GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN WAS LAUNCHED IN **1951 FOR THE PERIOD 1951 TO 1956**

2. THE CURRENT 5 YEAR PLAN IS....**XII PLAN**

3. THE CURRENT FIVE YEAR PLANS TENURE IF FROM **2012.TO 2017**

4. THE BALANCE OF PAYMENT IS A TERM USED TO DEFINE' **an accounting record of all monetary transactions between a country and the rest of the world. These transactions include payments for the country's exports and imports of goods, services, financial capital, and financial transfers. The BOP accounts summarize international transactions for a specific period, usually a year, and are prepared in a single currency, typically the domestic currency for the country concerned. Sources of funds for a nation, such as exports or the receipts of loans and investments, are recorded as positive or surplus items. Uses of funds, such as for imports or to invest in foreign countries, are recorded as negative or deficit items.'**

5. CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT IS **A measurement of a country's trade in which the value of goods and services it imports exceeds the value of goods and services it exports.**

6. FISCAL DEFICIT **is the difference between the government's expenditures and its revenues (excluding the money it's borrowed). A country's fiscal deficit is usually communicated as a percentage of its gross domestic product (GDP).**

7. COTTON CROP OUTPUT IS QUANTIFIED IN TERMS OF **BALES.**

8. INDIA HAS **638,596** REVENUE VILLAGES , SPREAD OVER **640** DISTRICTS (2011 CENSUS)

10. MAJOR PART OF THE COUNTRY RECEIVES RAINFALL FROM **South West Summer Monsoon.**

11. THE FOOD GRAIN PRODUCTION FOR 2013/14 IS. **265 Million Tonnes........**

12. THE FRUIT & VEGETABLES (INCLUDING SPICES & FLOWERS) PRODUCTION FOR 2013/14 IS **281 Million tonnes.........**

13. THE MILK PRODUCTION FOR 2013 /14 IS **141 Million Tonnes (World No. 1)**

14. THE EGGS PRODUCTION FOR 2013/14 IS **8500 crore per annum**

14 A. FISH PRODUCTION IN 2013-14 IS 9.58 Million Tonnes (2nd Largest in World)

15. KHARIF CROPS ARE **....Kharif or monsoon crops are cultivated and harvested during April and October. Main kharif crops are millet and rice. Kharif crops are usually sown with the beginning of the first rains in July, during the south-west monsoon season. .Kharif means "autumn" in Arabic. Since this period coincides with the beginning of autumn / winter in the Indian sub-continent, it is called "Kharif period".These crops are dependent on the quantity of rain water as well its timing.**
Common kharif crops are Rice (paddy), Millet , Maize (corn) , Mung bean (green gram) , Urad bean (black gram) , Guar , pea and Peanut (groundnut).

16. RABI CROPS or winter **Crops refers to agricultural crops sown in winter and harvested in the spring. The term is derived from the Arabic word for "spring".The rabi crops are grown between the months mid November to April. The water that has percolated in the ground during the rains is main source of water for these crops. Rabi crops require irrigation. So a good or bountiful rain may tend to spoil the Kharif crops but it is good for Rabi crops. Major Rabi crop is wheat in India followed by barley, mustard, sesame and peas.**

17. PRIMARY SECTOR IN GDP CONSISTS OF **Agriculture , Mining , forestry , fishing & quarrying**

18. SECONDARY SECTOR IN GDP CONSISTS OF **Industries/Processing sector**

19. TERTIARY SECTOR IN GDP CONSISTS OF **Services**

20. WHAT DO YOU UNDERSTAND BY 'ZAID' CROPS.... **The crops grown on irrigated lands which do not have to wait for monsoons, in the short duration between Rabi and Kharif crop season, mainly from March to June, are called Zaid crops (also written as Zayad crops). These crops are grown mainly in the summer season during a period called the "Zayad crop season."**

21. WHITE REVOLUTION PERTAINS TO **Operation flood/Milk Production**

22. BLUE REVOLUTION PERTAINS TO **Fisheries Development**

23. GREEN REVOLUTION REFERS TO a series of research, and **development, and technology transfer initiatives, occurring between the 1940s and the late 1960s, that increased agricultural production worldwide, particularly in the developing world, beginning most markedly in the late 1960s.**

24. YELLOW REVOLUTION PERTAINS TO **Oilseeds Development**

PS :

*** Black Revolution – Petroleum Production**
• Blue Revolution – Fish Production
• Brown Revolution – Leather/non-conventional(India)/Cocoa production
• Golden Fibre Revolution – Jute Production
• Golden Revolution – Fruits/Overall Horticulture development/Honey Production
• Green Revolution – Food grains
• Grey Revolution – Fertilizer
• Pink Revolution – Onion production/Pharmaceutical (India) /Prawn production
• Red Revolution – Meat & Tomato Production
• Round Revolution – Potato
• Silver Fiber Revolution – Cotton
• Silver Revolution – Egg/Poultry Production
• White Revolution (In India: Operation Flood) – Milk/Dairy production
• Yellow Revolution – Oil Seeds production
• Evergreen Revolution – Overall development of Agriculture

25. MIXED ECONOMY IS ATERM USED TO **an economic system in which both the private sector and state direct the economy, reflecting characteristics of both market economies and planned economies.(Ex.India).**

26. MICRO ECONOMICS (from Greek **prefix mikro- meaning "small" and economics) is a branch of economics that studies the behavior of individuals and small impacting organizations in making decisions on the allocation of limited resources** .

27. MACRO ECONOMICS studies the behavior of **the aggregate economy. Macroeconomics examines economy-wide phenomena such as changes in unemployment, national income, rate of growth, gross domestic product, inflation and price levels.**

28. RBI WAS FOUNDED IN THE YEAR **1935**

29. THE FIRST CHAIRMAN OF NABARD **Late Shri M Ramakrishnayya**

30. GFCF (GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION) IS DEFINED **AS a measure of gross net investment (acquisitions less disposals) in fixed capital assets by enterprises, government and households within the domestic economy, during an accounting period such as a quarter or a year.**

PS : Avearge Annual GFCF of India during 2001 to 2014 has been 4000 Billion INR and it is expected that during 2013-14 it would be at 5000 Billion INR.

31. BPL **is an economic benchmark and poverty threshold used by the government of India to indicate economic disadvantage and to identify individuals and households in need of government assistance and aid. It is determined using various parameters which vary**

from state to state and within states. Criteria are different for rural and urban areas. The degree of deprivation is measured with the help of parameters with scores given from 0–4, with 13 parameters. Families with 17 marks or less (formerly 15 marks or less) out of a maximum 52 marks have been classified as BPL.Poverty line solely depends on the per capita income in India rather than level of prices. The poverty line was originally fixed in terms of income/food requirements in 1978. It was stipulated that the calorie standard for a typical individual in rural areas was 2400 calorie and was 2100 calorie in urban areas. Then the cost of the grains (about 650 gms) that fulfil this normative standard was calculated. This cost was the poverty line. In 1978, it was Rs.61.80 per person per month for rural areas and Rs.71.30 for urban areas. Since then the Planning Commission calculates the poverty line every year adjusting for inflation. This income is bare minimum to support the food requirements and does not provide much for the other basic essential items like health, education etc. That is why some times the poverty lines have been described as starvation lines.

Rangarajan panel has suggested to the government that those spending more than Rs 972 a month in rural areas and Rs 1,407 a month in urban areas in 2011-12 do not fall under the definition of poverty. Thus 29% of the population is identified as BPL.

Internationally, an income of less than $1.25 per day per head of purchasing power parity is defined as extreme poverty. By this estimate, about 32.7% percent of Indians are extremely poor. Income-based poverty lines consider the bare minimum income to provide basic food requirements; it does not account for other essentials such as health care and education.

32. SMALL FARMER IS DEFINED AS **a farmer cultivating (as owner or tenant or share cropper) agricultural land of more than 1 hectare and up to 2 hectares (5 acres).**

33. MARGINAL FARMER IS DEFINED AS **a farmer cultivating (as owner or tenant or share cropper) agricultural land up to 1 hectare (2.5 acres)**

34. INDIA IMPORTS OILSEEDS **YES**

35. INDIA EXPORTS SUGAR. **YES (BRAZIL IS THE LEADER IN SUGAR EXPORTS , INDIA RANKS 4th)**

36. INDIA EXPORTS POTATO **YES (INDIA RANKS 2nd IN POTATO PRODUCING BUT 15th IN EXPORTS)**

37. INDIA EXPORTS ONION **YES (INDIA RANKS 2nd IN ONION PRODUCING & IN EXPORTS)**

38. INDIA EXPORTS WHEAT **YES (INDIA RANKS 3rd IN WHEAT PRODUCING BUT 09th IN EXPORTS)**

39. INDIA EXPORTS RICE **YES (INDIA RANKS 2nd IN RICE PRODUCING BUT 04th IN EXPORTS)**

40. MSP (MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE FIXED) BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR PAADY IS**....Rs. 1360.00 per Quintal for 2014-15**

41. MSP (MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE FIXED) BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR WHEAT IS....**Rs. 1450.00 per Quintal for 2014-15**

42. THE UNIT FOR QUANTIFYING COTTON PRODUCTION IS **Bales**

43. THE MAJOR RICE PRODUCING STATES ARE **UP , WB & AP .**

44. MAJOR WHEAT PRODUCING STATES ARE **UP , PUNJAB & HARYANA**

45. MAJOR COTTON PRODUCING STATES **GUJRAT,MAHARASTRA & AP .**

46. MAJOR SUGARCANE PRODUCING STATES **UP , TN & MAHARASTRA .**

47. COOLING CHAMBERS/COOL CHAIN IS A WORD ASSOCIATED WITH. **PROCESSING & STORAGE INDUSTRY**

48. AGRI CREDIT PEGGED AT **RS. 8 LAKH CRORE FOR 2014-15**

49. SILVICULTURE IS **the practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values.**

50. FOUNDATION SEEDS ARE.**pure seed stocks grown by or under the supervision of a public agency for use in the production of registered and certified seed.**

51 MOLASSES IS A BY-PRODUCT OF **SUGAR INDUSTRY**

52 NITROGEN FIXING BACTERIAS ARE FOUND IN **LEGUMES**