IBPS AFO Mains Previous Year Questions 2019

Q1. The Scheme e-NAM launched in which year?
(a) 2010
(b) 2014
(c) 2015
(d) 2016
(e) 2017

Q2. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) launched in which year?
(a) 2000
(b) 2010
(c) 2012
(d) 2014
(e) 2016

Q3. What is the MSP of Wheat for the Cropping Year 2017-18?
(a) 1500 per quintal
(b) 1735 per quintal
(c) 1900 per quintal
(d) 2000 per quintal
(e) None of these

Q4. What is the MSP of paddy (common) in 2018-19?
(a) 1200 per quintal
(b) 2500 per quintal
(c) 3000 per quintal
(d) 1750 per quintal
(e) 1800 per quintal

Q5. What is premium rate for all commercial and Horticulture crop Under PMFBY?
(a) 2.0%
(b) 9%
(c) 07%
(d) 5.0%
(e) 15%

Q6. What is the uniform premium rate for all Rabi crops as per PMFBY?
(a) 4%
(b) 5.5%
(c) 6.5%
(d) 150.0%
(e) 200.0%

Q7. In PMFBY, what is the uniform premium rate for all oil seeds crops?
(a) 2%
(b) 0.9%
(c) 5.0%
(d) 1.50%
(e) None of these

Q8. Bank loans maximum limit for building social infrastructure as per RBI? (a) 1 crore
(b) 3 crore
(c) 5 crore
(d) 8 crore
(e) 10 crore

Q9. In Blue revolution Scheme by the Govt decide what percent subsidy limit of Fish Culture? (a) 10%
(b) 30%
(c) 40%
(d) 60%
(e) 80%

Q10. According to NABARD, Optimal number of graftable scions from each plant after 4 year is? (a) 12
(b) 20
(c) 25
(d) 33
(e) 45

Q11. India's banana export is highest to which of following country? (a) USA
(b) China
(c) Brazil
(d) Australia
(e) Saudi Arabia

Q12. Which of the following is Low to Medium sensitive to water shortage? (a) Cotton
(b) Wheat
(c) Maize
(d) Sorghum
(e) None of these

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Q13. Young leaves turn into chlorotic and stalk short due to which of the following nutrient's deficiency?
(a) Iron
(b) Zinc
(c) Copper
(d) Oxygen
(e) Manganese

Q14. Which of the following doesn't supply Nitrogen?
(a) Rhizobium
(b) Azatobacter
(c) Azospirillium (d) Trichoderma viride (e) All of these.

Q15. What is pH value for acidic soil?
(a) >5.5
(b) < 5.5
(c) 7
(d) >7
(e) 8-8.5

Q16. Number of markets covered under e-NAM till date (2019)? (a) 400
(b) 300
(c) 1000
(d) 2000
(e) 500-600

Q17. Propagation Method for cashew nut crop?
(a) Gooty
(b) H-budding
(c) T-budding
(d) Soft wood grafting
(e) All of these

Q18. Which of the following crop irrigation critical stage is CRI, Tillering and booting? (a) Wheat
(b) Moong
(c) Lentil
(d) Gram
(e) Soybean

Q19. Which of the following crop critical irrigation stage is, flowering. Peg penetration, pod development?
(a) Sorghum
(b) Wheat
(c) Groundnut
(d) Lentil

(e) Gram

Q20. Which of the following state has highest area of Alkali soil (2019)? (a) UP
(b) MP
(c) Bihar
(d) Gujarat
(e) Telangana

Q21. What is the maximum pattern of Financial Assistance for Procurement of power tiller above 8 PTO HP for SC, ST, Small & Marginal farmers/women farmer?
(a) 40% of cost, maximum 85,000
(b) 70% of cost, maximum 85,000
(c) 30% of cost, maximum 85,000
(d) 50% of cost, maximum 85,000
(e) None of these

Q22. What is the pattern of assistance of below 20 BHP tractor driven mould board plough benefits for other than ST/SC/women/small farmers/marginal farmers?
(a) 40% of cost unto 16000
(b) 60% of cost unto 16000
(c) 48% of cost unto 16000
(d) 70% of cost unto 16000
(e) 10% of cost unto 16000

Q23. What is the assistance for tube well/bore under National Food Security Mission?
(a) 80% of cost, maximum 25000
(b) 50% of cost, maximum 25000
(c) 25% of cost, maximum 25000
(d) 90% of cost, maximum 25000
(e) None of these

Q24. GOI giving Reclamation of Problem Soil under RKVY, what is the unit cost per hectare given by govt of India for reclamation of Acidic Soil?
(a) 15000 /hac
(b) 20000 /hac
(c) 30000 /hac
(d) 50000 /hac
(e) 5000 /hac

Q25. Volume of liquid handled by high volume sprayer is?
(a) More than 400 litres
(b) More than 500 litres
(c) More than 1000 litres
(d) 1000 litres

(e) None of these

Q26. Field capacity of a tractor drawn power harrow is?
(a) 5-6 ha per day
(b) 5 ha per day
(c) 10 ha per day
(d) 1.5 ha per day
(e) 30 ha per day

Q27. NABARD scheme for combine harvester, life period as per the scheme is? (a) 5000 hours
(b) 6000 hours
(c) 1000 hours
(d) 20000 hours
(e) None of the above

Q28. Nitrogen content in calcium ammonium nitrate (CAN) is? (a) 12
(b) 27
(c) 18
(d) 30
(e) 46

Q29. According to National Horticulture Board/GOI, which of the following having lowest productivity (ton/ha), in 2017-18?
(a) Flower crops
(b) Cash crop
(c) Vegetable crop
(d) Medicinal plants
(e) Fruit crop

Q30. In which of the following river Estimated Utilisable Surface Flow water is low? (a) Ganga
(b) Narmada
(c) Yamuna
(d) Mahanadi
(e) Alaknanda

Q31. In RBI guidelines, what is maximum limit of loan to ST/SC? (a) 1 lakh
(b) 3Lakh
(c) 5Lakh
(d) 10Lakh
(e) 50000

Q32. Which of the following is having lowest Seed Replacement Rate (SRR)? (a) Gram
(b) Wheat
(c) Maize
(d) Soyabean
(e) Groundnut

Q33. What is maximum storage period of commodity in rural go down? (a) 8 Month
(b) 10 months
(c) 15 months
(d) 20 months
(e) 24 months

Q34. What is maximum Capacity of utilization in rural godown?
(a) 20%
(b) 30%
(c) 50%
(d) 90%
(e) 100%

Q35. What is capacity of medium size go down?
(a) 3000,4000MT
(b) 5000-5500MT
(c) 2000, 2200, MT
(d) 500, 1000 MT and 2000 MT
(e) All of these

Q36. Cankerous spot-on leaves occur by?
(a) Wilt
(b) Downey Mildew
(c) Citrus canker
(d) Powdery mildew
(e) Bacterial canker

Q37. NABARD has formulated fish cum dairy scheme for 1 ha farm, what is the expected grow out period of fish for the project is?
(a) 1.5 years
(b) 2 years
(c) 5 months
(d) 8 months
(e) 11 months

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Q38. NABARD has formulated fish cum dairy scheme for 1 ha farm, what is the number of Cross Breed Cow As assumptions?
(a) 5
(b) 8
(c) 15
(d) 20
(e) 25

Q39. Which of the following is medium to high irrigation sensitive crop?
(a) Wheat
(b) Soyabean
(c) Potato
(d) Jute
(e) Rice

Q40. Which of the following is high irrigation sensitive crop?
(a) Cabbage
(b) Dhencha
(c) Urdbean
(d) Moongbean
(e) All of these

Q41. Which Greenhouse Classification based on construction?
(a) Even span type
(b) Polythene covered
(c) Glass covered green house
(d) Wooden frame structure greenhouse
(e) All of these

Q42. Which Greenhouse Classification based on covering material?
(a) Even span type
(b) Lean to type
(c) Glass glazing greenhouse
(d) Active cooling green house
(e) All of these

Q43. The maximum storage period of commodity in rural godown?
(a) 5month
(b) 10 months
(c) 18month
(d) 24month
(e) 36month

Q44. The minimum age of individual Category for Nari Shakti Puruskar?

(a) 45Years
(b) 35Years
(c) 25 years
(d) 20years
(e) 15Years

Q45. "Nari Shakti Puruskar" Guidelines Revised in _____?
(a) 2017
(b) 2016
(c) 2019
(d) 2018
(e) 2020

Q46. In India how many Districts covered under lead bank schemes?
(a) 200
(b) 700
(c) 665
(d) 714
(e) None of these

Q47. According to National Horticulture Board/GOI, which of the following is having highest productivity (ton/ha), in 2017-18?
(a) Cash crops
(b) Legumes
(c) Vegetables
(d) Flower crops
(e) Fruit crop

Q48. Goat pox vaccination released by which institute?
(a) IVRI
(b) ICAR
(c) IARI
(d) CREDA
(e) All of these

Q49. In which of the following method, many plants with drooping or viny growth habit can be propagated?
(a) Air layering
(b) Budding
(c) Veneer grafting
(d) Tip layering
(e) None of these

Q50. Which of the following cause damage inside the Stem by bore in stem & feed them? (a) Pink borer
(b) Top borer

(c) Termites
(d) Painted bug
(e) Pseudo stem borer

Q51. In which of the following cause gall formation of root?
(a) VAM
(b) Stem nematode
(c) Root knot Nematode
(d) Leaf nematode
(e) All of these

Q52. What is rotary tiller RPM?
(a) 500-700
(b) 180-200
(c) 200-1000
(d) 1000 – 2000
(e) All of these

Q53. Which of the following tillage operation which till systems leave 15 to 30% of residue cover after planting of small grain residue equivalent through the critical wind erosion period? (a) Reduced tillage
(b) Zero tillage
(c) Conservation tillage
(d) Eep tillage
(e) None of these

Q54. Bank loan maximum limit for building social infrastructure as per RBI?
(a) 1 crore
(b) 5 crores
(c) 8 crores
(d) 10 crores
(e) 3 crores

Q55. Tractor drew power harrow capacity?
(a) 1
(b) 1.5
(c) 3
(d) 5
(e) None of these

Q56. High volume spray fluid quantity?
(a) More than 400 Litre
(b) Less than 400 Litre
(c) More than 200 Litre
(d) More than 300 Litre

(e) More than 100 Litre

Q57. Which among the following states has the lowest ground brackish water in the inland area?
(a) Odisha
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Gujrat
(d) Karnataka
(e) None

Q58. How many graft scions can be taken from a single plant according to NABARD?
(a) 15
(b) 20
(c) 25
(d) 30
(e) 40

Q59. Which among the following states has the highest labor wages per day?
(a) Tripura
(b) Punjab
(c) Haryana
(d) Odisha
(e) Bihar

Q60. Which of the following biofertilizers do not provide nitrogen?
(a) Trichoderma viride
(b) Rhizobium |
(c) Azotobacter
(d) Acetobacter
(e) Aspergillum

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Solutions

S1. Ans.(d)
Sol. The e-NAM (National Agriculture Market) scheme was launched in the year 2016. This initiative, introduced by the Government of India, aims to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities by integrating various APMC (Agricultural Produce Market Committee) markets across the country.

S2. Ans.(e)
Sol. The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched in the year 2016. This agricultural insurance scheme was introduced to provide financial support and risk mitigation to farmers in the event of crop failure due to natural calamities, pests, or diseases.

S3. Ans.(b)
Sol. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) of wheat for the cropping year 2017-18 was (b) 1735 per quintal. MSP is a government-announced price to provide a safety net to farmers and ensure them a fair return for their produce.

S4. Ans.(d)
Sol. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) of paddy (common) in 2018-19 was (d) 1750 per quintal. The MSP is a guaranteed price set by the government to protect the farmers from any sharp fall in farm prices.

S5. Ans.(d)
Sol. The premium rate for all commercial and horticulture crops under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is (d) 5.0%. This means that farmers participating in the PMFBY scheme are required to pay a premium of 5.0% of the sum insured to avail of crop insurance coverage, providing financial protection against crop losses due to various perils such as natural disasters, pests, and diseases.
S6. Ans.(d)
Sol. The uniform premium rate for all Rabi crops under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is 150.0%. This means that farmers pay a premium equivalent to 1.5% of the sum insured for their Rabi crops, providing them with financial protection against crop losses due to various perils such as natural disasters, pests, and diseases. The uniform premium rate aims to simplify the insurance process and make crop insurance more accessible to farmers.

S7. Ans.(d)
Sol. The uniform premium rate for all oil seeds crops under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is 1.50%. This means that farmers growing oil seeds crops across different regions will pay the same premium rate of 1.50% of the sum insured. PMFBY is a crop insurance scheme in India that aims to provide financial support to farmers in case of crop failure due to natural calamities, ensuring their financial stability and mitigating agricultural risks.

S8. Ans.(c)
Sol. The maximum limit for bank loans for building social infrastructure as per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is (c) 5 crore. This means that banks are authorized to provide loans up to 5 crore specifically for the construction of social infrastructure projects. It's important for financial institutions to adhere to these limits, ensuring responsible lending practices and contributing to the development of essential social infrastructure.

S9. Ans.(c)
Sol. In the Blue Revolution Scheme, the government has set a subsidy limit of 40% for Fish Culture. This means that eligible beneficiaries engaging in fish culture activities, such as pond construction, aquaculture infrastructure development, or other related initiatives, can receive financial support equivalent to 40% of the total project cost from the government.

S10. Ans.(c)
Sol. The optimal number of graftable scions from each plant after 4 years, according to NABARD, is (c) 25. This means that, ideally, 25 scions can be obtained from a single plant for grafting purposes after a 4-year period.

S11. Ans.(e)
Sol. The highest banana exports from India are to Saudi Arabia

S12. Ans.(a)
Sol. Cotton is considered low to medium sensitive to water shortage. Cotton crops generally require a moderate amount of water for optimal growth and yield.

S13. Ans.(a)
Sol. Young leaves turning chlorotic (yellowing) and stalks becoming short are indicative of iron deficiency in plants. Iron is a vital micronutrient required for chlorophyll synthesis and overall plant growth. When iron is deficient, chlorophyll production is impaired, leading to the characteristic yellowing of young leaves, a condition known as chlorosis, and stunted growth due to insufficient chlorophyll for photosynthesis.
S14. Ans.(d)
Sol. Trichoderma viride is a fungus that is not involved in nitrogen fixation. Rhizobium, Azotobacter, and Azospirillium are bacteria known for their ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen into a form usable by plants. In contrast, Trichoderma viride is commonly used as a biocontrol agent against plant pathogens but does not contribute to nitrogen supply.

S15. Ans.(b)
Sol. Acidic soil conditions indicate an increased concentration of hydrogen ions, making the soil more acidic. Soils with a pH below 7 are considered acidic, while those with a pH above 7 are alkaline. Therefore, a pH value less than 5.5 signifies acidic soil conditions, which may impact plant growth and nutrient availability.

S16. Ans.(c)
Sol. As of 2019, e-NAM (National Agriculture Market) had covered approximately 1000 markets. e-NAM is an online trading platform for agricultural commodities in India, aiming to create a unified national market by connecting various agricultural produce markets across the country.

S17. Ans.(d)
Sol. he propagation method for cashew nut crop is typically Soft wood grafting. This technique involves joining a young, actively growing shoot (scion) of the desired cashew variety onto a rooted seedling (rootstock).

S18. Ans.(a)
Sol. The critical stages of crop irrigation for CRI (Crown Root Initiation), tillering, and booting are significant for wheat cultivation. During these stages, wheat plants require sufficient water for root development, tiller formation, and the initiation of the booting phase, which precedes the flowering and grain-filling stages.

S19. Ans.(c)
Sol. The critical irrigation stage encompassing flowering, peg penetration, and pod development is particularly significant for groundnut cultivation. During this phase, adequate water supply is crucial for

successful flowering, proper peg penetration into the soil, and the subsequent development of pods in the groundnut plants.

S20. Ans.(a)
Sol. According to the information available in 2019, Uttar Pradesh had the highest area covered by alkali soil. Alkali soils are characterized by high pH and often have elevated levels of sodium carbonate, making them less suitable for many types of crops.

S21. Ans.(d)
Sol. The correct answer is (d) 50% of cost, maximum 85,000. This indicates that for SC, ST, Small & Marginal farmers/women farmers, the financial assistance for the procurement of a power tiller above 8 PTO HP is set at 50% of the total cost, with a maximum limit of 85,000. This scheme aims to provide substantial support to these specific categories of farmers for the acquisition of agricultural machinery, promoting mechanization in their farming practices.
S22. Ans.(a)
Sol. The pattern of assistance for a below 20 BHP (Brake Horsepower) tractor-driven mouldboard plough for beneficiaries other than ST/SC/women/small farmers/marginal farmers is (a) 40% of the cost up to 16000.

S23. Ans.(b)
Sol. The assistance provided for tube well/bore under the National Food Security Mission is (b) 50% of the cost, with a maximum limit of 25000. This means that farmers or individuals seeking support for installing tube wells or bore wells can receive financial assistance covering half of the total cost, up to a maximum limit of 25000, as part of the National Food Security Mission. It aims to encourage water resource development for improved agricultural productivity.

S24. Ans.(a)
Sol. The unit cost per hectare given by the Government of India for the reclamation of Acidic Soil under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is (a) 15000 /hac. This means that the government allocates 15,000 rupees per hectare for the reclamation of acidic soil as part of its agricultural development initiatives. This financial support aims to encourage farmers to undertake soil reclamation activities, addressing the issue of acidic soil and promoting sustainable agriculture practices.

S25. Ans.(a)
Sol. A high-volume sprayer typically handles a volume of liquid greater than 400 litres. These sprayers are designed for efficient and widespread application of liquids in agricultural settings, covering large areas with the capacity to hold substantial quantities of the spraying solution. Therefore, option (a) accurately reflects the typical volume range for high-volume sprayers.

S26. Ans.(d)
Sol. The field capacity of a tractor-drawn power harrow refers to the amount of land that can be effectively covered by the implement in a day. In this case, the correct answer is (d) 1.5 ha per day. This means that the power harrow, when pulled by a tractor, is capable of efficiently cultivating and preparing an area of 1.5 hectares within a day. Field capacity is influenced by various factors such as the working width of the power harrow, the speed at which it operates, and the efficiency of the tractor powering it.

S27. Ans.(b)
Sol. According to the NABARD scheme for combine harvester, the specified life period is 6000 hours. This means that the financial assistance or benefits provided under the scheme are applicable and calculated based on the usage or operation of the combine harvester up to a maximum of 6000 hours.

S28. Ans.(b)
Sol. The correct answer is (b) 27. Calcium ammonium nitrate (CAN) contains approximately 27% nitrogen. CAN is a widely used nitrogenous fertilizer composed of a mixture of ammonium nitrate and calcium carbonate. The nitrogen content is crucial for promoting plant growth and development, making CAN a valuable fertilizer for agricultural applications.

S29. Ans.(d)
Sol. According to the National Horticulture Board/Government of India data for 2017-18, medicinal plants had the lowest productivity measured in tons per hectare (ton/ha) compared to other mentioned crops. This indicates that, on average, the yield per hectare for medicinal plants was comparatively lower than flower crops, cash crops, vegetable crops, and fruit crops during that specific period.
S30. Ans.(b)
Sol. The Estimated Utilizable Surface Flow (EUSF) of water is low in the Narmada River compared to the other options. The Narmada River, while being an important river in central India, has relatively lower water availability for utilization compared to rivers like the Ganga, Yamuna, Mahanadi, and Alaknanda. This limited water flow in the Narmada can impact its potential for various water-related applications, including irrigation and hydroelectric power generation.

S31. Ans.(a)
Sol. In RBI guidelines, the maximum limit of loan to SC/ST is 1 lakh.

S32. Ans.(e)
Sol. Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) is a crucial parameter in agriculture, representing the percentage of total crop area sown with seed obtained from officially recommended sources. A low SRR indicates a higher dependence on farm-saved seeds and may reflect challenges in the adoption of improved varieties. **Groundnut (Peanut):** Groundnut tends to have a lower Seed Replacement Rate, as farmers commonly save and reuse seeds for subsequent planting.

S33. Ans.(b)
Sol. The maximum storage period for commodities in rural godowns, also known as Rural Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS) godowns, is typically prescribed by agricultural and storage regulations. The correct answer is (b) 10 months. This implies that commodities stored in rural godowns should not exceed a storage period of 10 months. This regulation is in place to ensure the timely circulation of stored goods, prevent deterioration, and maintain the quality of agricultural produce.

S34. Ans.(d)
Sol. The maximum capacity of utilization in rural godowns is typically regulated to ensure optimal storage conditions, prevent spoilage, and maintain the quality of stored agricultural commodities.

The correct answer is (d) 90%. This implies that the storage capacity of rural godowns should not exceed 90% of their total capacity. Keeping a buffer space of 10% helps facilitate proper air circulation, reduce the risk of pest infestation, and allows for efficient management and handling of stored commodities.
Regulating the capacity of utilization is an important aspect of agricultural storage management to ensure that stored crops are well-preserved and can meet market demands without compromising quality.

S35. Ans.(d)
Sol. The capacity of a medium-sized godown, which refers to a storage facility for agricultural commodities, is generally specified in terms of the maximum quantity of produce it can hold.
The correct answer is (d) 500 MT, 1000 MT, and 2000 MT. This indicates that the capacity of a mediumsized godown could be 500 MT, 1000 MT, or 2000 MT, depending on its specifications and design. The range provides flexibility to accommodate different storage needs based on factors such as the type of commodities, regional requirements, and storage infrastructure.

S36. Ans.(e)
Sol. Cankerous spots on leaves are often associated with bacterial infections, and in this context, the specific term mentioned is **"Bacterial canker."**
Bacterial canker: Bacterial canker, as mentioned in the correct option, is a bacterial infection that can lead to the development of cankerous spots or lesions on plant leaves.
S37. Ans.(e)
Sol. NABARD, in its fish cum dairy scheme for a 1-hectare farm, has established an expected grow-out period of fish as 11 months. This duration represents the time required for the fish to attain a harvestable size, contributing to the overall success and integration of fish farming within the context of the broader agricultural project. The scheme aims to optimize land use and diversify income sources through the combined cultivation of fish and dairy activities.

S38. Ans.(a)
Sol. In the NABARD fish cum dairy scheme designed for a 1-hectare farm, it is assumed that there will be 5 cross-breed cows. This assumption is integral to the planning and implementation of the scheme, indicating a specific number of cross-breed cows to be incorporated into the integrated fish cum dairy farming model. The inclusion of cross-breed cows aligns with the scheme's objective of promoting a balanced and diversified agricultural approach on a 1-hectare landholding.

S39. Ans.(a)
Sol. Wheat is identified as a medium to high irrigation-sensitive crop. This designation signifies that wheat cultivation demands a significant amount of water, and the crop is responsive to the availability and management of irrigation. Ensuring appropriate and timely irrigation is vital for maximizing wheat yields, and this characteristic distinguishes wheat as a crop with medium to high sensitivity to irrigation practices.

S40. Ans.(a)
Sol. Cabbage is identified as a high irrigation-sensitive crop. This classification indicates that cabbage cultivation demands a significant and consistent water supply, and the crop is highly sensitive to variations in irrigation practices. Ensuring proper and timely irrigation is essential for maximizing yields and quality in cabbage production. Therefore, cabbage stands out as a crop with a high sensitivity to irrigation conditions.

S41. Ans.(d)

Sol. Greenhouses can be classified based on their construction, and a type that involves a wooden frame structure is often used. This type of greenhouse is characterized by the use of wood in its framework, providing support for the overall structure and serving as a material for constructing the greenhouse framework.

S42. Ans.(c)

Sol. Glass glazing greenhouse refers to a specific classification of greenhouses based on their covering material. In this type, the greenhouse is covered with glass, providing transparency and allowing sunlight to penetrate the structure. Glass glazing is a traditional and widely used material in greenhouse construction, contributing to effective light transmission and heat retention within the greenhouse environment. Therefore, this classification signifies the use of glass as the primary covering material in the construction of the greenhouse.

S43. Ans.(b)

Sol. 10 months, denotes the maximum allowable storage period for commodities in a rural godown. This regulation is in place to ensure that agricultural produce is not stored for an extended period, preventing issues such as spoilage, deterioration, or quality loss. The 10-month limit contributes to efficient storage management and timely utilization of stored goods in rural areas.

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S44.
Sol. 25 years is the minimum age eligibility criterion for individuals in a specific category to qualify for the Nari Shakti Puruskar. This criterion is in place to ensure that recipients have a substantial level of experience and accomplishment in their respective fields before being considered for this prestigious award, which recognizes and celebrates the empowerment and achievements of women.

S45. Ans.(b)
Sol. The guidelines for the "Nari Shakti Puruskar" were revised in the year 2016. This revision reflects a deliberate effort to enhance and modify the criteria, procedures, or any other relevant aspects of the award to align with evolving standards and goals related to recognizing and honoring the contributions and achievements of women.

S46. Ans.(d)
Sol. In India 714 Districts covered under lead bank schemes. The Lead Bank Scheme is a strategic initiative to facilitate coordinated efforts among banks for providing banking services and credit facilities in a systematic and efficient manner. Each district has a designated lead bank responsible for coordinating financial inclusion and development activities in that district, promoting economic growth and financial stability at the local level.

S47. Ans.(c)
Sol. Vegetables, signifies that according to data from the National Horticulture Board/Government of India for the 2017-18 period, vegetables demonstrated the highest productivity in terms of tonnage per hectare. This data reflects the efficiency and yield
levels in vegetable cultivation compared to other categories, emphasizing the significance of vegetable production in the horticulture sector during that specific period.

S48. Ans.(a)
Sol. Goat Pox vaccination is released by the Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI). IVRI plays a crucial role in veterinary research, and its involvement in developing vaccinations contributes to the prevention and control of diseases affecting livestock, such as Goat Pox. The release of the vaccination reflects the institute's commitment to advancements in veterinary science and animal health.

S49. Ans.(d)
Sol. Tip layering, signifies that the propagation method in which many plants with a drooping or viny growth habit can be reproduced is through tip layering. In this technique, the tip of a branch is buried in the soil, encouraging the development of roots and the establishment of a new plant. Tip layering is a practical and effective means of asexual propagation for plants with specific growth habits, contributing to the multiplication of desirable varieties in horticulture and gardening.

S50. Ans.(e)
Sol. Pseudo stem borer, indicates that pests belonging to the category of pseudo stem borers are responsible for causing damage inside the stem by boring into it. This destructive activity involves the pests feeding on the internal tissues of the stem, which can lead to weakened plant structures, reduced vigor, and

potential crop yield losses. Effective pest management strategies are crucial to mitigate the impact of pseudo stem borers on plant health and agricultural productivity.

S51.

Sol. Root knot nematode, indicates that these nematodes are a causative factor for gall formation on plant roots. Root knot nematodes are microscopic roundworms that infest plant root systems, inducing the development of galls or swollen structures on the roots. This parasitic activity hampers the normal functioning of the roots, leading to reduced nutrient absorption and compromised plant health. Effective management strategies are essential to mitigate the impact of root knot nematodes on crops and prevent yield losses.

S52. Ans.(b)

Sol. Rotary Tiller RPM, or the rotational speed of the rotary tiller blades, generally falls within the range of 180 to 200 Revolutions Per Minute. This specific speed range is considered optimal for efficient soil tillage and preparation in agricultural practices. It ensures that the rotary tiller functions effectively in breaking up and aerating the soil, contributing to the overall success of tillage operations in farming.

S53. Ans.(a)

Sol. Reduced tillage is a tillage operation where tillage systems are designed to leave 15 to 30% of residue cover on the field after planting small grains. This practice is considered a form of conservation tillage as it helps protect against wind erosion during critical periods. Reduced tillage is characterized by minimal soil disturbance and residue retention, contributing to soil conservation and sustainable agricultural practices.

S54. Ans.(b)

Sol. Reserve Bank of India has specified a maximum limit of 5 crores for bank loans intended for building social infrastructure. This limit serves as a regulatory guideline to ensure controlled lending practices for projects related to social infrastructure development. The restriction on the loan amount helps maintain financial prudence and oversight in funding projects that contribute to societal well-being and community development.

S55. Ans.(b)

Sol. 1.5, signifies that the tractor-drawn power harrow is designed with a capacity of 1.5. This capacity specification is relevant to the performance and efficiency of the power harrow when operated by a tractor. It helps farmers and agricultural practitioners choose equipment that aligns with their specific needs and the requirements of their agricultural operations.

S56. Ans.(a)

Sol. More than 400 Litre, indicates that high volume spray involves the use of a fluid quantity exceeding 400 liters. This spraying method is employed in various agricultural and horticultural applications where a substantial volume of spray fluid is needed to cover larger areas or ensure thorough coverage of crops. The specification helps in choosing the appropriate spraying equipment and techniques for specific farming requirements.

S57. Ans.(d)

Sol. Karnataka, signifies that among the listed states, Karnataka has the lowest ground brackish water in the inland area. This characteristic is relevant for understanding the quality of groundwater resources in different regions, with Karnataka having comparatively lower levels of brackishness in its groundwater sources. It underscores the importance of evaluating and managing water resources for sustainable agricultural and domestic use in the state.

S58.

Sol. The correct answer, (c) 25, indicates that, as per NABARD guidelines, a maximum of 25 graft scions can be taken from a single plant. This specification provides a framework for grafting practices in horticulture, ensuring that the number of scions taken is within a sustainable and reasonable limit. It aligns with principles of plant propagation and resource management in agricultural and horticultural activities.

S59. Ans.(c)

Sol. Haryana has the highest labor wages per day. This implies that workers in Haryana receive a higher daily wage compared to workers in the other listed states. Labor wages can vary between regions due to factors such as demand for labor, cost of living, and economic conditions.

S60. Ans.(a)

Sol. Trichoderma viride is not a biofertilizer that provides nitrogen. Instead, it is a biocontrol agent known for its ability to control plant diseases caused by various pathogens. While Rhizobium, Azotobacter, and Acetobacter are biofertilizers involved in nitrogen fixation and nutrient enhancement, Trichoderma viride serves a different function in promoting plant health by combating certain plant pathogens.

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