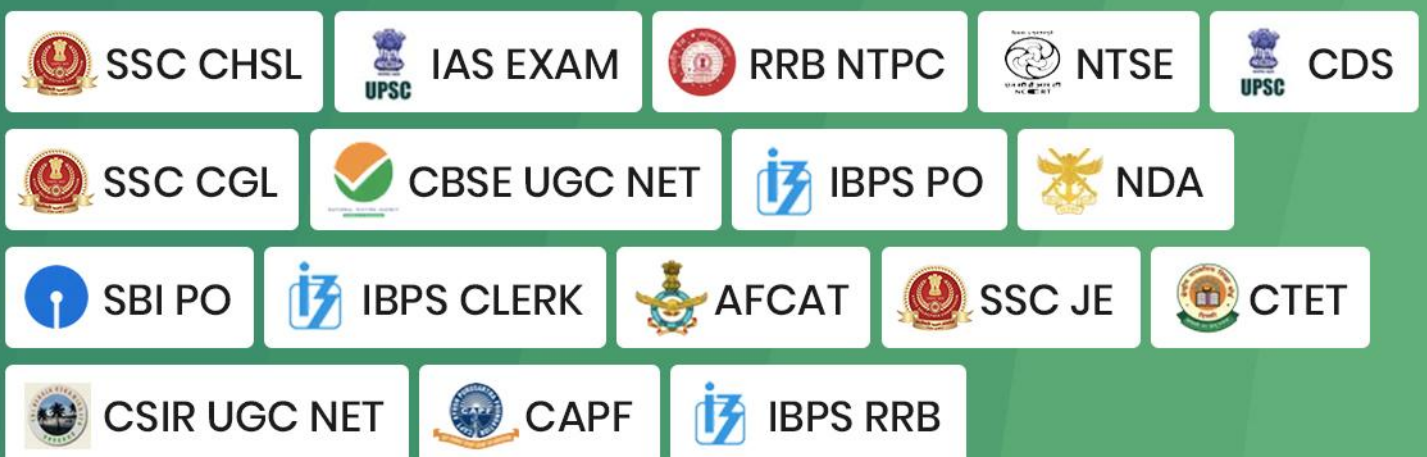


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NABARD Grade A

Answer Key (2020)

Simplifying
Government Exams



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1. Ans. B.

Let the investment of A be Rs. $7x$

Investment of B = Rs. $3x$

Profit ratio of A and B = $7x \times 4 : 3x \times 8 = 7 : 6$

Profit share of A = $\frac{143000}{13} \times 7 = \text{Rs. } 77000$

Profit share of B = $\frac{143000}{13} \times 6 = \text{Rs. } 66000$

Required difference of profit share of A and B = $77000 - 66000 = \text{Rs. } 11000$

Hence, option B is correct.

2. Ans. D.

Let the cost price of the watch be Rs. $100x$

Selling price of the watch = $100x \times 130.5\% = \text{Rs. } 130.5x$

Marked price of the watch = $\frac{130.5x}{87} \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 150x$

After given 30% discount, selling price of the watch = $150x \times 70\% = \text{Rs. } 105x$

Gain percentage = $\frac{105x - 100x}{100x} \times 100 = 5\% \text{ gain}$

Hence, option D is correct.

3. Ans. A.

The pattern of the series is:

$$1 \times 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$3 \times 2 + 3 = 9$$

$$9 \times 3 + 4 = 31$$

$$31 \times 4 + 5 = 129$$

$$129 \times 5 + 6 = 651$$

Hence, option A is correct.

4. Ans. C.

The pattern of the series is:

$$8 + (2^3 + 1) = 17$$

$$17 + (3^3 + 1) = 45$$

$$45 + (4^3 + 1) = 110$$

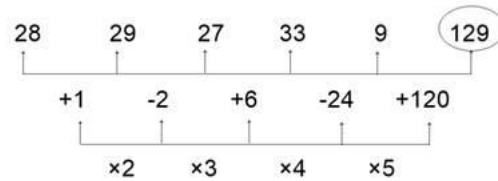
$$110 + (5^3 + 1) = 236$$

$$236 + (6^3 + 1) = 453$$

Hence, option C is correct.

5. Ans. A.

The pattern of the series is:



Hence, option A is correct.

6. Ans. B.

Let the present age of A be $4x$ years

Present age of B = $5x$ years

Total present age of B and C = $30 \times 2 = 60$ years

Present age of C = $60 - 5x$ years

According to the data provided in the question, we get

$$4x + 8 = 5x - 8 + (60 - 5x) - 8$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x + 8 = 60 - 16$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 9$$

Present age of C = $60 - 5 \times 9 = 15$ years

Hence, option B is correct.

7. Ans. C.

Let the height of C_1 be h cm and radius of C_2 be r cm.

Height of $C_2 = h$ cm

Radius of $C_1 = (r + 7)$ cm

According to the data provided in the question, we get

$$\frac{\pi \times (r + 7)^2 \times h}{\pi \times r^2 \times h} = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (r + 7)^2 = 4r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 + 49 + 14r = 4r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3r^2 - 14r - 49 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3r^2 - (21 - 7)r - 49 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3r^2 - 21r + 7r - 49 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3r(r - 7) + 7(r - 7) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (r - 7)(3r + 7) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 7, -\frac{7}{3}$$

Radius can't be negative. So, the radius of $C_2 = 7$ cm

Hence, option C is correct.

8. Ans. C.

Day	Total people registered for seminar (male + female)	Males registered	Females registered	Number of people who attended the seminar (male + female)
Monday	875	$875 \times \frac{4}{7} = 500$	$875 \times \frac{3}{7} = 375$	$875 \times 80\% = 700$
Tuesday	1250	$1250 \times \frac{12}{25} = 600$	$1250 \times \frac{13}{25} = 650$	$1250 \times 70\% = 875$
Wednesday	1100	$1100 \times \frac{7}{11} = 700$	$1100 \times \frac{4}{11} = 400$	$1100 \times 50\% = 550$
Thursday	1500	$1500 \times \frac{3}{5} = 900$	$1500 \times \frac{2}{5} = 600$	$1500 \times 60\% = 900$

Number of people (male + female) registered on Friday = $875 \times 120\% = 1050$

The number of males who registered on Friday = $1050 \times (100 - 40)\% = 630$

Hence, option C is correct.

9. Ans. A.

Day	Total people registered for seminar (male + female)	Males registered	Females registered	Number of people who attended the seminar (male + female)
Monday	875	$875 \times \frac{4}{7} = 500$	$875 \times \frac{3}{7} = 375$	$875 \times 80\% = 700$
Tuesday	1250	$1250 \times \frac{12}{25} = 600$	$1250 \times \frac{13}{25} = 650$	$1250 \times 70\% = 875$
Wednesday	1100	$1100 \times \frac{7}{11} = 700$	$1100 \times \frac{4}{11} = 400$	$1100 \times 50\% = 550$
Thursday	1500	$1500 \times \frac{3}{5} = 900$	$1500 \times \frac{2}{5} = 600$	$1500 \times 60\% = 900$

Required difference = $(1250 + 1100) - (700 + 900) = 750$

Hence, option A is correct.

10. Ans. D.

Day	Total people registered for seminar (male + female)	Males registered	Females registered	Number of people who attended the seminar (male + female)
Monday	875	$875 \times \frac{4}{7} = 500$	$875 \times \frac{3}{7} = 375$	$875 \times 80\% = 700$
Tuesday	1250	$1250 \times \frac{12}{25} = 600$	$1250 \times \frac{13}{25} = 650$	$1250 \times 70\% = 875$
Wednesday	1100	$1100 \times \frac{7}{11} = 700$	$1100 \times \frac{4}{11} = 400$	$1100 \times 50\% = 550$
Thursday	1500	$1500 \times \frac{3}{5} = 900$	$1500 \times \frac{2}{5} = 600$	$1500 \times 60\% = 900$

Number of males who attended seminar on Wednesday = $550 \times \frac{4}{5} = 440$

Number of females who attended seminar on Wednesday = $550 \times \frac{1}{5} = 110$

Number of females who registered for seminar but did not attend the seminar on Wednesday = $400 - 110 = 290$

Hence, option D is correct.

11. Ans. C.

Day	Total people registered for seminar (male + female)	Males registered	Females registered	Number of people who attended the seminar (male + female)
Monday	875	$875 \times \frac{4}{7} = 500$	$875 \times \frac{3}{7} = 375$	$875 \times 80\% = 700$
Tuesday	1250	$1250 \times \frac{12}{25} = 600$	$1250 \times \frac{13}{25} = 650$	$1250 \times 70\% = 875$
Wednesday	1100	$1100 \times \frac{7}{11} = 700$	$1100 \times \frac{4}{11} = 400$	$1100 \times 50\% = 550$
Thursday	1500	$1500 \times \frac{3}{5} = 900$	$1500 \times \frac{2}{5} = 600$	$1500 \times 60\% = 900$

Required percentage = $\frac{600 - 500}{500} \times 100 = 20\%$

Hence, option C is correct.

12. Ans. B.

Day	Total people registered for seminar (male + female)	Males registered	Females registered	Number of people who attended the seminar (male + female)
Monday	875	$875 \times \frac{4}{7} = 500$	$875 \times \frac{3}{7} = 375$	$875 \times 80\% = 700$
Tuesday	1250	$1250 \times \frac{12}{25} = 600$	$1250 \times \frac{13}{25} = 650$	$1250 \times 70\% = 875$
Wednesday	1100	$1100 \times \frac{7}{11} = 700$	$1100 \times \frac{4}{11} = 400$	$1100 \times 50\% = 550$
Thursday	1500	$1500 \times \frac{3}{5} = 900$	$1500 \times \frac{2}{5} = 600$	$1500 \times 60\% = 900$

Required ratio = $875 : 550 = 35 : 22$

Hence, option B is correct.

13. Ans. A.

Day	Total people registered for seminar (male + female)	Males registered	Females registered	Number of people who attended the seminar (male + female)
Monday	875	$875 \times \frac{4}{7} = 500$	$875 \times \frac{3}{7} = 375$	$875 \times 80\% = 700$
Tuesday	1250	$1250 \times \frac{12}{25} = 600$	$1250 \times \frac{13}{25} = 650$	$1250 \times 70\% = 875$
Wednesday	1100	$1100 \times \frac{7}{11} = 700$	$1100 \times \frac{4}{11} = 400$	$1100 \times 50\% = 550$
Thursday	1500	$1500 \times \frac{3}{5} = 900$	$1500 \times \frac{2}{5} = 600$	$1500 \times 60\% = 900$

Number of females who attended the seminar on Thursday = $600 \times 40\% = 240$

Number of males who attended the seminar on Thursday = $900 - 240 = 660$

Hence, option A is correct.

14. Ans. D.

Monthly saving of Shabana = Rs. 12000

Monthly income of Shabana = $\frac{12000}{20} \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 60000$

Monthly income of Waseem = $60000 \times 130\% = \text{Rs. } 78000$

Monthly saving of Waseem = Rs. 12000

Amount spent by Waseem in a month = $78000 - 12000 = \text{Rs. } 66000$

Hence, option D is correct.

15. Ans. D.

The quantity of milk in the mixture = 200 litres

The quantity of water in the mixture = 40 litres

After adding water in the mixture, the quantity of water in the mixture = 40 + 40 = 80 litres

Ratio of the milk to water in the mixture = 200 : 80 = 5 : 2

After taking out the mixture,

The quantity of milk in the final

mixture = $200 - 35 \times \frac{5}{7} = 175$ litres

The quantity of milk in the final

mixture = $80 - 35 \times \frac{2}{7} = 70$ litres

Total quantity of the final mixture = 175 + 70 = 245 litres

Required percentage = $\frac{175}{245} \times 100 = 71.42\% \approx 71\%$

Hence, option D is correct.

16. Ans. A.

Let the capacity of the tank be 80 litres.

Amount of the tank filled by tank A in $\frac{80}{16} = 5$ litres

Amount of the tank filled by tank B in $\frac{80}{20} = 4$ litres

Amount of the tank filled by tank A in 6 hours = 5 × 6 = 30 litres

Remaining part of the tank = $80 \times \frac{3}{4} - 30 = 30$ litres

Time taken by pipe B to fill the remaining part of the tank = $\frac{30}{4} = 7.5$ hours

Hence, option A is correct.

17. Ans. B.

Let the principal be Rs. 100x

Simple interest earned = 100x × R% × 4 = Rs. 4Rx

According to the data provided in the question, we get

4Rx = (100x + 4Rx) × 37.5%

⇒ 4R = 37.5 + 1.5R

⇒ 2.5R = 37.5

⇒ R = 15

Hence, option B is correct.

18. Ans. E.

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

⇒ $x^2 - (12 - 7)x - 84 = 0$

⇒ $x^2 - 12x + 7x - 84 = 0$

⇒ $x(x - 12) + 7(x - 12) = 0$

⇒ $(x - 12)(x + 7) = 0$

⇒ $x = 12, -7$

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

⇒ $y^2 - (13 - 4)y - 52 = 0$

⇒ $y^2 - 13y + 4y - 52 = 0$

⇒ $y(y - 13) + 4(y - 13) = 0$

⇒ $(y - 13)(y + 4) = 0$

⇒ $y = 13, -4$

No relation can be established between x and y.

So, option E is correct.

19. Ans. B.

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

⇒ $x^2 + (4 + 3)x + 12 = 0$

⇒ $x^2 + 4x + 3x + 12 = 0$

⇒ $x(x + 4) + 3(x + 4) = 0$

⇒ $(x + 4)(x + 3) = 0$

⇒ $x = -4, -3$

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

⇒ $y^2 + (3 + 2)y + 6 = 0$

⇒ $y^2 + 3y + 2y + 6 = 0$

⇒ $y(y + 3) + 2(y + 3) = 0$

⇒ $(y + 3)(y + 2) = 0$

⇒ $y = -2, -3$

So, $x \leq y$.

Hence, option B is correct.

20. Ans. B.

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

⇒ $3x^2 + (6 + 2)x + 4 = 0$

⇒ $3x^2 + 6x + 2x + 4 = 0$

⇒ $3x(x + 2) + 2(x + 2) = 0$

⇒ $(x + 2)(3x + 2) = 0$

⇒ $x = -2, -\frac{2}{3}$

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

⇒ $6y^2 + (4 + 3)y + 2 = 0$

⇒ $6y^2 + 4y + 3y + 2 = 0$

⇒ $2y(3y + 2) + 1(3y + 2) = 0$

⇒ $(3y + 2)(2y + 1) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{2}$$

So, $x \leq y$.

Hence, option B is correct.

21. Ans. D.

Floors	Persons
8	S
7	U
6	P
5	V
4	Q
3	W
2	R
1	T

22. Ans. A.

Floors	Persons
8	S
7	U
6	P
5	V
4	Q
3	W
2	R
1	T

23. Ans. E.

Floors	Persons
8	S
7	U
6	P
5	V
4	Q
3	W
2	R
1	T

24. Ans. A.

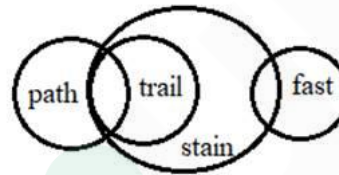
Floors	Persons
8	S
7	U
6	P
5	V
4	Q
3	W
2	R
1	T

25. Ans. B.

Floors	Persons
8	S
7	U
6	P
5	V
4	Q
3	W
2	R
1	T

26. Ans. C.

The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows:



Conclusions:

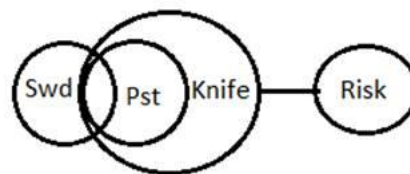
I. Some trail are stain. → It's sure, hence true.

II. Some path are stain. → It's sure, hence true.

Clearly, both I and II follow.

27. Ans. A.

The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows:



Conclusions:

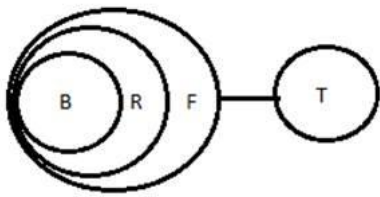
I. No pistol is Risk → It's sure, hence true.

II. Some Sword are not Knife → It's not definite, hence true.

Clearly, only conclusion I follows.

28. Ans. A.

The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows:



Conclusions:

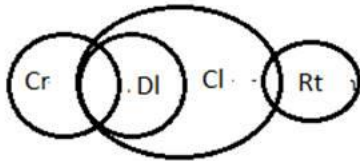
I. Some feather are ball → It's sure, hence true.

II. Some troll are rat → False

Therefore, conclusion I follows.

29. Ans. B.

The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows:



Conclusions:

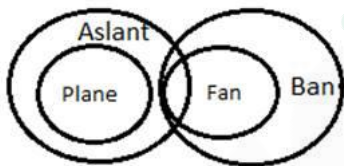
I. Some doll are route. ___ Not true.

II. Some crow are clove. ___ its true.

Clearly, II follows.

30. Ans. C.

The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows:



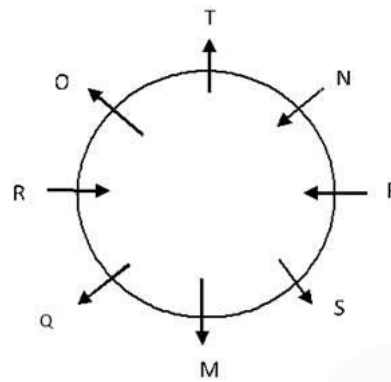
Conclusions:

I. All planes being fans is a possibility. → It's possible, hence true.

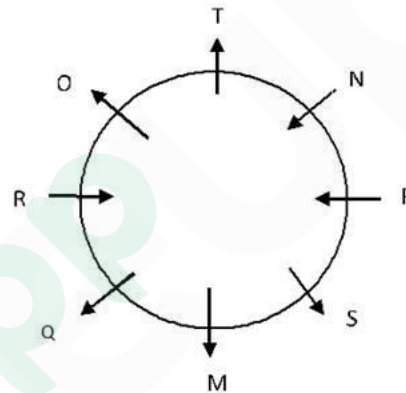
II. Some bans are planes is a possibility → It's possible, hence true.

Hence, both follow.

31. Ans. B.



32. Ans. A.



33. Ans. B.

We have

$$A < R = F \leq N; C \leq B \geq L > S = N$$

Combining these statements, we have

$$A < R = F \leq N = S < L \leq B \geq C$$

Now, conclusions are:

I. $A \geq L$: False as $A < R = F \leq N = S < L$

II. $S \geq F$: True as $F \leq N = S$

Hence, Only conclusion II follows.

34. Ans. D.

We have

$$Q \geq E \leq A < L; H \leq E \geq M = L$$

Combining these two statements, we have

$$Q \geq E \leq A < L = M \leq E \geq H$$

Now,

I. $L \leq Q$ - false as $Q \geq E \leq A < L$

II. $L < H$ - false as $L = M \leq E \geq H$

None follows.

35. Ans. D.

We have,

$A > F \geq D = R; N < X > J \geq R; S > B \leq V = A$

Combining these statements, we have

$S > B \leq V = A > F \geq D = R \leq J < X > N$

Now,

I. $X > B$ – false as $B \leq V = A > F \geq D = R \leq J < X$

II. $V > J$ – false as $V = A > F \geq D = R \leq J$

Thus, none follows.

36. Ans. E.

Months	Persons
January	V, Y
March	W, Q
June	S, R
September	T, X
October	U, P

37. Ans. C.

Months	Persons
January	V, Y
March	W, Q
June	S, R
September	T, X
October	U, P

38. Ans. B.

Months	Persons
January	V, Y
March	W, Q
June	S, R
September	T, X
October	U, P

39. Ans. B.

Months	Persons
January	V, Y
March	W, Q
June	S, R
September	T, X
October	U, P

40. Ans. C.

Months	Persons
January	V, Y
March	W, Q
June	S, R
September	T, X
October	U, P

41. Ans. D.

• **Data inconsistency** is a condition that occurs between files when similar data is kept in different formats in two different files, or when matching of data must be done between files.

• As a result of the data inconsistency, these files duplicate some data such as addresses and names, compromising data integrity.

42. Ans. A.

A programme that automatically fetches Web pages. Spiders are used to feed pages to search engines. It's called a spider because it crawls over the Web another term for these programmes is Web Crawler.

43. Ans. C.

WAP(Wireless Application Protocol) is a **technical standard** for accessing information over a **mobile** wireless network.

44. Ans. A.

A software **bug** is an error, flaw, failure or fault in a computer program or system that causes it to produce an **incorrect** or unexpected result, or to behave in unintended ways.

45. Ans. A.

Data mining is the computational process of discovering patterns in large data sets involving methods at the intersection of artificial intelligence, machine learning, statistics, and database systems.

Note: The overall goal of the data mining process is to extract information from a data set and

transform it into an understandable structure for further use.

46. Ans. A.

Mainframe computers are computers used primarily by **large organizations** for critical applications, bulk data processing such as census, industry and consumer statistics, enterprise resource planning and transaction processing, etc.

47. Ans. D.

URL is an acronym for **Uniform Resource Locator** and is a reference to a resource on the Internet. A **URL** has **two main** components: **Protocol identifier**: For the URL <https://gradeup.co>, the protocol identifier is **http**. **Resource name**: For the URL <https://gradeup.co>, the resource name is **gradeup.co**

48. Ans. B.

- Disk **formatting** is the process of preparing a **data storage device** such as a **hard disk drive**, solid-state drive, **floppy disk** or **USB flash drive** for initial use.
- In some cases, the formatting operation may also create one or more new file systems.

49. Ans. A.

In computer science, thrashing occurs when a computer's virtual memory subsystem is in a constant state of paging, rapidly exchanging data in memory for data on disk, to the exclusion of most application-level processing. This causes the performance of the computer to degrade or collapse.

50. Ans. C.

Information from the **database** is organized in a nice presentation that can be printed in an **Access Report**.

51. Ans. B.

The physical arrangement of elements on a page is referred to as a document's **format**.

Note:- A document file format is a text or binary file format for storing documents on a storage media, especially for use by computers.

52. Ans. A.

Cyberterrorism is the act of Internet terrorism in terrorist activities, including acts of deliberate, large-scale disruption of computer networks, especially of personal computers attached to the Internet, by the means of tools such as computer viruses.

53. Ans. A.

A **password** is the **secret code** that restricts entry to some programs. It is a without spaced sequence of **characters used** to determine that a computer user **requesting access** to a computer system is really that particular user.

54. Ans. A.

In computing, a **hyperlink** is a reference to data that the reader can **directly follow** either by clicking or by hovering.

Note:- A hyperlink points to a whole document or to a specific element within a document. Hypertext is text with hyperlinks.

55. Ans. A.

Cryptography is the science of providing security for information. It has been used historically as a means of providing secure communication between individuals, government agencies and **military forces**. Today, cryptography is a cornerstone of the modern security technologies used to protect information and resources on both open and closed networks.

56. Ans. B.

End user query tool performs data retrievals data analysis and data mining tasks using the data in the

data store and business data analysis models. This component is used by the data analyst to create the queries that access the database.

57. Ans. B.

PDF stands for "**portable document format**". It was introduced to ease the **sharing of documents** between **computers** and across **operating system platforms** when you need to save files that cannot be modified but still need to be **easily shared** and printed.

58. Ans. A.

Normalization is the process of restructuring the logical data model of a database to eliminate redundancy, organize data efficiently and reduce repeating data and to reduce the potential for anomalies during data operations.

59. Ans. B.

Bus Topology is the simplest of **network topologies**. All the nodes are connected to the **single cable** by the help of **interface** connectors. This **central cable** is the backbone of **the network** and is known as **Bus**.

60. Ans. A.

By viewing the properties of the local hard disk of a computer, the user can find out both the used **amount of space** and the remaining **free space** on the disk.

61. Ans. A.

Most alluvial soils are derived from the sediment being deposited by the river Ganga in the Indo-Gangetic plain, ranging from Punjab in the west to West Bengal and Assam in the east, as well as in the coastal areas of northern parts of Gujarat, Narmada, and Tapi valleys, which are formed by sea waves. The alluvial soil found in India, particularly in the Indo-Gangetic plain, is of two types: khaddar (pale brown, sandy clays to loamy, less calcareous and

carbonaceous soil, and found in the low areas of valley that are regularly flooded) and older bhangar soils.

62. Ans. D.

- The government is committed to doubling farmers' income by 2022 and the budget aims to boost the income of people and enhance their purchasing power Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced in Budget 2020.

- Announcing 16 action points plan for farmers, towards the goal of doubling farmers income she said that these measures are underlined by the FM for the agriculture sector.

- Farm markets need to be liberalized, farming need to be made more competitive, handholding of farm-based activities need to be provided, sustainable cropping patterns and more technology needed.

63. Ans. C.

Potato is grown almost in all states of India. However, the major potato rowing states are Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal, Bihar and Assam.

64. Ans. A.

- Groundnut rosette virus (GRV) is a peanut pathogenic virus found in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is transmitted between plants by insect vectors such as the groundnut aphid (*Aphis craccivora*).

- Rosette is the most destructive disease of groundnut in Africa. The disease is endemic to sub-Saharan Africa and its off-shore islands, including Madagascar.

- Two main forms of the disease, chlorotic rosette and green rosette have been described based on symptoms. The disease is caused by a complex of three agents: groundnut

rosette virus (GRV), and its satellite RNA (sat RNA), and groundnut rosette assistor virus (GRAV). The groundnut aphid, *Aphis craccivora*, is the principal vector of the disease.

65. Ans. B.

- Cotton is the world's most popular natural fiber. The fruit of the plant, better known as the cotton boll, provides the fiber – the fiber of a thousand faces and almost as many uses, the fibers which the ancients called “white gold” because it was so valuable.

66. Ans. A.

Born into a poor family in a tribal-dominated village in Koraput district, Odisha, Kamala Pujari has always been fascinated with traditional paddy seeds. This led to her cultivating paddy in her land so that she could preserve these grains for further germination. Over the years, Kamala has successfully preserved hundreds of indigenous paddies, and has also collected several endangered and rare types of seeds including paddy, turmeric, tili, black cumin, and mahakanta. Often called “preserver of paddy seeds”, Kamala’s efforts were recognised on a national level when President Ram Nath Kovind conferred her with the Padma Shri

67. 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.

68. Ans. A.

- The operating ratio is the percentage which operating expenses absorb out of gross profit. It shows the proportion of total income used in (1) hiring labour (2) buying seeds, fuel and other annual supplies and (3) in keeping equipment in operation, etc.

69. Ans. A.

- The total horticulture production of the country is estimated to be at 314.87 million tonnes which is 1.01 per cent higher than horticulture production in 2017-18.

- The area under horticulture crop also rose to 25.6 million hectare from 25.43 million hectare.

- Under the horticulture crops, production of fruits is estimated to be around 97.38 million tonnes in 2018-19 compared to 97.36 million tonnes in the previous year.

- Vegetables production is estimated to rise 1.6 per cent at around 187.36 million tonnes.

- As per the data, spices Production is estimated to be around 8.61 million tonnes, which is 6.01 per cent higher than 2017-18.

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71. Ans. C.

- Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) is an umbrella scheme aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce.

- The new Umbrella Scheme includes the mechanism of ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers and is comprised of:

1. Price Support Scheme (PSS) - In Price Support Scheme (PSS), physical procurement of pulses, oilseeds and Copra will be done by Central Nodal Agencies with proactive role of State governments.

2. Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS)- Under Price Deficiency Payment Scheme this scheme (PDPS), it is proposed to cover all oilseeds for which MSP is notified. In this direct payment of the difference between the MSP and the selling/modal price will be made to pre-registered farmers selling his produce in the notified market yard through a transparent auction process.

3. Pilot of Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPPS): It has also been decided that participation of private sector in procurement operation needs to piloted so that on the basis of learnings the ambit of private participation in procurement operations may be increased. Therefore, in addition to PDPS, it has been decided that for oilseeds, states

have the option to roll out Private Procurement Stockist Scheme (PPSS) on pilot basis in selected district/APMC(s) of district involving the participation of private stockiest.

72. Ans. A.

- Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was appointed in 1957, to examine and suggest measures for better working of the Community Development Programme and the National Extension Service. The committee suggested the establishment of a democratic decentralised local government which came to be known as the Panchayati Raj.

- Recommendations by the Committee:

- Three-tier Panchayati Raj system: Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.

- Directly elected representatives to constitute the gram panchayat and indirectly elected representatives to constitute the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.

- Planning and development are the primary objectives of the Panchayati Raj system.

- Panchayat Samiti should be the executive body and Zila Parishad will act as the advisory and supervisory body.

- District Collector to be made the chairman of the Zila Parishad.

- It also requested for provisioning resources so as to help them discharge their duties and responsibilities.

73. Ans. B.

- The water holding capacity is highest in sandy soil clay soil loamy soil or mixture of sand and Loom, so it is highest in clay soil.

- They have the capacity to retain water. In comparison, the soil has other types of particles that are larger and have a strong drainage quality.

74. Ans. E.

Under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, subsidy @ 40% of the project cost limited to a maximum of Rs. 24 lakhs, whichever is less, is extended to the rural entrepreneurs, progressive farmer and self help groups for establishment of farm machinery banks for custom hiring comprising of various agricultural machinery & equipment including combine harvester.

75. Ans. A.

- The Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) in the Ministry of Agriculture would recommend MSPs for 23 crops. These included 14 grown during the kharif/post-monsoon season and six in rabi/winter (wheat, barley, chana, masur, mustard and safflower), apart from sugarcane, jute and copra. The CACP considered various factors while recommending the MSP for a commodity, including cost of cultivation.

- The Budget for 2018-19 announced that MSPs would henceforth be fixed at 1½ times of the production costs for crops as a "pre-determined principle". Simply put, the CACP's job now was only to estimate production costs for a season and recommend the MSPs by applying the 1.5-times formula.

76. Ans. B.

- Catadromous fishes, which spend most of their lives in freshwater and migrate to the sea to reproduce. Catadromy appears to be more prevalent in the tropics, and anadromy more common at higher latitudes.

- Anadromous fishes, including many salmonids, lampreys, shad, and

sturgeon, spend most of their lives in the sea and migrate to freshwater to reproduce.

77. Ans. A.

- Black soil is known as self ploughing soil due to the following reasons:

- It is a clayey soil

- It contains or retains moisture in it

- Comprises of rich nutrients like magnesium and potassium

- It also develops cracks during summer that helps to expose to sunlight and water during monsoon

- It can retain water up to high capacity

- Swells and becomes sticky when wet

- Due to all the above-mentioned reasons, the cultivation and ploughing process for the farmers becomes easy and the crop grows well as compared to the crops on other soil. Black soil is best for growing cotton. Other than cotton sugarcane, wheat, cereals, millets are also cultivated on this black soil.

78. Ans. E.

- In order to give relief to small and marginal farmers who would have to borrow at 9% for the post harvest storage of their produce, the Central Government has approved an interest subvention of 2% i.e an effective interest rate of 7% for loans upto 6 months. Subvention (incentive) for prompt repayment will not be available to the farmers for loans extended against NWRs.

79. Ans. A.

- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India in June 2011 as a restructured version of Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY).

- The Mission aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor enabling

them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services. In November 2015, the program was renamed Deendayal Antayodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM).

- The scheme is integration of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) and National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).

- The scheme has two component one for urban India and other for rural India.

- The Urban component named as Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana will be implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

- The rural component named as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana will be implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.

80. Ans. D.

- To ensure financial inclusion to the last-mile consumers bereft of digital payments or even ATMs at the least, the Reserve Bank of India came up with the Business Correspondents (BC) model in 2006.

81. Ans. D.

- Six states with Karnataka in the lead are the major producers of sunflower in the country. Karnataka with a production of 3.04 lakh tonnes from an area of 7.94 lakh hectares followed by Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Orissa and Tamil Nadu are major sunflower producing states of India.

82. Ans. A.

- High winds, low precipitation, high evapotranspiration, reduced vegetable cover and limited development are the main drivers of wind erosion in arid and semi-arid region.

- Rate of wind erosion in the order of arid>semiarid>dry>subhumid area>Humid Area.

83. Ans. A.

- The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is open to all rural households in the areas notified by the Government of India. The entitlement of 100 days of guaranteed employment in a financial year is in terms of a household. This entitlement of 100 days per year can be shared within the household.

84. Ans. B.

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) makes up the vast majority of greenhouse gas emissions from the sector, but smaller amounts of methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) are also emitted. These gases are released during the combustion of fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, to produce electricity.

85. Ans. A.

- Newcastle Disease or Ranikhet disease is a highly contagious (Sudden, Severe and rapidly spreading) viral disease affecting poultry of all ages. Affected species include chickens, turkeys, pigeons and ducks. It causes production drops/fertility problems.

86. Ans. D.

- Layer poultry farming means raising egg laying poultry birds for the purpose of commercial egg production.

- Layer chickens are such a special species of hens, which need to be raised from when they are one day old.

- They start laying eggs commercially from 18-19 weeks of age. They remain laying eggs continuously till their 72-78 weeks of age.

- They can produce about one kg of eggs by consuming about 2.25 kg of food during their egg laying period.

- For the purpose of producing hybrid eggs layer, consider the various characteristics of cock and hen before breeding. There are various types of highly egg productive layer breeds available throughout the world.

87. Ans. B.

- Potassium requirement by the crop in general is greater than nitrogen or phosphorus. For sugar synthesis and its translocation to the storage tissue, potassium is highly important. Potassium gives resistance to sugarcane against pests and disease attack and lodging.

88. Ans. A.

- Culturable Command Area (CCA) of more than 10,000 hectares each are classified as major projects,

- Those having a CCA between 2,000 hectares and 10,000 hectares fall under the category of medium irrigation projects.

- And the projects which have a CCA of less than 2,000 hectares are classified as minor irrigation schemes.

89. Ans. A.

- Sugarcane is among the most efficient crops in the world in converting energy from sunlight into chemical energy that is usable as a fuel source.

90. Ans. C.

- Swasth Dharaa. Khet Haraa is the tagline of the Soil Health Card Scheme.

- Soil Health Card (SHC) is a printed report that a farmer will be handed over for each of his holdings. It will contain the status of his soil with respect to 12 parameters, namely N, P, K (Macro-nutrients); S (Secondary- nutrient); Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, Bo (Micronutrients); and pH, EC, OC (Physical parameters). Based on this, the SHC will also indicate

fertilizer recommendations and soil amendment required for the farm.

91. Ans. C.

- According to India Meteorological Department (IMD), a rainy day has been defined as a day with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more rainfall.

- IMD further defines that rainfall for a station is called heavy if it is greater than 650 mm and very heavy if it is greater than 1300 mm.

92. Ans. D.

- Trap cropping is the planting of a trap crop to protect the main cash crop from a certain pest or several pests. The trap crop can be from the same or different family group, than that of the main crop, as long as it is more attractive to the pest.

- There are two types of planting the trap crops; perimeter trap cropping and row intercropping. Perimeter trap cropping (border trap cropping) is the planting of trap crop completely surrounding the main cash crop. It prevents a pest attack that comes from all sides of the field. It works best on pests that are found near the borderline of the farm. Row intercropping is the planting of the trap crop in alternating rows within the main crop.

93. Ans. A.

- Chokla also known as Chhappar and Shekhawati is native to the districts of Churu, Nagaur and Sikar in Rajasthan.

- Chokla is perhaps the finest carpet-wool breed, although most Chokla wool is now being diverted to the worsted sector because of a dearth of fine apparel-wool in the country.

94. Ans. D.

- Tamil Nadu has emerged as the topper in coverage of area under micro-irrigation (MI).

- Of about 3.64 lakh hectares brought under MI, Tamil Nadu accounts for

around 1.39 lakh hectares, accounting for 38% of the total coverage in the country, according to the website of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (<https://pmksy.gov.in>), a scheme aimed at improving on-farm water use efficiency through a number of measures such as MI.

- Gujarat comes next to Tamil Nadu with a coverage of 77,858 hectares and Andhra Pradesh, 52,027 hectares. Maharashtra comes fourth with around 36,831 hectares and Uttar Pradesh with 25,680 hectares.

95. Ans. A.

- Elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum* Schumach.) is a major tropical grass. It is one of the highest yielding tropical grasses. It is a very versatile species that can be grown under a wide range of conditions and systems: dry or wet conditions, smallholder or larger scale agriculture.

96. Ans. B.

- The Forward Markets Commission (FMC) was the chief regulator of commodity futures markets in India.

- On 28 September 2015, the FMC was merged with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

- So now SEBI is the regulator of commodity exchange.

97. Ans. A.

- In India, opium poppy involves lancing and collection of latex from the incised capsule. It is laborious and skilled job requiring considerable manpower to accomplish the task in a short time span. The capsule is the most important organ of the plant as it provides raw opium - a milky exudate.

98. Ans. A.

- A Committee chaired by Dr Ashok Dalwai, was set up at the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare,

Government of India, in April 2016 to look into various aspects of growth in farmers' income. The Committee has adopted NCAER as one of the knowledge partners in this work. The Report of the Committee is structured through 14 volumes. The draft versions of the first four volumes of the "Strategy for Doubling Farmers' Income by 2022" have been uploaded on the website of the Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare.

99. Ans. A.

- A great advantage of crop rotation comes from the interrelationship of nitrogen-fixing crops with nitrogen-demanding crops. Legumes, like alfalfa and clover, collect available nitrogen from the atmosphere and store it in nodules on their root structure.

100. Ans. B.

- When the shoots (primaries) grow in a tea bush after pruning or skiffing, they are tipped or decapitated at a predetermined height parallel to the ground surface. This operation is called "Tipping".

- Essentially the initial few rounds of plucking are called tipping.



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