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# Agriculture and Rural Development Questions for NABARD Exam.

## ARD Quiz 3

Direction: Study the following questions carefully and choose the right answer.

1. Which among the following can be produced with the help of the SRI method of production?

- A. Rice                      B. Wheat                      C. Sugarcane                      D. Sunflower                      E. None of the above

2. Which among the following is associated with Golden Rice?

- A. Vitamin K                      B. Vitamin E                      C. Vitamin D                      D. Vitamin A                      E. Vitamin B12

3. The cropping system SSNM stands for which among the following?

- A. Special Site Nutrient Management                      B. Site Specific Nutrient Management  
C. Site Special Nutrient Management                      D. Specialized Site Nutrient Management  
E. None of the above

4. A crop that is cultivated in order to nurture another crop is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Border Crop                      B. Guarding Crop                      C. Nurse Crop                      D. Seasonal Crop                      E. None of the above

5. Farmers grow which among the following in order to send vegetable crops to the distant markets?

- A. Cash Crops                      B. Seasonal Crops                      C. Truck Crops                      D. Utility Crops                      E. None of the above

6. The ideal amount of rainfall required for the cultivation of maize is which among the following?

- A. 60-80 cm                      B. 50-80 cm                      C. 100-125 cm                      D. 150-200 cm                      E. None of the above

7. Tuberization process is related to the production of which among the following?

- A. Sunflower                      B. Safflower                      C. Watermelon                      D. Potato                      E. None of the above

8. Which among the following is considered as the largest consumed staple food of the world?

- A. Rice                      B. Wheat                      C. Maize                      D. Mustard                      E. None of the above

**9. The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was launched in 2016 after withdrawing which among the following?**

- A. National Agriculture Insurance Scheme
- B. Modified National Agriculture Scheme
- C. Weather-based Crop Insurance Scheme
- D. Only A and B
- E. All A, B and C

**10. Which among the following is NOT a sub-scheme of the Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanRakshan Yojana?**

- A. Price Deficiency Support Scheme
- B. Price Support Scheme
- C. Pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme
- D. Both B and C
- E. All A, B and C

**Correct Answers:**

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
A	D	B	C	C	B	D	B	E	E

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## Explanations:

1. The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) is a system that is aimed at development of a low-water requirement, labour-intensive method of production of rice. It uses younger seedlings singly spaced and typically hand weeded with special tools. It was developed in 1983 by the French Jesuit Father Henri de Laulanié in Madagasca though the extensive usage was done later by Cornell University etc.

Hence, option A is correct.

2. Golden Rice is a variety of rice produced through genetic engineering to biosynthesize beta-carotene, a precursor to Vitamin A, in the edible parts of rice. It is very much useful for fighting the deficiency of Vitamin A which is the major cause of death of children every year. This variety of rice is mainly different from its parental strain by the addition of three beta-carotene biosynthesis genes.

Hence, option D is correct.

3. Site Specific Nutrient Management is a rice-wheat cropping (200 percent intensity) showed 36% higher grain yield accruing 2 tonnes / ha more yield than the usual practice of the farmers with fair benefit / cost ratio of 5.8, which means that every extra rupee invested in this method over the normal practice gives extra crop value of Rs 5.80 on a net basis. This method is popular among the farmers for its better production value.

Hence, option B is correct.

4. In agriculture, a nurse crop is cultivated on an annual basis in order to nurture another perennial crop. The widest use of such crops is in the establishment of legumaceous plants such as alfalfa, clover and trefoil. Nurse crops reduce the incidence of weeds, prevent erosion and also prevent excessive sunlight from reaching the tender seedlings. These nurse crops are cultivated for straw, hay or pasture.

Hence, option C is correct.

5. Truck Crops are grown by the farmers in order to send vegetables on a large scale to the distant markets. Fresh shipments are done by trucks to the distant markets, for one or more than one vegetables. Important truck crops include onions, cabbage, beets, lettuce etc.

Hence, option C is correct.

6. Maize is cultivated at an altitude of 3000 m and the minimum temperature required for germination is 6-7 degrees Celsius. Most suitable temperatures of germination and growth are 21-23 degrees Celsius and 30-32 degrees Celsius respectively. The rainfall required is 50-80 cm and it is primarily a day neutral plant.

Hence, option B is correct.

- 7.** Potato is a temperate and cool climate crop. The required temperatures for germination and vegetation for potato are 25 degrees Celsius and 17 degrees Celsius respectively. For tuberization, the temperature required is 17-20 degrees Celsius whereas this stops once the temperature crosses 30 degrees Celsius.

Hence, option D is correct.

- 8.** Wheat is the largest consumed staple food in the world. India is in the second position after China in the production of wheat. Uttar Pradesh covers the maximum area under cultivation of wheat whereas in terms of production, Punjab gets the first position. It favours cold and dry climate with the optimum temperature requirement of 20-25 degrees Celsius and the Indo-Gangetic Plains are favourable for the production of this crop.

Hence, option B is correct.

- 9.** The PMFBY was launched in April 2016 in order to cover the farmers against losses from the farming activities. It was implemented after rolling back National Agriculture Insurance Scheme, Weather-based Crop Insurance Scheme and Modified National Agriculture Scheme. The premium payable will be divided between the farmers, state government and the central government. The farmers who have taken institutional credit are automatically covered under this scheme whereas others can voluntarily opt for it.

Hence, option E is correct.

- 10.** The Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanRakshan Yojana is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce. It comprises three sub-schemes – Price Support Scheme, Price Deficiency Support Scheme and Pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme. This is an initiative taken by the government to double the income of the farmers by 2022.

Hence, option E is correct.

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