

Q.194)

**Total assistance for individual project under Agri-clinic and Agribusiness centers scheme (ACABC)?**

- (a) 10 lakhs (d) 8 lakhs  
(b) 5 lakhs (e) 22 lakhs  
(c) 20 lakhs

Q.195)

**\_\_\_\_\_ is construction of series of platforms along contours where platforms are separated at regular intervals by vertical drops.**

- (a) Bench terracing (d) Khadins  
(b) Contour bunding (e) None of the above  
(c) Zing terracing

Q.196)

**What is the incubation period of Chickens?**

- (a) 21 days (d) 42 days  
(b) 15 days (e) 80 days  
(c) 50 days

Q.197)

**Which type of surface irrigation, fields is divided into strips that are separated by border ridges running through gradient of field?**

- (a) Furrow irrigation (d) Border Strip irrigation  
(b) Centre pivot irrigation (e) Localized irrigation  
(c) Sprinkler irrigation

Q.198)

**For how much time, food is not given to incubated chicks.**

- (a) 9 hours (d) 12 hours  
(b) 24 hours (e) 34 hours  
(c) 48 hours

Q.199)

**Which of the following is the objective of Amrit Dharohar?**

- (a) Species and habitat conservation  
(b) This scheme will help the local communities in their income generations  
(c) wetlands livelihoods, wetland carbon  
(d) The scheme will increase eco-tourism  
(e) All of the above

Q.200)

**Identify the disorder of mango.**

**It has generally been detected in orchard located in the vicinity of brick kilns. The infection of fruits is initiated right at marble stage, with a characteristic yellowing of tissues at the distal end. Gradually, the color intensifies into**

**brown and finally black.**

- Biennial bearing  
(f) Mango malformation  
(g) Clustering in mango  
(h) S pongy tissue  
(i) Black tip

=====ANSWERS=====

Q.1) (c)

Explanation:

Floor	Person	Sports
9	A	Football
8	D	Weightlifting
7	F	Kabaddi
6	E	Cricket
5	G	Wrestling
4	I	Badminton
3	H	Rugby
2	C	Tennis
1	B	Hockey

Q.2) (d)

Explanation:

Floor	Person	Sports
9	A	Football
8	D	Weightlifting
7	F	Kabaddi
6	E	Cricket
5	G	Wrestling
4	I	Badminton
3	H	Rugby
2	C	Tennis
1	B	Hockey

Q.3) (e)

Explanation:

Floor	Person	Sports
9	A	Football
8	D	Weightlifting
7	F	Kabaddi
6	E	Cricket
5	G	Wrestling
4	I	Badminton
3	H	Rugby
2	C	Tennis
1	B	Hockey

Q.4) (d)  
Explanation:

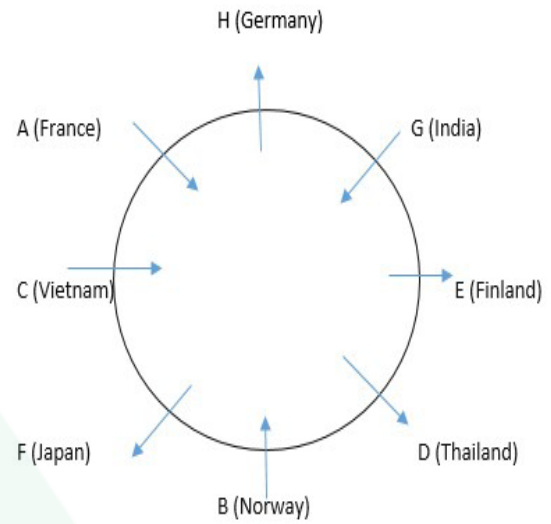
Floor	Person	Sports
9	A	Football
8	D	Weightlifting
7	F	Kabaddi
6	E	Cricket
5	G	Wrestling
4	I	Badminton
3	H	Rugby
2	C	Tennis
1	B	Hockey

Q.5) (d)  
Explanation:

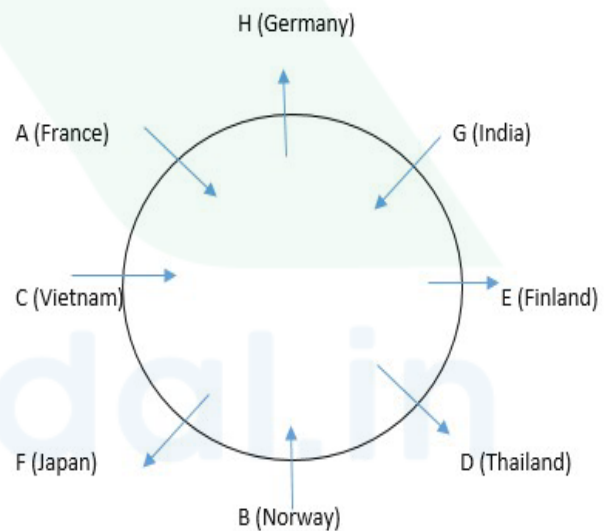
Floor	Person	Sports
9	A	Football
8	D	Weightlifting
7	F	Kabaddi
6	E	Cricket
5	G	Wrestling
4	I	Badminton
3	H	Rugby
2	C	Tennis
1	B	Hockey

All the pairs except option D have a gap of one floor between them.

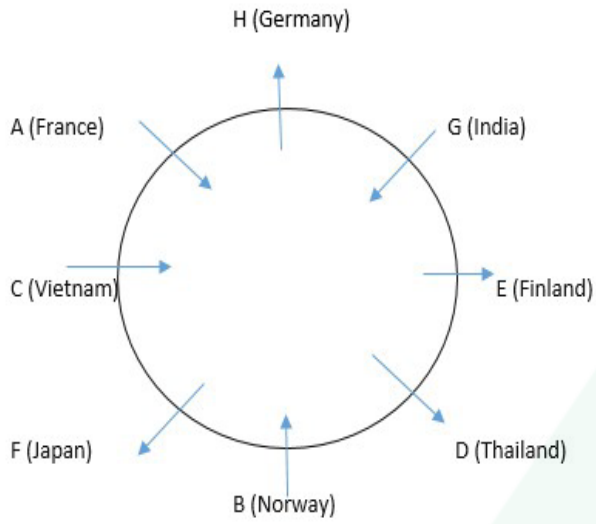
Q.6) (c)  
Explanation:



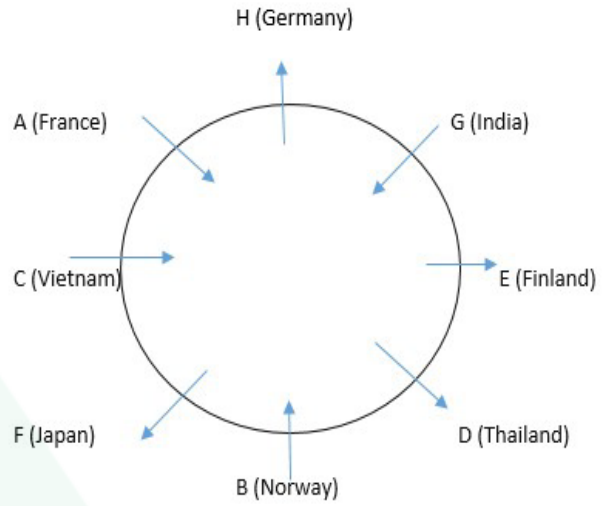
Q.7) (c)  
Explanation:



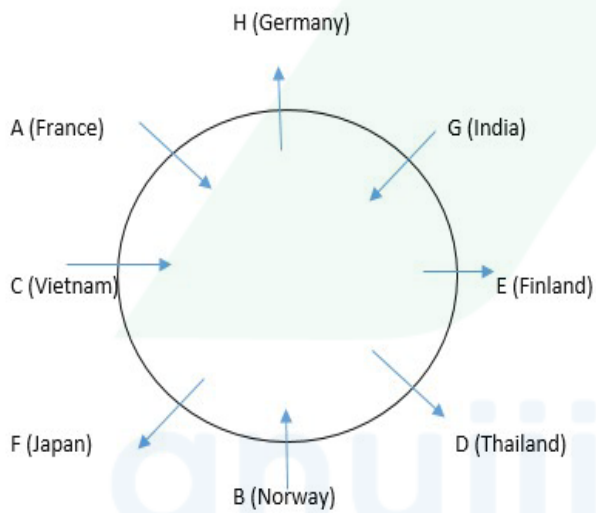
Q.8) (e)  
Explanation:



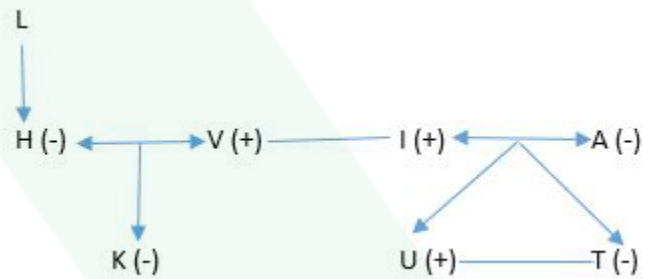
Q.10) (d)  
Explanation:



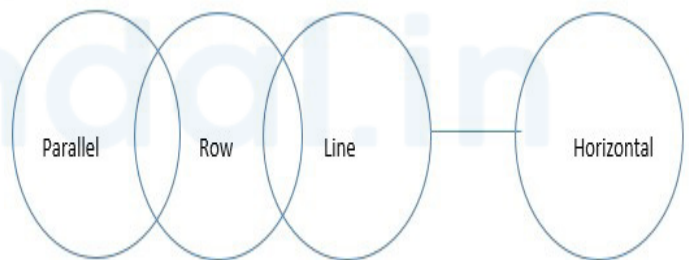
Q.9) (c)  
Explanation:



Q.11) (b)  
Explanation:



Q.12) (d)  
Explanation:  
The basic diagram is as follows:

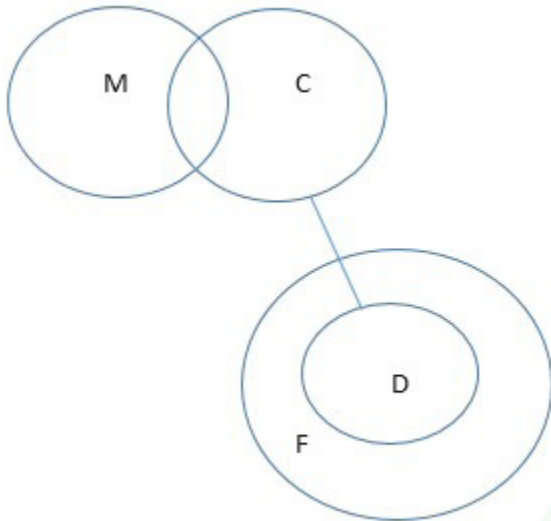


Those rows which are lines cannot be horizontal. Hence, conclusion I does not follow.  
Conclusion II also does not follow as can be seen from the diagram above.

Q.13) (a)

Explanation:

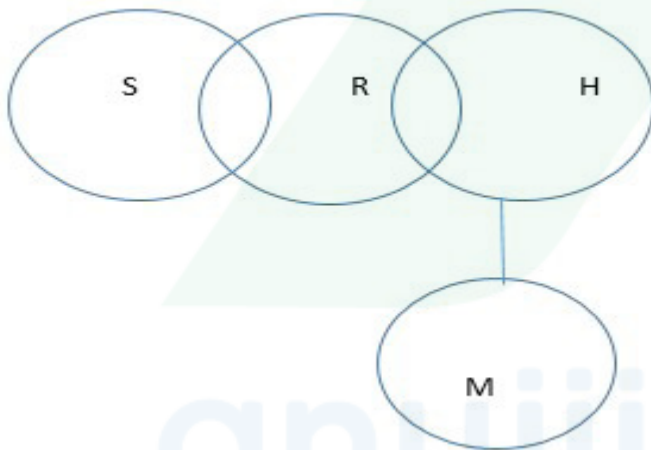
The basic diagram is as follows:



Q.14) (b)

Explanation:

The basic diagram is as follows:



Q.15) (d)

Explanation:

$$H \geq G \leq F < D \leq A < I$$

a)  $G < I$

So, conclusion I follows.

b)  $A > G$

So, conclusion II does not follow.

c) No relation can be established between H and F.

So, conclusion III does not follow.

d) No relation can be established between D and H.

So, conclusion IV does not follow.

Q.16) (e)

Explanation:

$$W \geq R > T = D > V$$

So,  $W > V$

Hence, conclusion I is true.

$$Z \leq V < D = T < R$$

So,  $Z < R$

Hence, conclusion II is also true.

Q.17) (c)

Explanation:

From I alone,

$$\text{Total students in the class} = 44 + 46 - 1 = 90 - 1 = 89$$

$$\text{Mahesh's rank from bottom} = 89 + 1 - 50 = 90 - 50 = 40$$

From II alone,

$$\text{Total strength of the class} = 90$$

$$\text{Mahesh's rank from bottom} = 90 + 1 - 50 = 41$$

So, either I alone or II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

Q.18) (c)

Explanation:

From statement I:

$$M > V > S, N$$

So, either Sunita or Naina can be youngest.

Hence, I alone is not sufficient.

From statement II:

$$S > M > N, V$$

So, either Naina or Veena can be youngest.

Hence, II alone is not sufficient.

From statement III:

$$V > S > N$$

Here, information about Meena is not given.

Hence, III alone is not sufficient.

Combining I and III:

$$M > V > S > N$$

Hence, Naina is the youngest.

Q.19) (b)

Explanation:

train	tlf
is	mst
for	klo
slow	wru
car	vnp
traffic	lmo
black	vjn
speed	bsy
light	dzq
tree	rkc

Q.20) (d)

Explanation:

train	tlf
is	mst
for	klo
slow	wru
car	vnp
traffic	lmo
black	vjn
speed	bsy
light	dzq
tree	rkc

Q.21)(e)

Explanation :

“Price rise” should be replaced with “price rises” because the subject i.e., price is singular. Strengthening grammatical concepts will help you in tackling such questions.

Q.22) (b)

Explanation :

In the first part, ‘among’ is wrong. ‘Between’ should be used because there are two nouns. In the second part, “the” is wrongly used. Here, ‘a’ should be used for ‘impact’. Again, grammar is crucial for this phase.

The very first thing to consider in such type of questions is to strengthen your grammatical concepts. If you are not clear with the basics, handling such questions would be a hard nut to crack for you. I am going to tell you some basic rules which you can remember while answering these questions. However, you can follow some rules to make the process of identifying the right answers easy.

Firstly, check and identify the part of the speech (whether it is adjective, adverb, noun, pronoun etc.) in the sentence. Second, identify the type of sentence (whether the sentence is an interrogative, affirmative, or negative one). Third, check punctuation errors (and this is going to be the easiest one). Fourth, identify the subject-verb agreement of the sentence. If you follow these steps, it will become easier for you to answer these questions.

Q.23) (c)

Explanation:

In the third part, ‘those’ is used wrongly. Instead, ‘that’ should be used as the noun is singular. To solve the question of error spotting, you should follow a systematic approach. Firstly, check and identify the part of the speech (whether it is adjective, adverb, noun, pronoun etc.) in the sentence. Second, identify the type of sentence (whether the sentence is an interrogative, affirmative, or negative one). Third, check punctuation errors

(and this is going to be the easiest one). Fourth, identify the subject-verb agreement of the sentence.

Q.24) (c)

Explanation :

In the third part, the usage of ‘on’ is wrong. Instead, ‘for’ should be used. Grammar is important to clear the Phase 1 of the exam. You should, firstly, check and identify the part of the speech (whether it is adjective, adverb, noun, pronoun etc.) in the sentence. Second, identify the type of sentence (whether the sentence is an interrogative, affirmative, or negative one). Third, check punctuation errors (and this is going to be the easiest one). Fourth, identify the subject-verb agreement of the sentence. If you follow these steps, it will become easier for you to answer these questions.

Q.25) (d)

Explanation :

Instead of ‘served’, ‘serving’ should be used as a present participle, which functions as an adjective describing “National income”.

Q.26) (a)

Explanation:

As per the 4th last paragraph, option A is the correct answer. When approaching a reading comprehension (RC) question, it’s advisable to begin by reading the questions first to gain a sense of what specific information you need to extract from the passage. While reading the questions, jot down keywords on a rough sheet that capture the essence of each question. This technique can be a time-saver, as it helps you focus on relevant information while reading the passage and allows you to pinpoint answers more efficiently. By prepping with this method, you’ll be better equipped to navigate the RC and find the answers swiftly, enhancing your overall comprehension and response accuracy

Q.27) (c)

Explanation:

As per - “According to the Reserve Bank of India, bridging this substantial funding gap necessitates allocating 2.5 percent of India’s annual GDP to green finance” - lines, option C is correct.

Q.28) (d)

Explanation:

“Moreover, to achieve the target of net-zero emissions by 2070, a cumulative investment of \$10 trillion would be required, as predicted by the International Financial Services Centres Authority’s Expert Committee on Sustainable Finance”. According to these lines, option D is right.

Q.29) (a)

Explanation:

As per the 2nd last paragraph, option A is the correct answer. When approaching a reading comprehension (RC) question, it's advisable to begin by reading the questions first to gain a sense of what specific information you need to extract from the passage. By using this method, you'll be better equipped to find the answers swiftly, enhancing your overall comprehension and response accuracy.

Q.30) (d)

Explanation :

Option D is the correct answer here. The best way to answer such questions is to replace the highlighted word or the word asked in the question with each option to assess which one fits best in the context of the line or paragraph.

Q.31) (d)

Explanation :

The correct sequence is 32514.

(3) Animal husbandry is the branch of agriculture that focuses on the breeding, care, and management of livestock for various purposes, including food production, transportation, and labor.

(2) It plays a crucial role in meeting the world's demand for meat, milk, and other animal products.

(5) Effective animal husbandry practices involve ensuring the health and welfare of animals, improving their genetics through selective breeding, and providing appropriate nutrition and housing.

(1) Sustainable and ethical animal husbandry practices are essential for both animal well-being and the environment.

(4) It's a dynamic field that continues to evolve to meet the growing needs of our global population while addressing concerns related to animal welfare and environmental sustainability.

Q.32) (b)

Explanation:

The correct sequence is 52431

(5) Financial inclusion is a key component of economic development and social progress.

(2) It refers to the accessibility and affordability of essential financial services, including banking, credit, insurance, and savings, for all segments of the population, particularly those who are traditionally underserved or excluded from the formal financial system.

(4) When financial inclusion is achieved, it can empower individuals and communities by providing them with the tools to save, invest, and protect their assets, ultimately improving their financial well-being.

(3) It also promotes economic stability, entrepreneurship, and poverty reduction.

(1) Governments, financial institutions, and technology companies are working together to expand financial inclusion

through innovative solutions, making it an integral part of global efforts to enhance economic equality and financial security.

Q.33) (d)

Explanation:

The correct sequence is 452136.

(4) Ozone depletion refers to the significant reduction of the ozone layer in the Earth's stratosphere, primarily caused by the release of human-made chemicals known as ozone-depleting substances (ODS), such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons.

(5) The ozone layer plays a crucial role in protecting life on Earth by absorbing the majority of harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun.

(2) The depletion of this protective layer leads to an increase in UV radiation at the Earth's surface, which can have detrimental effects on human health, causing skin cancer and cataracts, and impacting ecosystems, including harm to marine life and terrestrial vegetation.

(1) International agreements, like the Montreal Protocol, have successfully reduced the production and use of ODS, leading to gradual recovery of the ozone layer, demonstrating the importance of global cooperation in addressing environmental challenges.

(3) However, continued vigilance is essential to ensure a full recovery and the long-term protection of the ozone layer.

(6) The concerted global efforts to phase out ozone-depleting substances have demonstrated the positive impact of international collaboration in addressing environmental challenges.

Q.34) (c)

Explanation:

The correct sequence is 52143.

(5) Insurance penetration is a measure of the extent to which insurance products are utilized within a particular population or region.

(2) It reflects the percentage of individuals or businesses that have insurance coverage compared to the total eligible population.

(1) Higher insurance penetration often signifies a more financially secure and resilient society as it helps individuals and businesses mitigate financial risks associated with unexpected events, such as accidents, health issues, or natural disasters.

(4) Improved insurance penetration can also support economic development by providing a safety net for individuals and facilitating investments by businesses.

(3) Governments and insurers alike are working to increase insurance penetration through public awareness campaigns, affordable insurance products, and regulatory reforms, recognizing its potential to enhance financial security and stability on both individual and national levels.

Q.35) (b)

Explanation:

The correct sequence is 42513

(4) The confluence of technological advancements in artificial intelligence and the proliferation of data analytics has engendered a paradigm shift in various industries.

(2) This transformation has not only led to enhanced operational efficiency and predictive insights but has also sparked intricate ethical and privacy concerns.

(5) As organizations harness the power of machine learning algorithms and deep learning neural networks, the need for comprehensive regulatory frameworks to govern data collection, utilization, and retention becomes increasingly imperative.

(1) Furthermore, the interplay between algorithms and cognitive biases underscores the exigency of ethical considerations in algorithm design, necessitating the evolution of responsible AI practices to mitigate inadvertent discrimination and uphold societal values.

(3) In this dynamic landscape, the imperative for interdisciplinary collaboration between technology, legal, and ethical experts is clear, facilitating the development of holistic solutions to address the multifaceted challenges emerging from this digital evolution.

Q.36) (a)

Explanation:

The correct sentence is “As a dance aficionado, she couldn’t resist the urge to wriggle to the rhythm of the music, showcasing her passion for movement and groove on the dance floor.” You should build a strong vocabulary to clear the competitive exams’ English. For this purpose, you should read editorials from the newspaper daily. It will not only help in increasing the speed of reading but also aid in enhancing your vocabulary.

Q.37) (d)

Explanation:

The correct sentence is “The schlocky horror movie marathon turned into a sloshed fest as we laughed and cringed our way through cheesy special effects and ridiculous plot twists”. The most fundamental step to answer such questions is to build a strong vocabulary and brush up on your grammar. Learn new phrases, synonyms, antonyms, and idioms every day. And last but not the least advice is ‘practice more’.

Q.38) (c)

Explanation:

The correct sentence is “His proclivity for collecting rare, unwieldy antiques led to a house full of curiosities, each with its own unique history and charm.” The most fundamental step to answer such questions is to build a strong vocabulary and brush up on your grammar. Learn new phrases, synonyms, antonyms, and idioms every day. And last but not the least advice is ‘practice more’.

Q.39) (b)

Explanation:

The correct sentence is “He was so besotted with the vintage car that he couldn’t resist yanking open the driver’s side door to get a closer look, much to the owner’s chagrin.”

Q.40) (e)

Explanation:

The correct sentence is “The fiendish villain issued a peremptory demand for the priceless artifact, leaving the museum staff with no choice but to comply in the face of his menacing threats”.

The most fundamental step to answer this type of question is to build a strong vocabulary and brush up on your grammar concepts. Learn new phrases, synonyms, antonyms, and idioms every day. If you don’t know the exact meaning of the phrases, it will be very difficult for you to find out their correct usage. Learn five new words daily and practice them. And last but not the least advice is ‘practice more’.

Q.41) (e)

Explanation :

All the sentences are correct. Hence, option E is the correct answer. The very first thing to consider in such type of questions is to strengthen your grammatical concepts. If you are not clear with the basics, handling such questions would be a hard nut to crack for you. Practice as much questions as you can.

Q.42) (d)

Explanation:

Here, ‘staunch’ is used wrongly. It should have been used as an adverb (‘staunchly’) and not as an adjective.

Q.43) (b)

Explanation:

Instead of “convict”, “convicted” should be used. “After being convicted” is a Participial Phrase (being + V3). The very first thing to consider in such type of questions is to strengthen your grammatical concepts. If you are not clear with the basics, handling such questions would be a hard nut to crack for you. Practice as much questions as you can.

Q.44) (e)

Explanation:

All the sentences are grammatically and contextually correct. The very first thing to consider in such type of questions is to strengthen your grammatical concepts. If you are not clear with the basics, handling such questions would be a hard nut to crack for you. Practice as much questions as you can.

Q.45) (d)

Explanation :

“Retreat” should be used because the article ‘a’ is mentioned. The very first thing to consider in such type of questions is to strengthen your grammatical concepts. If you are not clear with the basics, handling such questions would be a hard nut to crack for you. Practice as much questions as you can.

Q.46) (a)

Explanation:

Buy A Lemon means buying a vehicle/instrument that gives trouble. A lemon is a purchase that turns out to be worth far less than believed, and may even end up costing the buyer more than the initial purchase price. It fits in both the sentences.

Q.47) (b)

Explanation:

To give a cold shoulder means to ignore or snub someone you know. In both sentences, only option B fits perfectly. When preparing for vocabulary and phrases, it’s beneficial to adopt a multifaceted approach. Begin by setting a daily routine for expanding your vocabulary and learning new phrases. Make a habit of noting down unfamiliar words and phrases as you encounter them and then use them in sentences to reinforce your understanding. Additionally, keep a vocabulary journal, categorizing words and phrases by theme or subject.

Q.48) (d)

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer here. When preparing for vocabulary and phrases, it’s beneficial to adopt a multifaceted approach. Begin by setting a daily routine for expanding your vocabulary and learning new phrases. Make a habit of noting down unfamiliar words and phrases as you encounter them and then use them in sentences to reinforce your understanding. Additionally, keep a vocabulary journal, categorizing words and phrases by theme or subject.

Q.49) (b)

Explanation:

Option B is the correct answer here.

Q.50) (a)

Explanation :

Option A is the correct answer here. To get better at words and phrases, try a well-rounded approach. Make a daily routine for learning new words and sayings. When you bump into words you don’t know, write them down and use them in sentences to help you remember. And keep a special notebook for your

words, sort them by what they’re about. It’ll make things easier for you.

Q.51) (e)

Explanation:

ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) is the most common character encoding format for text data in computers and on the internet. In standard ASCII-encoded data, there are unique values for 128 alphabetic, numeric or special additional characters and control codes.

Q.52) (d)

Explanation:

The functions of the motherboard is to:  
provide a place for other devices or interfaces to be connected to (such as more memory or another graphics cards)  
distribute power to the various components  
act as a communication hub as the components send and receive information through the motherboard.

Q.53) (d)

Explanation:

A pie chart helps organize and show data as a percentage of a whole. True to the name, this kind of visualization uses a circle to represent the whole, and slices of that circle, or “pie”, to represent the specific categories that compose the whole

Q.54) (b)

Explanation:

You can switch between tabs in most web browsers by pressing “Ctrl + Tab” to move to the next tab or “Ctrl + Shift + Tab” to go to the previous one.

Q.55) (c)

Explanation:

With 4 bits, the maximum possible number is binary 1111 or decimal 15.

Q.56) (d)

Explanation:

Dell and Microsoft do not manufacture microprocessors.

Q.57) (c)

Explanation:

USB-C ports are more commonly associated with general-purpose data and power connections, often found on laptops, smartphones, and various peripheral devices for tasks such as data transfer, charging, and connecting accessories. Graphics cards typically use dedicated video output ports like HDMI and DisplayPort for connecting to displays.



Q.58) (a)

Explanation:

Visual effects (VFX) is a term used to describe imagery created, manipulated, or enhanced for any film, or other moving media that doesn't take place during live-action shooting. VFX often involves the integration between actual footage and this manipulated imagery to create realistic looking environments for the context.

Q.59) (b)

Explanation:

The taskbar in a Windows operating system serves as a central hub for launching applications and managing open windows. It typically appears at the bottom of the screen and provides quick access to the Start menu, system notifications, and the system tray.

Q.60) (c)

Explanation:

Laser printers are the preferred choice in office environments due to their efficiency, speed, quality, and cost-effectiveness for handling the printing needs of businesses and organizations.

Q.61) (e)

Explanation:

BIOS (basic input/output system) is the program a computer's microprocessor uses to start the computer system after it is powered on. It also manages data flow between the computer's operating system (OS) and attached devices, such as the hard disk, video adapter, keyboard, mouse and printer.

Q.62) (c)

Explanation:

Methods to Turn on Windows lock screen:

Method 1 - Press the Windows key and the L key simultaneously to activate the lock screen (Windows + L).  
Method 2 - Hold down Ctrl, Alt, and Del simultaneously (Ctrl + Alt + Del). Several options will display on the screen. Press Lock to activate the lock screen.

Q.63) (a)

Explanation:

In Windows, pressing Ctrl + Alt + Delete brings up the Task Manager, which allows you to view and manage running processes and applications. You can use it to close unresponsive programs, monitor system performance, and more.

Q.64) (d)

Explanation:

When you browse privately, other people who use the device

won't see your history. Chrome doesn't save your browsing history or information entered in forms. Cookies and site data are remembered while you're browsing, but deleted when you exit Incognito mode.

Q.65) (b)

Explanation:

In incognito mode, your IP address is still visible to others. This means that your internet service provider, the websites you have visited, your school, employer, or government agencies can still track your browsing activity.

Q.66) (b)

Explanation:

A graphical user interface (GUI) is a digital interface in which a user interacts with graphical components such as icons, buttons, and menus. In a GUI, the visuals displayed in the user interface convey information relevant to the user, as well as actions that they can take.

Q.67) (c)

Explanation:

A firewall primarily monitors and controls network traffic to protect a network or device from unauthorized access and potential security threats.

Q.68) (b)

Explanation:

File Explorer is a file browser that helps you access, view and manage all the files stored on your computer.

Q.69) (a)

Explanation:

CC stands for "carbon copy". BCC stands for "blind carbon copy." Just like CC, BCC is a way of sending copies of an email to other people. The difference between the two is that, while you can see a list of recipients when CC is used, that's not the case with BCC. It's called blind carbon copy because the other recipients won't be able to see that someone else has been sent a copy of the email.

Q.70) (e)

Explanation:

Parental controls don't change the games you see in the Play Games app, including games you've bought or recommended games. If you try to install a game using the Play Games app, you'll be taken to the Play Store app where your parental controls settings may restrict access.

Q.71) (b)

Explanation:

Company	Males	Females	Total
A	105	35	140
B	68	102	170
C	152	38	190
D	96	64	160
E	44	176	220

Required difference =  $152 - 44 = 108$ 

Q.72) (c)

Explanation:

Company	Males	Females	Total
A	105	35	140
B	68	102	170
C	152	38	190
D	96	64	160
E	44	176	220

Required ratio =  $96 : 102 = 16 : 17$ 

Q.73) (d)

Explanation:

Company	Males	Females	Total
A	105	35	140
B	68	102	170
C	152	38	190
D	96	64	160
E	44	176	220

Average number of male employees in B and D =  $(68 + 96) / 2 = 82$ Average number of female employees in C and E =  $(38 + 176) / 2 = 107$ Required difference =  $107 - 82 = 25$ 

Q.74) (a)

Explanation:

Company	Males	Females	Total
A	105	35	140
B	68	102	170
C	152	38	190
D	96	64	160
E	44	176	220

Female employees in companies D and E =  $64 + 176 = 240$ Male employees in companies B and C =  $68 + 152 = 220$ Required percentage =  $((240 - 220) / 220) \times 100 = 9.09\%$ 

Q.75) (e)

Explanation:

Company	Males	Females	Total
A	105	35	140
B	68	102	170
C	152	38	190
D	96	64	160
E	44	176	220

Total number of male employees = 465

Total number of female employees = 415

Required ratio =  $465 : 415 = 93 : 83$ 

Q.76) (a)

Explanation:

The pattern is as follows:

$$15 \times 1.5 = 22.5$$

$$22.5 / 2.5 = 9$$

$$9 \times 3.5 = 31.5$$

$$31.5 / 4.5 = 7$$

$$7 \times 5.5 = 38.5$$

Q.77) (c)

Explanation:

The pattern is as follows:

$$3 + 1^3 = 4$$

$$4 + 2^2 = 8$$

$$8 + 3^3 = 35$$

$$35 + 4^2 = 51$$

$$51 + 5^3 = 176$$

$$176 + 6^2 = 212$$

Q.78) (b)

Explanation:

The pattern is as follows:

$$5 \times 2 + 1 = 11$$

$$11 \times 3 + 2 = 35$$

$$35 \times 4 + 3 = 143$$

$$143 \times 5 + 4 = 719$$

$$719 \times 6 + 5 = 4319$$

Q.79) (d)

Explanation:

$$8 \times 2 + 1 = 17$$

$$17 \times 4 + 2 = 70$$

$$70 \times 6 + 3 = 423$$

$$423 \times 8 + 4 = 3388$$

$$3388 \times 10 + 5 = 33885$$

Q.80) (e)

Explanation:

Roots of equation I:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{(b^2 - 4ac)}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{(1 + 288)}}{12}$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{289}}{12}$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm 17}{12}$$

$$x = 16/12, -18/12$$

$$x = 4/3, -3/2$$

Roots of equation II:

$$y = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{(b^2 - 4ac)}}{2a}$$

$$y = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{(49 + 32)}}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{81}}{4}$$

$$y = 16/4, -2/4$$

$$y = 4; -1/2$$

So, there is no relation between x and y.

Q.81) (d)

Explanation:

Roots of equation I:

$$3x^2 - 22x + 40 = 0$$

$$3x^2 - 12x - 10x + 40 = 0$$

$$3x(x - 4) - 10(x - 4) = 0$$

$$(x - 4)(3x - 10) = 0$$

$$x = 4, 10/3$$

Roots of equation II:

$$2y^2 - 19y + 44 = 0$$

$$2y^2 - 8y - 11y + 44 = 0$$

$$2y(y - 4) - 11(y - 4) = 0$$

$$(2y - 11)(y - 4) = 0$$

$$y = 4, 11/2$$

So,  $x \leq y$ 

Q.82) (e)

Explanation:

Roots of equation I:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{(b^2 - 4ac)}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{(64 + 336)}}{8}$$

$$x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{400}}{8}$$

$$x = \frac{-8 \pm 20}{8}$$

$$x = -28/8; 12/8$$

$$x = -3.5; 1.5$$

Roots of equation II:

$$y = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{(b^2 - 4ac)}}{2a}$$

$$y = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{(64 + 720)}}{8}$$

$$y = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{784}}{8}$$

$$y = \frac{8 \pm 28}{8}$$

$$y = -20/8; 36/8$$

$$y = -2.5; 4.5$$

So, no relation can be established between x and y.

Q.83) (e)

Explanation:

Roots of equation I:

$$7x^2 - 2x - 24 = 0$$

$$7x^2 - 14x + 12x - 24 = 0$$

$$7x(x - 2) + 12(x - 2) = 0$$

$$(7x + 12)(x - 2) = 0$$

$$x = 2, -12/7$$

Roots of equation II:

$$5y^2 + 6y - 27 = 0$$

$$5y^2 + 15y - 9y - 27 = 0$$

$$5y(y + 3) - 9(y + 3) = 0$$

$$(y + 3)(5y - 9) = 0$$

$$y = -3, 9/5$$

Hence, no relation can be established between x and y.

Q.84) (d)

Explanation:

Let the amount invested by Nihal be Y

Let Mitali invested for N months

Then amount invested by Mohan =  $(85000 - Y)$ Profit ratio =  $Y \times 4 : (85000 - Y) \times 6 : 17000 \times N$ 

$$2 : 3 : 4 = 4Y : (85000 - Y) \times 6 : 17000N$$

$$4Y / (85000 - Y)6 = 2/3$$

$$12Y = 12(85000 - Y)$$

$$Y = 42500 = \text{amount invested by Nihal}$$

$$\text{Amount invested by Mohan} = 85000 - Y = 42500$$

Profit ratio between Mohan and Mitali = 3 : 4

$$42500 \times 6 : 17000 \times N = 3 : 4$$

$$255000/17000N = 3/4$$

$$1020000 = 51000N$$

$$N = 20 \text{ months}$$

Q.85) (d)

Explanation:

Let the present age of A be A years

Let the present age of B be B years

Let the present age of C be C years

$$A - 8 = A/2 + 10$$

$$A/2 = 18$$

$$A = 36 \text{ years}$$

$$(A - 6)/(B - 3) = 5/3$$

$$(36 - 6)/(B - 3) = 5/3$$

$$90 = 5B - 15$$

$$B = 21 \text{ years}$$

$$(B + 3)/(C + 3) = 1/2$$

$$(21 + 3)/(C + 3) = 1/2$$

$$48 = C + 3$$

$$C = 45$$

$$\text{Required average} = (36 + 21 + 45) / 3 = 34 \text{ years}$$

Q.86) (d)

Explanation:

$$\text{Total cost price} = 2400 \times 280 = 672000$$

$$80\% \text{ of } 2400 = 1920$$

Let the marked price be M

$$1920 \times M = 672000 \times 1.2$$

$$M = \text{Rs } 420$$

$$\text{New selling price} = 420 \times 1950 = 819000$$

$$\text{Profit} = 819000 - 672000 = 147000$$

$$\text{Profit}\% = 147000/672000 \times 100 = 21.875\%$$

Q.87) (b)

Explanation:

$$\text{In 2 years, 8\% compounded is equivalent to } 8 + 8 + (8 \times 8)/100 = 16.64\%$$

$$\text{In 2 years, 10\% compounded is equivalent to } 10 + 10 + (10 \times 10)/100 = 21\%$$

Now, let amount invested in scheme A be Rs. P and in scheme B be Rs. (33000 - P)

$$(16.64\% \text{ of } P) + (21\% \text{ of } (33000 - P)) = 6276$$

$$P = \text{Rs } 15000$$

Q.88) (b)

Explanation:

The quantity of mixture in vessel C before mixing of 15 litres of milk =  $78 - 15 = 63$ 

$$\text{Quantity of milk in vessel C} = 63/7 \times 5 = 45$$

$$\text{Quantity of water in vessel C} = 63/7 \times 2 = 18$$

$$\text{Quantity of milk in vessel A} = X = 45 \times 100/75 = 60$$

$$\text{Quantity of water in vessel B} = Y = 18 \times 100/40 = 45$$

$$\text{Required ratio} = X : Y = 60 : 45 = 4 : 3$$

Q.89) (d)

Explanation:

Let the number of men employed initially be N

Since half of the work was completed in 30 days, the whole work will take 60 days to complete.

$$\text{So, Total work} = 60 \times N = 60N$$

$$(N + 20) \times 20 / 60N = 1/2$$

$$60N = 2 \times 20 \times (N + 20)$$

$$60N = 40N + 800$$

$$20N = 800$$

$$N = 40$$

Q.90) (a)

Explanation:

Let the speed of car be Y

Then, speed of train =  $6Y/5$ 

$$\text{Time taken by car to travel 150 km} = 150/Y$$

$$\text{Time taken by train to travel 150 km} = 150/(6Y/5) + 25/60 =$$

$$125/Y + 5/12$$

$$150/Y = 125/Y + 5/12$$

$$25/Y = 5/12$$

$$Y = 60$$

$$\text{Speed of train} = 6 \times 60 / 5 = 72$$

$$\text{Required time} = 324/72 = 4.5 \text{ hours}$$

Q.91) (c)

Explanation :

The topic Pareto analysis was asked both in shift 1 and shift 2 of the NABARD examination. It proves examiner can ask questions about the same topic in both shifts. If you know the basics of Pareto Analysis, then it would be easy to answer the question.

Pareto analysis helps to allocate resources to address the most critical issues. Pareto analysis assists in prioritizing resources to focus on the most important problems or opportunities.

Q.92) (e)

Explanation :

The topic Rational decision-making model is important for the examination. This is a conceptual-based question. This is an easy-level question.

Establishing decision criteria before searching for alternatives helps prevent the bias of favouring a specific option and setting criteria to match that option, as illustrated by the example of bonding with a car's style and then adjusting criteria accordingly.

Q.93) (c)

Explanation:

As I stated earlier, biases form an important topic for the examination. And this question is from personal bias and sub-topic anchoring. "Anchoring" refers to the tendency for individuals to rely too heavily on a single piece of information when making decisions.

Q.94) (c)

Explanation :

As I stated earlier, biases form an important topic for the examination. Confirmation bias can limit exposure to diverse viewpoints and hinder critical thinking by favouring information that supports pre-existing beliefs.

Q.95) (b)

Explanation :

This question is from an important topic which is the bounded rationality model. As I stated earlier as well it is one of the most important topics in Decision Making.

According to the bounded rationality model, individuals limit their options to a manageable set, recognizing the limitations of conducting an exhaustive search.

Q.96) (c)

Explanation :

Techniques of decision making is one of the most important topics of decision-making, be it nominal decision-making technique or Delphi technique. If you know the basics of the Delphi Technique then it will be a piece of cake for you to answer this question. The Delphi Technique is unique in that it utilizes written responses to questionnaires instead of bringing individuals together physically for decision-making.

Q.97) (e)

Explanation :

This is a factual based question. Majority rule refers to a decision-making rule where each member of the group is given a single vote, and the option that receives the greatest number of votes is selected.

Q.98) (d)

Explanation :

As I stated earlier, biases form an important topic for the examination and the same in this question too. The Conservatism bias can make an investor resistant to updating their beliefs or forecasts, even when new information suggests a change is warranted.

Q.99) (d)

Explanation :

As I stated earlier, biases form an important topic for the examination and the same in this question too. Conservatism bias can make an investor resistant to updating their beliefs or forecasts, even when new information suggests a change is warranted.

Q.100) (c)

Explanation :

This question is from techniques of decision-making. Unlike traditional brainstorming, starbursting emphasizes generating questions rather than solutions.

Q.101)(a)

Explanation :

This question falls under the category of static general awareness, making it imperative to include in your preparation. To tackle static general awareness, you can refer to resources like Lucent's book, Manorama's yearbook, and more. It's crucial to bear in mind that consistent revision is key to retaining a wealth of factual information.

Q.102)(b)

Explanation :

This is a sports question. It's important to cover major sports' events thoroughly. A well-rounded understanding of the

background information related to sports news is important to tackle such questions.

Q.103) (C)

Explanation :

This question is related to defense news and is quite straightforward. It's essential to be well-informed about the defense exercises conducted prior to the examination. These exercises are not only part of current events but also fall under general knowledge. Hence, it's not guaranteed that only recently conducted exercises will be inquired in the exam. The examiner may also ask about various defense exercises conducted by India. Therefore, it's advisable to familiarize yourself with all the exercises carried out by the Indian armed forces. The list of Indian exercises can be found on the PIB website.

Q.104) (d)

Explanation :

This is a company-specific question. All the company-specific news released during the six months prior to the exam date are important. For covering such news, you can rely on Spotlight magazine which is tailor-made for banking exams only or you can choose newspapers or any other magazine as well. But make sure that you don't choose multiple sources because that will land you in trouble.

Q.105) (a)

Explanation :

It belongs to the international current affairs. Such questions are covered in the Spotlight magazine. You can cover such types of news from different newspaper. Whichever source you choose, always remember that you have to do multiple revisions to retain the facts.

Q.106) (b)

Explanation :

This question is from the national news. Covering news like legislations are important. Every news before the exam is important.

Q.107) (e)

Explanation :

This is a defence-related basic question. Through this question, we have observed that the direct questions from the defence section are often asked in the exam. This is a very easy question which can be solved by guesswork as well.

Q.108) (a)

Explanation :

As India's space industry continues to flourish, it's evident that questions related to this field will feature prominently in various

examinations. To excel in such exams, it's crucial to stay informed about key developments in the Indian space program, including missions, satellite launches, and international collaborations.

Additionally, historical knowledge of India's space achievements is essential. Recognizing the global significance of India's space endeavors, understanding emerging technologies and their applications, and grasping the geopolitical implications are valuable aspects of preparation.

Q.109) (c)

Explanation :

This question is the evidence of how high the level of difficulty is in this examination. Prepare the background information of the news.

Q.110) (b)

Explanation :

Geography questions have become a consistent feature in various examinations, including those conducted by institutions like RBI, SEBI, and NABARD. It's essential to prioritize the study of fundamental geographical concepts, particularly those currently making headlines, as they often play a significant role in these exams.

Q.111) (e)

Explanation :

Given the importance of government programs, it's advisable to keep a keen eye on official announcements, policy changes, and new schemes. When you come across a new initiative, take time to understand its objectives, scope, and implications. Furthermore, make it a part of your study routine to review and consolidate information on government initiatives, as they can carry significant weight in various examinations. By staying well-informed about these programs, you enhance your preparedness to tackle questions related to government initiatives in exams.

Q.112)(C)

Explanation :

Static general awareness questions assess your foundational knowledge, concentrating on fundamental concepts. Engaging in regular revision and in-depth understanding of key facts and principles not only boosts your exam performance but also strengthens your grasp of fundamental ideas. Therefore, it's advisable for students to allocate time to study and revisit such topics, ensuring a strong and lasting understanding.

Q.113) (a)

Explanation :

This question might appear as a current affairs question but it is not so. It is rather a static GK question, which aims to check

your knowledge base. So, always remember to look for the background facts related to the news to get good marks in the exam.

Q.114) (b)

Explanation :

New platforms, portals, initiatives are always important. This is a very simple and direct question which has been asked from the banking and economy section. The only solution to tackle such questions is to cover such news and revise them again and again.

Q.115) (d)

Explanation :

Geography questions have become a consistent feature in various examinations, including those conducted by institutions like RBI, SEBI, and NABARD. It's essential to prioritize the study of fundamental geographical concepts, particularly those currently making headlines, as they often play a significant role in these exams. This question is a bit easy because in the question, you have been given the name - Auroras - of the phenomenon in the Northern Hemisphere.

Q.116) (e)

Explanation :

This is not a current affairs question. Rather, it is a question to check your knowledge on a broad level. So, reading newspapers and developing awareness about the things going around you is general awareness and this is only tested through such questions. If you are not able to make a guess, don't attempt this question as you have negative marking as well.

Q.117) (d)

Explanation :

This is a question which has been asked directly from the government schemes. In this question, we have observed that the direct questions are often asked in the exam. These types of direct and short sentenced questions do not leave scope of any hint or guess work. So, the best strategy to tackle such questions is to leave them because you have negative marking in the exam. Taking such a risk can cost you a lot.

Q.118) (c)

Explanation :

It is a state-specific current affairs' question. Many questions are asked from the state current affairs. So, make sure that you prepare the state-specific current affairs thoroughly. Such types of news are covered in Spotlight.

Q.119) (a)

Explanation :

This question is related to specific banks. For covering such news, you can rely on Spotlight magazine which is tailor-made for banking exams only or you can choose newspapers or any other magazine as well. But make sure that you don't choose multiple sources because that will land you in trouble.

Q.120) (d)

Explanation :

This is a question which has been asked directly from the government schemes. In this question, we have observed that the direct questions are most often asked in the exam. These types of direct and short sentenced questions do not leave any scope of any hint or guess work. So, the best strategy to tackle such questions is to leave them because you have negative marking in the exam. Taking such a risk can cost you a lot.

Q.121) (c)

Explanation-

#### About Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

It was launched in 2015-16 to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc.

It consists of two major components being implemented by Ministry of Jal Shakti, namely,

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

Har Khet Ko Pani (consisting of four sub-components)

Command Area Development & Water Management

Surface Minor Irrigation

Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies

Ground Water (GW) Development (approval only till 2021-2022, and thereafter only for ongoing works).

In addition, PMKSY also consists of Watershed Development Component - implemented by Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development.

Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component: It was also component of PMKSY from 2015 to 2022.

Now it is now being implemented separately by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

Q.122) (e)

Explanation:

About Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP)

It is Centrally Sponsored Scheme, envisages comprehensive development of identified villages in 46 blocks abutting northern border in 19 districts of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and UT of Ladakh.

It includes both components of Central Sector Schemes as well as Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the identified focused areas of intervention for creation of opportunities for livelihood

generation through promotion of tourism & cultural heritage, skill development & entrepreneurship and development of cooperative societies including agriculture/horticulture, cultivation of medicinal plants/herbs etc.

The interventions also include providing road connectivity to unconnected villages, housing & village infrastructure, energy including renewable energy, television & telecom connectivity.

Q.123) (e)

Explanation:

PMFBY aims at providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of natural calamities like hailstorm, drought, floods, cyclones, heavy and unseasonal rains, attack of disease and pests etc.

It is the third largest crop insurance scheme in the world in terms of premium.

It envisages to cover maximum number of farmers in the ambit of crop insurance by providing comprehensive risk coverage from pre-sowing to post-harvest losses.

Risks covered: Following risks leading to crop loss are to be covered under the scheme:

YIELD LOSSES (standing crops, on notified area basis):

Comprehensive risk insurance is provided to cover yield losses due to non-preventable risks, such as

Natural Fire and Lightning

Storm, Hailstorm, Cyclone, Typhoon, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado etc.

Flood, Inundation and Landslide

Drought, Dry spells

Pests/ Diseases etc.

Q.124) (c)

Explanation:

#### About National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)

Objective: To motivate farmers to adopt chemical free farming and enhance the reach of natural farming

Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

It is separate and independent scheme from 2023-24 formulated by up scaling the Bhartiya Prakritik Krishi Paddati (BPKP).

It seeks to bring behavioral change in farmers to shift from chemical based inputs to cow based locally produced inputs and thus requires continuous creation of awareness, training, handholding and capacity building of farmers in the initial years.

It has budgetary provision of Rs 459.00 crores for 2023-24.

Q.125) (a)

Explanation:

Seven priorities of the budget 'Saptarishi' are: Inclusive development, reaching the last mile, infrastructure and investment, unleashing the potential, green growth, youth power and financial sector.

Q.126) (d)

Explanation:

Khadi and Village Industries (KVI): All loans to units in the KVI sector will be eligible for classification under the sub-target of 7.5 percent prescribed for Micro Enterprises under priority sector.

Q.127) (b)

Explanation:

About Self-Help Group Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP)  
It is an initiative in India that aims to provide financial services to self-help groups (SHGs) through formal banking channels. It was launched in 1992 by the NABARD with the objective of promoting financial inclusion and empowering women in rural areas.

Q.128) (e)

Explanation:

**Key Features of Bill**

It has broadened the scope of the Act by inserting a Preamble. It has changed the name of Act to Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 to reflect the potential of its provisions.

The Act, which was initially applied to notified forest land, was later extended to revenue forest land and lands recorded as forest in government records.

The amendments seek to streamline the application of the Act to recorded forest lands, private forest lands, plantations, etc.

It has proposed certain exemptions to encourage afforestation and plantation outside forests.

Q.129) (c)

Explanation:

**Beneficiaries of PM-DAKSH Scheme with respective income criteria**

Persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes

Other Backward Classes having annual family income below Rs. 3 Lakhs

Economically Backward Classes having annual family income below Rs. 1 lakh

De-Notified, Nomadic, and Semi-Nomadic Tribe

Transgender community

Safai Karamcharis (including waste pickers) and their dependents

Q.130) (b)

Explanation:

**About PM-PRANAM**

PRANAM stands for PM Programme for Restoration, Awareness, Nourishment and Amelioration of Mother Earth

Its objective to incentivise the States and UTs to promote usage of alternative fertilizers and balanced use of chemical fertilizers.

Q.131) (e)

Explanation:

**About Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan' (PM-AASHA)**

Objective: To ensure remunerative prices to farmers for their produce and protect them from price fluctuations.

Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare  
Components/Sub-Scheme

Price Support Scheme: It aims to provide minimum support price (MSP) to farmers for selected crops.

Price Deficiency Payment Scheme: It ensures that farmers receive the MSP for their crops even if the market price falls below the MSP.

Pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme: It allows private companies to procure crops directly from farmers at the MSP.

It also seeks to provide an additional marketing channel to farmers and increase

Beneficiaries are identified using the "Housing Deprivation Parameters" from the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011, further verified by the Gram Sabhas.

Q.132) (a)

Explanation:

Objective: To provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless households and households living in kutcha and dilapidated house in rural areas by 2024.

Financial Assistance:

Plain Areas: Rs. 1,20,000 per unit

Hilly areas, difficult areas, and IAP districts

(Himalayan states, North-Eastern states, and Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir): Rs. 1,30,000 per unit

Beneficiaries are identified using the "Housing Deprivation Parameters" from the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011, further verified by the Gram Sabhas.

Q.133) (b)

Explanation:

The limit on ceiling for guarantees under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGS) has been enhanced from Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 5 crores.

Q.134) (d)

Explanation:

**Sub – Schemes under DAY – NRLM**

Aajeevika Gramin Express Yojana



Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana  
Start – Up village entrepreneurship program  
National Rural Livelihood projects

Q.135) (e)

Explanation:

### **About Gramodyog Vikas Yojana**

Objective: To promote and develop the village industries through common facilities, technological modernization, training etc.

Launh Year: 2020

It is one of the two components of the Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana which is a Central Sector Scheme (CSS).

Activities included

Agro-Based & Food Processing Industry

Mineral-Based Industry

Wellness & Cosmetics Industry

Handmade Paper, Leather & Plastic Industry

Rural Engineering & New Technology Industry

Service Industry

Q.136) (c)

Explanation:

### **Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)**

It was launched in 2014 to achieve an open defecation free (ODF) India in five years.

This progressed the country towards SDG 6.2, which aims for adequate and equitable sanitation access for all, especially for women and girl.

Q.137) (e)

Explanation:

### **About Aspirational Block Program**

Objective: To improve performance of blocks lagging on various development parameters.

Background: It was announced by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman during her Budget (2022-23) speech.

It is on the lines of the Aspirational District Programme that was launched in 2018 and covered 112 districts across the country.

It will take the aspirational district model up to block level and will enable holistic development in those areas that require added assistance.

Coverage: It will cover 500 districts across 31 States/UTs initially.

Over half of these blocks are in 6 states—Uttar Pradesh (68 blocks), Bihar (61), Madhya Pradesh (42), Jharkhand (34), Odisha (29) and West Bengal (29).

Q.138) (a)

Explanation:

India's per capita net national income (at current prices) for

2022- 23 stands at Rs. 1,72,000, according to estimates from the National Statistical Office (NSO).

Q.139) (e)

Explanation:

About Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)

Objective: To facilitate easy collateral-free micro credit of up to Rs. 10 lakhs to non-corporate, non-farm small and micro entrepreneurs for income generating activities.

Launch Year: 2015

The loans under it are provided by Member Lending Institutions, i.e., Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies, Micro Finance Institutions and other financial intermediaries.

Q.140) (e)

Explanation:

### **Objectives of PMMSY**

Harness the potential of the fisheries sector in a sustainable, responsible, inclusive, and equitable manner

Enhance fish production and productivity through expansion, intensification, diversification, and productive utilization of land and water

Modernize and strengthen the value chain including post-harvest management and quality improvement

Double fishers and fish farmers' incomes and generate meaningful employment

Enhance the contribution of the fisheries sector to Agricultural GVA and exports

Ensure social, physical, and economic security for fishers and fish farmers

Build a robust fisheries management and regulatory framework

Q.141) (b)

Explanation:

### **About Swacchta Udyami Yojana**

Objective: To provide concessional loan for viable community toilet projects and sanitation related vehicles to collect the garbage

Launch Year: 2018

Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Under it, entrepreneurs among safai karmacharis and identified manual scavengers can avail loan upto defined ceiling at concessional rate of interest @ 4% per annum.

In case of women beneficiaries, there is a rebate of 1% in the rate of interest charged

Q.142) (a)

Explanation:

### **About SFURTI Scheme**

Objective: To establish the traditional artisans and industries into clusters in order to support them towards competitive for long- term sustainability goals.

Nodal Ministry: Ministry of MSME  
 Implementing Agency: KVIC  
 Traditional industries under it have been broadly categorized as  
 Khadi Industries  
 Village Industries  
 Coir Industries  
 Q.143) (e)

**Explanation:**

In the light of the National Education Policy, RUSA (Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan) Scheme has been launched as Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM- USHA) in 2023.

RUSA was launched in 2013 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aiming at providing strategic funding to higher education institutions throughout the country.

It focuses on:

- Equity Access and inclusion in higher education
- Developing Quality Teaching & Learning processes
- Accreditation of non-accredited Institutions and improving accreditation
- ICT – based Digital Infrastructure
- Enhancing Employability through Multidisciplinary

Q.144) (d)

**Explanation:**

According to AISHE 2020-2, enrolment in higher education has increased to 4.14 crore, crossing the 4-crore mark for first time; increase of 7.5% from 2019-20 (3.85 crores) and 21% from 2014-15.

Q.145) (c)

**Explanation:**

India's sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) is expected to improve to 952 by 2036, up significantly from 943 in 2011. The sex ratio at birth went up by three points to 907 in 2018-20 from 904 in 2017-19.

Q.146) (c)

**Explanation:**

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Ministry of Rural Development launched eSARAS mobile App to market products made by women of Self-help Groups.

It is an e-commerce mobile app for marketing of the products made by women of self-help groups.

It has been conceptualized for marketing of the best, authentic handicrafts and hand-loom.

It will process, package and ship products purchased through the eSARAS Portal and eSARAS mobile App, eSARAS fulfillment centre

Q.147) (e)

**Explanation:**

Amrit Dharohar Scheme was announced in the Union Budget 2023-24.

It will promote conservation values of wetland ecosystem.

It will be implemented over the next three years

It will encourage optimal use of wetlands, and enhance bio-diversity, carbon stock, eco-tourism opportunities and income generation for local communities

Q.148) (c)

**Explanation:**

### **About LAKHPATIDIDIS**

Prime Minister Narendra Modi during his Independence Day speech 2023 has announced that Government is working with Women's SHGs with the aim of creating 2 Crore 'Lakhpati Didis' in villages.

They are Self-Help Group Didis who earn sustainable income of at least Rs one Lakh per annum per Household.

Q.149) (e)

**Explanation:**

**About Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY)**

**Objectives:**

To supplement agriculture

To create processing and preservation capacities

To modernise and expand existing food processing units with a view to increasing

the level of processing

To add value leading to the reduction of wastage

It is a Central Sector Umbrella Scheme.

Launched Year: 2017

It provides mostly credit linked financial assistance (capital subsidy) in the form of grants-in-aid to entrepreneurs for setting up of food processing/preservation industries.

It provides grants-in-aid ranging from 35% to 75% of the eligible project cost subject to a maximum specified limit is provided

Q.150) (c)

**Explanation:**

### **About Janani Suraksha Yojana**

It is a centrally sponsored scheme which is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.

Under it, eligible pregnant women are entitled for cash assistance irrespective of the age of mother and number of children for giving birth in a government or accredited private health facility.

It focuses on poor pregnant woman with a special dispensation for states that have low institutional delivery rates i.e Low Performing States (LPS) and rest are High Performing states

(HPS).

LPS states are Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Orissa, and Jammu and Kashmir.

Q.151) (b)

Explanation:

Government has introduced a special one-time Amnesty Scheme under the Foreign Trade Policy 2023 to address default on Export Obligations.

It is in line with “Vivaad se Vishwaas” initiative, which sought to settle tax disputes amicably.

Q.152) (e)

Explanation:

**Features of underdeveloped economy are**

Low per capita income

Low living standards

High Unemployment

Low productivity

Q.153) (d)

Explanation:

The Advisory Board for Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) is a committee that oversees the allocation and management of funds for financial inclusion initiatives.

In its 30<sup>th</sup> meeting, it has approved the fresh one-time grant support up to a maximum of Rs. 4.50 lakh (all inclusive) per RSETI/RUDSETI from FIF for purchase of training equipment and maintenance thereof.

Q.154) (b)

Explanation:

In order to address the problems faced by infrastructure sector and to give a boost to housing sector, Reserve Bank of India has come out with different fund raising and lending structure specific to these sectors.

Under this new set of norms of borrowing the funds from public and lending to specific sector, RBI has permitted banks to issue long-term bonds with a minimum maturity of 7 years to raise resources for lending to

Long term projects in infrastructure sub-sectors

Affordable housing.

Q.155) (a)

Explanation:

Recognizing the importance of FPOs in the agricultural landscape, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer’s Welfare has launched a Central Sector Scheme “Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)” to address the challenges faced by the FPOs.

Under this Scheme, a Credit Guarantee Fund for FPOs with a corpus of Rs. 1000 crore with equal contribution from GoI and NABARD has been setup with GoI as the Settlor and NABSanrakshan as the Trustee.

Q.156) (a)

Explanation:

Warehouse Construction Subsidy Scheme, also known as the Gramin Bhandaran Yojana, is a capital investment scheme from the Indian government.

Objective: To help farmers in rural areas enhance their storage capacity through the construction of godowns.

It is operated under the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

With this scheme, the government hopes to provide farmers with subsidies for the construction, renovation, and repair of warehouses.

Q.157) (c)

Explanation:

**Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units (CGFMU)**

It facilitates credit access to micro and small enterprises (MSEs). It provides a credit guarantee cover for loans extended to MSEs by eligible lending institutions.

Under it, eligible MSE borrowers can avail collateral-free credit facilities up to a certain limit.

The credit facility can be in the form of term loans or working capital loans.

It encourages lenders to provide credit to MSEs by providing a credit guarantee cover for a portion of the loan amount.

Q.158) (c)

Explanation:

There is no provision of purchase of land under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana to beneficiaries

Q.159) (c)

Explanation:

**About Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)**

Objective: To protect and promote public health by ensuring the safety and quality of food.

Parent Ministry: It is an autonomous statutory body established under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Functions: It is responsible for setting standards for food products and regulating their manufacturing, processing, distribution, sale, and import to ensure the availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption.

It operates under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, which consolidates various acts and orders that have hitherto handled food-related issues in various ministries and departments.

Q.160) (e)

Explanation:

As per the Government of India has notified Public Procurement Policy, a sub-target of 4% out of 25% target of annual procurement is earmarked for procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs.

National SC-ST Hub Scheme is being implemented by the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of MSME.

Q.161) (e)

Explanation:

This is a straight question that is again testing your conceptual clarity. This is a simple and technical question that demands your understanding of animal husbandry terms. Understanding deep meaning of animal husbandry concepts and terms makes ARD a HARD NUT to crack. The game of clearing government exams is not reliant on you answering everything. It's dependent on you answering ENOUGH NUMBER OF QUESTIONS CORRECTLY. For that concepts are very important, and every student should have edge in technical and concepts related to ARD topics.

Q.162) (a)

Explanation:

The different agencies are involved in-

The APEDA, Ministry of Commerce & Industries, Government of India is implementing the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP). The programme involves the accreditation of Certification Bodies, standards for organic production, promotion of organic farming and marketing etc.

FSSAI- It is an autonomous statutory body that maintains food safety and standards in India.

The National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB) undertakes assessment of Certification, Validation & Verification and Inspection Bodies applying for accreditation as per the applicable international standards and guidelines.

FCI- Maintenance of operational and buffer stocks of food grains to ensure continued supply of essential food supply. Regulation of market price for foodgrains so that the population can get them at an affordable price.

FSMS- Food Safety Management System (FSMS) is a program that aims to prevent food safety hazards from causing adverse health effects on consumers.

Q.163) (c)

Explanation:

You can answer such technical questions only if you regularly go through Current Affairs as well. Even then, being able to read, remember and recall such facts is a remote possibility. Do not worry. Majority students don't remember such facts. Yet it is

difficult question.

You DON'T HAVE TO try to answer what everyone else can also not answer. The game of clearing government exams is not reliant on you answering everything. It's dependent on you answering ENOUGH NUMBER OF QUESTIONS CORRECTLY.

For that to happen, focus on the important facts and you will be through. We will be able to better understand this conclusion when we analyse all questions below.

Q.164) (b)

Explanation:

This is a straight question that is again testing your conceptual clarity. Again, we cannot let these questions slip out of our hands. These questions are opportunities and not threats. Make sure that you are not leaving out conceptual questions. Facts, terms, definitions and statements with conceptual touch should be revised regularly. This will help you to retain such static knowledge in exam hall.

In ARD subject, every serious candidate has to read a lot of conceptual content and also revise it regularly. Often students have "FEAR PSYCHOSIS" related to ARD subject because of lot of static and facts bombarded on them.

But let me give you a different perspective, now NO ONE knows which questions are asked regarding facts, schemes in ESI and ARD subjects. But every year conceptual questions are "SURELY" asked in NABARD exam.

Both in Phase 1 and 2, concepts from ARD will be the "GAME CHANGERS". Even toppers confirm this. So "IF CONCEPTS ARE CLEAR, NO FEAR". I hope you got the strategy here.

Q.165) (d)

Explanation:

The exosphere is the outermost layer of the atmosphere (that is, it is the upper limit of the atmosphere) and extends from the exobase, which is located at the top of the thermosphere.

The atoms and molecules are so far apart that they can travel hundreds of kilometers without colliding with one another. Thus, the exosphere no longer behaves like a gas, and the particles constantly escape into space. The exosphere contains most of the satellites orbiting Earth.

This is a straight question that is again testing your conceptual clarity. Again, we cannot let these questions slip out of our hands. These questions are opportunities and not threats. Make sure that you are not leaving out conceptual questions.

Q.166) (b)

Explanation:

A very generic question from Horticulture. Such scientific names should be learned for major crops. This is basic in ARD syllabus. Hence cover the important topics in syllabus. These

questions are not threat but rather an opportunity. Terms related to scientific name and family of all the crops can be learned by memorizing again and any candidate can rote learn which we call “RATTA-FICATION” and such terms indeed should be covered in your syllabus.

*Pisum sativum*- Pea

*Vigna unguiculata*- Cowpea

*Momordica charantia*- Bitter gourd

*Allium sativum*- Garlic

*Solanum melongena*- Brinjal

Q.167) (a)

Explanation:

Terracing is a soil conservation practice applied to prevent rainfall runoff on sloping land from accumulating and causing serious erosion. Terraces consist of ridges and channels constructed across-the-slope.

Contour bunding is a land management practice for marginal, sloping, and hilly land where the soil productivity is very low. This technique helps to capture and hold rainfall before it can become runoff.

Conservation tillage means any minimal tillage system that leaves sufficient crop residue to cover the soil surface by at least 30%.

Strip cropping involves planting crops in strips across the slope, with alternate strips of grain and/or forage crops.

Crop rotation is the practice of planting different crops sequentially on the same plot of land to improve soil health, optimize nutrients in the soil, and combat pest and weed pressure.

It was a simple definition-based question that can be attempted very easily if you are aware of each term.

Q.168) (a)

Explanation:

Sandy soil has the lowest water holding capacity because they have coarse particles with big gaps between them. Thus, a large amount of water and nutrients easily pass through the particles of sandy soil.

This is again an easy question. Basically, such questions fall in the category of “Low hanging fruit”. COME ON, if we are not able to attempt this question, we could be already out of the race. Day-in and out we go through the news about different soil structure and patterns like sandy, clayey, silt, loamy soils etc. It would be a blunder and serious issue if you make such easy questions wrong. Anyways to clear any competitive exam it would be wise to follow rainfall patterns, which stands for MOST COMMONLY ACCEPTED PRACTICES. No matter what, one must follow these practices as bare minimum to clear the exam. I hope you understand the gravity of question.

Q.169) (e)

Explanation:

Olericulture is the science of vegetable growing, dealing with

the culture of non-woody (herbaceous) plants for food. Agrosilvopastoral systems combine domestic livestock with crops, multifunctional hedgerows, woodlots, or fodder trees. Horticulture is the science and art of the development, sustainable production, marketing and use of high-value, intensively cultivated food and ornamental plants.

Silvopastoral systems include tree crops with grazing pasture or fodder production.

Arboriculture is the cultivation of trees and shrubs especially for ornamental purposes.

It was a simple definition-based question that can be attempted very easily if you are aware of each term.

Q.170) (a)

Explanation:

This is a straight question that is again testing your conceptual clarity. This is a simple and technical question that demands your understanding of animal husbandry terms. Understanding deep meaning of animal husbandry concepts and terms makes ARD a HARD NUT to crack. The game of clearing government exams is not reliant on you answering everything. It's dependent on you answering ENOUGH NUMBER OF QUESTIONS CORRECTLY. For that concepts are very important, and every student should have edge in technical and concepts related to ARD topics.

Q.171) (b)

Explanation:

You can answer such technical questions only if you regularly go through Current Affairs as well. Even then, being able to read, remember and recall such facts is a remote possibility. Do not worry. Majority students don't remember such facts. Yet it is difficult question.

You DON'T HAVE TO try to answer what everyone else can also not answer. The game of clearing government exams is not reliant on you answering everything. It's dependent on you answering ENOUGH NUMBER OF QUESTIONS CORRECTLY.

For that to happen, focus on the important facts and you will be through. We will be able to better understand this conclusion when we analyse all questions below.

Q.172) (b)

Explanation:

Progesterone is largely produced by the corpus luteum until about 10 weeks of gestation.

A technical question which is basic general science question which we had read in our school days. Surely, it is not “Tough” question. Such concepts are very basic.

I think we should move forward. Let's move forward with other

important terms, without wasting us precious time.

Q.173) (d)

Explanation:

There are several millets types that you can find. Some of these are mentioned herein below:

Sorghum Millet (Jowar)

Proso Millet (Chena/ Bari)

Pearl Millet (Bajra)

Foxtail Millet (Kangni)

Finger Millet (Ragi)

Browntop Millet (Korle)

Barnyard Millet (Sanwa)

Little Millet (Moraiyo)

Buckwheat Millet (Kuttu)

Amaranth Millet (Rajgira)

Kodo Millet

So, corn is not a millet.

Q.174) (a)

Explanation:

You can answer such technical questions only if you regularly go through Current Affairs as well. Even then, being able to read, remember and recall such facts is a remote possibility. Do not worry. Majority students don't remember such facts. Yet it is difficult question.

You DON'T HAVE TO try to answer what everyone else can also not answer. The game of clearing government exams is not reliant on you answering everything. It's dependent on you answering ENOUGH NUMBER OF QUESTIONS CORRECTLY.

For that to happen, focus on the important facts and you will be through. We will be able to better understand this conclusion when we analyse all questions below.

Q.175) (e)

Explanation:

This is a straight question that is again testing your GENERAL AWARENESS regarding agriculture as a subject. If you are aware about the facts related to agriculture, this question is a sure shot for you. Again, we cannot let these questions slip out of our hands. These questions are opportunities and low hanging fruits. Examiner here wants to know how aware a student is from the point of view of agriculture. It's really a good question which DIFFERENTIATES from factual and conceptual questions asked in exam. Let's see what else we have in agriculture and rural development.

Q.176) (a)

Explanation:

Precooling essentially refers to rapid heat transfer from

commodity to cooling medium. Forced-air cooling is a preferred method in citrus and prompt precooling inhibits the growth of decay causing microorganisms, restricts enzymatic and respiratory activities, inhibits water loss, and reduces ethylene production.

Waxing is the process of applying a thin layer of edible wax to the outer surface of the product.

Fruit ripening is the set of processes that occur from the later stages of growth and development until the fruit is ready to be consumed.

Generally, the fruits are graded on the basis of size, weight, sp. gravity, colour, variety, etc.

It was a simple definition-based question that can be attempted very easily if you are aware of each term.

Q.177) (c)

Explanation:

Rouging is the process to inspect and clear the field of any rogue plants like noxious weeds, off-type varieties, volunteer crops, etc. This not only ensures uniform fields and plots, but it ensures limited liability when it comes to seed law.

This is a straight question that is again testing your conceptual clarity. This is a simple and technical question that demands your understanding of agriculture terms.

Understanding deep meaning of agricultural concepts and learning about terminology and concepts in different agronomic crops makes ARD a HARD NUT to crack. The game of clearing government exams is not reliant on you answering everything. It's dependent on you answering ENOUGH NUMBER OF QUESTIONS CORRECTLY. For that concepts are important, and every student should have edge in technical and concepts related to ARD topics.

Q.178) (a)

Explanation:

The physical definition of field capacity ( $\theta_{fc}$ ) is the bulk water content retained in soil at  $-33$  J/kg (or  $-0.33$  bar) of hydraulic head or suction pressure. When irrigation is applied to the soil, all the soil pores get filled with water.

This is an easy and straight forward question asked directly from Static part of ARD. You should be well versed with such terms and definitions along with conceptual understanding. It's a low hanging fruit and the student is expected to use it well. Don't get these kinds of questions wrong. Well, it's a straight fact asked out of leading newspaper articles. No worries here.

Q.179) (c)

Explanation:

This is a straight question that is again testing your conceptual clarity. This is a simple and technical question that demands your understanding of animal husbandry terms. Understanding deep meaning of animal husbandry concepts and terms makes

ARD a HARD NUT to crack. The game of clearing government exams is not reliant on you answering everything. It's dependent on you answering ENOUGH NUMBER OF QUESTIONS CORRECTLY. For that concepts are very important, and every student should have edge in technical and concepts related to ARD topics.

Q.180) (a)

Explanation:

A pure conceptual question which is easy. These topics are frequently repeated in the exam. Now looking at this question, if you know about puddling, its importance, then one can solve this easily. But if you are reading this first time then this a "Back breaking" question which most of the student will avoid. So, you all should understand that just plain reading is NOT enough.

Don't you think that examiner expects that a serious candidate should at least read such facts from important topics and chapters? Off course YES! Let's, see what do we have more.

Q.181) (a)

Explanation:

The genetic purity of **breeder seed** crop should be maintained at 100 per cent.

The genetic purity of **foundation seed** should be maintained at 99.5 per cent.

**Certified seed** is the commercial seed which is available to the farmers and its genetic purity should be 99 per cent.

A direct question from seed technology, an expected one at that too. See, there are some concepts, facts that you cannot miss. If you do, you are digging your own grave. No one can save you then. And with this approach, that time never comes. Well, I hope the above question clarifies where you need to focus on.

Q.182) (d)

Explanation:

Apatite is a phosphate mineral that has a hardness of 5 on the Mohs scale.

Mica, any of a group of hydrous potassium, aluminum silicate minerals.

Carnallite is an ore of the following metals potassium and magnesium.

The learning here is to cover basic knowledge thoroughly before the NABARD Exam. You cannot afford to miss any of them. You just need to cover basic information given in all the heads. I hope you have found a new way to be better prepared at NABARD exam.

Thus, purely based on LOGIC, we cracked the question easily.

Q.183) (e)

Explanation:

On analysing the above 1-markers, one thing is clear. They are

either factual or conceptual. Facts are also not difficult ones. All the others were well within the reach of a serious aspirant who has done his/ her homework. So, what's the homework? Cover IMPORTANT FACTS and IMPORTANT TERMS well. Do not leave out the important ones. Forget the less known facts. No matter how hard you prepare, there will always be such questions, but they are a MINORITY. Majority of your paper is made out of IMPORTANT AND RELEVANT STUFF ONLY.

Q.184) (c)

Explanation:

This is a straight question that is again testing your conceptual clarity. This is a simple and technical question that demands your understanding of animal husbandry terms. Understanding deep meaning of animal husbandry concepts and terms makes ARD a HARD NUT to crack. The game of clearing government exams is not reliant on you answering everything. It's dependent on you answering ENOUGH NUMBER OF QUESTIONS CORRECTLY. For that concepts are very important, and every student should have edge in technical and concepts related to ARD topics.

Q.185) (a)

Explanation:

Hardening is exposing your seedlings to the sun and other forces of nature in small amounts. This allows them to adapt to their surroundings.

Thinning is the selective removal of plants from a crop in order to achieve the desired plant density.

Tillage is the agricultural preparation of soil by mechanical agitation of various types, such as digging, stirring, and overturning.

Sowing is a process of planting seeds into the soil.

The transfer of seedlings from the nursery to the main field is known as transplantation.

It was a simple definition-based question that can be attempted very easily if you are aware of each term.

Q.186) (d)

Explanation:

This is a straight question that is again testing your GENERAL AWARENESS regarding agriculture as a subject. If you are aware about the facts related to agriculture, this question is a sure shot for you. Again, we cannot let these questions slip out of our hands. These questions are opportunities and low hanging fruits. Examiner here wants to know how aware a student is from the point of view of agriculture. It's really a good question which DIFFERENTIATES from factual and conceptual questions asked in exam. Let's see what else we have in agriculture and rural development.

Q.187) (a)

Explanation:

Revolutions related to-  
 Fertilizers- Green revolution  
 Oilseeds- Yellow revolution  
 Milk- White revolution  
 Fish- Blue revolution  
 Petroleum- Black revolution

This is a straight question that is again testing your conceptual clarity. If you have read BASIC AGRICULTURE and AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTIONS and UNDERSTOOD IT WELL, this could be answered comfortably. But certainly, it is an easy question. Though such facts are abundant and there is no end to such facts. But they are RELEVANT and IMPORTANT from the point of view of exam. A serious candidate is expected to know such facts. It looks like a very difficult question, but the reality is different. Once you do habit of reading at such depth for important chapters, then such questions won't be a problem in exam.

Q.188) (c)

Explanation:

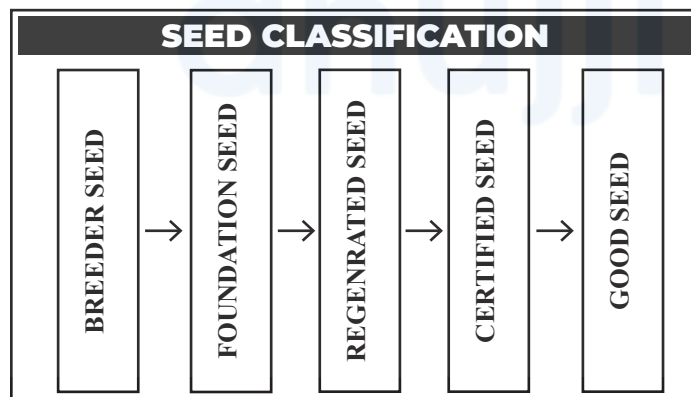
The learning we get from such questions is not to ignore CORE CONCEPTS. This is a straight question that is again testing your conceptual clarity. If you are aware about the meanings and definitions of different branches of agriculture, important topics from main chapters then this question is a sure shot for you. See honestly it is a "DIFFICULT" question. But you need to know such conceptual content. These are the questions which differentiate between aspirant and officer.

It's difficult if you are a procrastinator or a student running after everything under the sun but not covering what's relevant.

**\*DO NOT IGNORE WHAT WE TEACH YOU. SHORTCUTS WON'T WORK. HARD WORK WILL.**

Q.189) (b)

Explanation:



This is again a factual question and very unexpected one

at that. It's difficult to cover these kinds of facts, because there NO END to such facts. But, only expected facts from "IMPORTANT TOPICS" are asked in exam. Indeed, this is a EASY question. Such facts are easy and also important from exam point of view. These are important topics.

Q.190) (c)

Explanation:

Use of abscisic acid (ABA) is the hormone known to induce and maintain seed dormancy.

Rest all, leaching of the inhibitors present in the seed, Seed scarification, Seed Stratification, Impaction are used to break seed dormancy.

Q.191) (d)

Explanation:

Capillary water- The amount of water that is retained in minute interstitial spaces in the form of thin films surrounding the soil particles, is known as capillary water.

Field capacity is the amount of soil moisture or water content held in soil after excess water has drained away and the rate of downward movement has materially decreased.

Hygroscopic water is tightly bound to soil by adhesion properties, which causes some water only to be consumed by the roots of plants.

The permanent wilting point is the point when there is no water available to the plant.

It was a simple definition-based question that can be attempted very easily if you are aware of each term.

Q.192) (a)

Explanation:

A pure conceptual question which is easy. Topics related to diseases, breeds, etc. are frequently repeated in the exam. Now looking at this question, if you know cattle breeds then one can solve this easily. But if you are reading this first time then this a "Back breaking" question which most of the student will avoid. So, you all should understand that just plain reading is NOT enough.

Don't you think that examiner expects that a serious candidate should at least read such facts from important topics and chapters? Off course YES!

Let's, see what we do have more.

Q.193) (e)

Explanation:

APEDA is mandated with the responsibility of export promotion and development of the following scheduled products:

Fruits, Vegetables and their Products.

Meat and Meat Products.

Poultry and Poultry Products.



Dairy Products.  
 Confectionery, Biscuits and Bakery Products.  
 Honey, Jaggery and Sugar Products.  
 Cocoa and its products, chocolates of all kinds.  
 Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic Beverages.  
 Cereal and Cereal Products.  
 Groundnuts, Peanuts and Walnuts.  
 Pickles, Papads and Chutneys.  
 Guar Gum.  
 Floriculture and Floriculture Products.  
 Herbal and Medicinal Plants.  
 De-oiled rice bran.  
 Green pepper in brine.  
 Cashew Nuts and Its Products.

Q.194) (c)

Explanation:

You can answer such technical questions only if you regularly go through Current Affairs as well. Even then, being able to read, remember and recall such facts is a remote possibility. Do not worry. Majority students don't remember such facts. Yet it is difficult question.

You DON'T HAVE TO try to answer what everyone else can also not answer. The game of clearing government exams is not reliant on you answering everything. It's dependent on you answering ENOUGH NUMBER OF QUESTIONS CORRECTLY.

For that to happen, focus on the important facts and you will be through. We will be able to better understand this conclusion when we analyse all questions below.

Q.195) (a)

Explanation:

The original bench terrace system consists of a series of flat shelf-like areas that convert a steep slope of 20 to 30 percent to a series of level, or nearly level benches. In other words, bench terracing consists of construction of series of platforms along contours cut into hill slope in a step like formation. These platforms are separated at regular intervals by vertical drop or by steep sided and protected by vegetation and sometimes packed by stone retaining walls.

This question requires observation+ knowledge. If you are not versed with the types of erosion control measures at all, you might find this question difficult. A through reading of chapters like soil science, erosion topic is required. We can see through observation. That's how we get to our answer!

Q.196) (a)

Explanation:

This is a straight question that is again testing your conceptual clarity. This is a simple and technical question that demands

your understanding of animal husbandry terms. Understanding deep meaning of animal husbandry concepts and terms makes ARD a HARD NUT to crack. The game of clearing government exams is not reliant on you answering everything. It's dependent on you answering ENOUGH NUMBER OF QUESTIONS CORRECTLY. For that concepts are very important, and every student should have edge in technical and concepts related to ARD topics.

Q.197) (d)

Explanation:

Border irrigation is a type of surface irrigation where the field is divided into strips separated by border ridges running down the gradient of the field. The area between the ridges is flooded during irrigation.

Very simple conceptual question. It is from Post harvest management of food grains chapter. If you have read the chapter in depth. Such "VANILLA" marks are to be seized anytime. Do not make silly mistakes here. Students don't make the NABARD cut-off even by a single mark. So DO NOT TAKE any question casually. Consider every question whether 1 marker or easy or difficult as an important question to clear the exam. ARD section will be open the vast concepts and knowledge-based facts in exam, we should be prepared to tackle these questions.

WE ARE THE SPARTANS! CONGRATULATE YOURSELF ON REACHING CLOSE TO THE END OF THIS ANALYSIS SUCCESSFULLY. But our work is not over yet. Let us move forward and finish this thing!

Q.198) (b)

Explanation:

This is a straight question that is again testing your conceptual clarity. This is a simple and technical question that demands your understanding of animal husbandry terms. Understanding deep meaning of animal husbandry concepts and terms makes ARD a HARD NUT to crack. The game of clearing government exams is not reliant on you answering everything. It's dependent on you answering ENOUGH NUMBER OF QUESTIONS CORRECTLY. For that concepts are very important, and every student should have edge in technical and concepts related to ARD topics.

Q.199) (e)

Explanation:

The scheme will aim to conserve wetlands by promoting their optimal use. The scheme will increase eco-tourism, and carbon stock, and also will help the local communities in their income generations.

Need for the Scheme-

To achieve 2030 sustainable development goals. These goals

were adopted by India along with other UN Members in 2015. The SDG aims to provide peace and prosperity. The Amrit Dharohar scheme will help India achieve the SDG goals.

This is a straight question that is again testing your GENERAL AWARENESS regarding agriculture as a subject. If you are aware about the facts related to agriculture, this question is a sure shot for you. Again, we cannot let these questions slip out of our hands. These questions are opportunities and low hanging fruits. Examiner here wants to know how aware a student is from the point of view of agriculture. It's really a good question which DIFFERENTIATES from factual and conceptual questions asked in exam. Let's see what else we have in agriculture and rural development.

Q.200) (e)

Explanation:

Black tip is a serious disorder, particularly in the cultivar Dasher.

The damage to the fruit gets initiated right at marble stage with a characteristic yellowing of tissues at distal end.

Gradually, the colour intensifies into brown and finally black.

At this stage, further growth and development of the fruit is retarded and black ring at the tip extends towards the upper part of the fruit.

Black tip disorder has generally been detected in orchards located in the vicinity of brick kilns.

This question requires observation+ knowledge. If you are not versed with the types of diseases and disorders of fruits and vegetables at all, you might find this question difficult.

A thorough reading of chapters of subjects like horticulture, pathology is required. That's how we get to our answer!

That's all from Evening Shift of NABARD Grade A phase 1

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