

expanded beyond tomatoes, onions, and potatoes (TOP) to 22 perishable commodities.

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has launched the scheme. NAFED will be the Nodal Agency to implement price stabilisation measures. **Objectives of schemes -**
 - Enhancing value realisation of TOP farmers by targeted interventions to strengthen TOP production clusters and their FPOs, and linking/connecting them with the market.
 - Price stabilisation for producers and consumers by proper production planning in the TOP clusters and introduction of dual use varieties.
 - Reduction in post-harvest losses by creation of farm gate infrastructure, development of suitable agro-logistics, creation of appropriate storage capacity linking consumption centres.
 - Increase in food processing capacities and value addition in TOP value chain with firm linkages with production clusters.
 - Setting up of a market intelligence network to collect and collate real time data on demand and supply and price of TOP crops.

Source:

<https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/nirmala-sitharaman-union-budget-milk-production-dairy-products-7208925/>

Q.28) Ans: D

Exp:

- Technical Assistance for Development of Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains in Mizoram:- Project is implemented in the State of Mizoram to strengthen capacities of government institutions and extension services in Mizoram to support local communities in improved jhum management, sustainable value chain development, and exposure of project staff to best agro-ecological practices.

Source:

<https://agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/files/Web%20copy%20of%20AR%20%28Eng%29.pdf>

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Q.29) Ans: A

Exp:

- **Agricultural yield** is a standard measurement of the amount of agricultural production harvested—yield of a crop—per unit of land area. It is measured for cereal, grain, or legumes; and typically is measured in tons, per hectare.
- India's agricultural yield is found to be lower in the case of most crops, as compared to other top producing countries such as China, Brazil and the United States.
- **Yield potential** is defined as the yield of a cultivar when grown in environments to which it is adapted, with nutrients and water non-limiting and with pests, diseases, weeds, lodging, and other stresses effectively controlled.
- **'Crop yield'** is the weight of grain or other economic product, at some agreed standard moisture content, per unit of land area harvested per crop (usually metric tons per hectare¹, or here abbreviated to t/ha).
- **Agricultural productivity** is measured in money produced per unit of land, but yields are measured in the weight of the crop produced per unit of land.

Source: <https://prsindia.org/policy/analytical-reports/state-agriculture-india>

Q.30) Ans: C

Exp:

Fogponics

- Fogponics is a sub-technique of aeroponics. Unlike traditional Hydroponics, where plants get the oxygen from the water oxygenated by an air pump, Fogponics/Aeroponics works **by hanging the plants in the air**. It is held by a tray/foam. The plant roots are suspended, so they have plenty of oxygen access. Water is provided by plants via the foggers
- The fogponics system uses foggers, which pump and vibrate under pressure to transform a nutrient and water mixture into humidity, not dissimilar to the humid atmosphere one might find in the rainforest. This fog creates a constant nutrient-rich environment for plant roots.
- Nutrients are delivered via foggers which usually run on a timer. The benefit of using foggers rather than sprayers or misters like in traditional aeroponics is that foggers can atomize water droplets into even smaller particles, usually less than 10 microns in size.

Source:

<https://agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/files/Web%20copy%20of%20AR%20%28Eng%29.pdf>