

**1. Consider the following statements regarding Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)**

- Under PKVY, Organic farming is promoted through adoption of organic villages by cluster approach and Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification.
- PGS is a process of certifying organic products, which ensures that their production takes place in accordance with laid-down quality standards.

Which of the following statements are correct ?

- 1 Only
- 2 Only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

**Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)**

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, launched in 2015 is an elaborated component of Soil Health Management (SHM) of major project National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).

Under PKVY, Organic farming is promoted through adoption of organic villages by cluster approach and Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification.

Participatory Guarantee System (PGS): PGS is a process of certifying organic products, which ensures that their production takes place in accordance with laid-down quality standards. PGS Green is given to chemical free produce under transition to 'organic' which takes 3 years. It is mainly for domestic purpose.

Issue : Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana

**2. Which of the following statements are incorrect?**

- Zero budget natural farming is a method of chemical-free agriculture drawing from traditional Indian practices.
- It aims to bring down the cost of production to nearly zero.

- 1 Only
- 2 Only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

Zero budget natural farming is a method of chemical-free agriculture drawing from traditional Indian practices.

It was originally promoted by agriculturist Subhash Palekar, who developed it in the mid-1990s as an alternative to the Green Revolution's methods that are driven by chemical fertilizers and pesticides and intensive irrigation.

It is a unique model that relies on Agro-ecology.

It aims to bring down the cost of production to nearly zero and return to a pre-green revolution style of farming.

It claims that there is no need for expensive inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides and intensive irrigation.

Issue : ZBNF

3. Zero budget natural farming is based on which of the following?

1. Jeevamrutha
  2. Bijamrita
  3. Acchadana
  4. Whapasa
  5. Panchagavya
- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5  
 (b) 1, 2 and 3 Only  
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 only  
 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

Answer: D

ZBNF is based on 4 pillars:

**Jeevamrutha:** It is a mixture of fresh cow dung and aged cow urine (both from India's indigenous cow breed), jaggery, pulse flour, water and soil; to be applied on farmland.

**Bijamrita:** It is a concoction of neem leaves & pulp, tobacco and green chilies prepared for insect and pest management, that can be used to treat seeds.

**Acchadana (Mulching):** It protects topsoil during cultivation and does not destroy it by tilling.

**Whapasa:** It is the condition where there are both air molecules and water molecules present in the soil. Thereby helping in reducing irrigation requirement.

Issue : ZBNF

4. Which of the following organization recommends the Minimum support price ?

- (a) NABARD
- (b) NAFED
- (c) CACP
- (d) FCI

Answer: C

The MSP is fixed on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)

Issue : CACP

5. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. The Minimum support price is the rate at which the government buys grains from farmers.
2. Objective of MSP is to counter price volatility of agricultural commodities due to the factors like variation in their supply, lack of market integration and information asymmetry.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

The MSP is the rate at which the government buys grains from farmers.

Reason behind the idea of MSP is to counter price volatility of agricultural commodities due to the factors like

variation in their supply, lack of market integration and information asymmetry.

Issue : MSP

**6. The Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane is announced by**

- (a) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
- (b) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices
- (c) Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture
- (d) Agricultural Produce Market Committee

Answer: A

The Federal/Central Government announces Fair and Remunerative Prices which are determined on the recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACCP) and are announced by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, which is chaired by Prime Minister.

Issue : Fair and remunerative price

**7. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACCP) decides the minimum support price taking into account**

- 1. Demand and supply
- 2. Cost of production
- 3. Inter-crop price parity
- 4. Effect on the cost of living
- 5. Input-output price parity

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

(b) 1, 2 and 3 Only

(c) 1, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

Answer: A

The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACCP) decides the minimum support price taking into account the following factors:

- 1. The entire structure of the economy of a particular commodity or group of commodities
- 2. Cost of production
- 3. Changes in input prices
- 4. Input-output price parity
- 5. Trends in market prices
- 6. Demand and supply
- 7. Inter-crop price parity
- 8. Effect on industrial cost structure
- 9. Effect on the cost of living
- 10. Effect on the general price level
- 11. International price situation
- 12. Parity between prices paid and prices received by the farmers
- 13. Effect on issue prices and implications for subsidy

Issue : Factors of MSP

**8. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) includes which of the following?**

- 1. Price Support Scheme

2. Price Deficiency Payment Scheme

3. Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme

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

Answer: A

### **Components of PM-AASHA**

Price Support Scheme (PSS)

Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS)

Pilot of Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPPS)

Issue : PM - AASHA

### **9. Which of the following statements are correct?**

1. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana is a scheme to bring about Blue Revolution through sustainable and responsible development of fisheries sector.
  2. The Scheme focuses on increasing fisheries export earnings to Rs.1,00,000 crore by 2024-25.
- (a) 1 Only
  - (b) 2 Only
  - (c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

PMMSY is a scheme to bring about Blue Revolution through sustainable and responsible development of fisheries sector in India under two components namely, Central Sector Scheme (CS) and Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).

Targets :

- Enhance fish production by an additional 70 lakh tonne and increase fisheries export earnings to Rs.1,00,000 crore by 2024-25.
- Double the incomes of fishers and fish farmers.
- Reduce post-harvest losses from 20-25% to about 10%.
- Generate an additional 55 lakhs direct and indirect gainful employment opportunities in the fisheries sector and allied activities.

Issue : Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana

### **10. The State Advised Prices (SAP) related to which of the following crop ?**

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Coconut
- (c) Sugarcane
- (d) Coffee

Answer: C

The State Advised Prices (SAP) are announced by key sugarcane producing



states which are generally higher than FRP.

Issue : State Advised Prices