

FREE E-BOOK

***TOP 40 ARD
QUESTIONS FOR
NABARD GRADE A :
PART 2***



FOR NABARD GRADE A

Top 40 ARD Questions for NABARD Grade A 2023: Part 2

1. Raising two or more crops together in a field but in different distinct strips is known as?

- (1) Strip-intercropping
- (2) Row inter-cropping
- (3) Relay inter-cropping
- (4) Cropping pattern
- (5) Mixed inter-cropping

Answer key: 1

Solution:

- Raising two or more crops by mixing their seeds or without distinct row arrangement is known as mixed inter-cropping, also called mixed cropping.
- Raising two or more crops together but in separate rows is called row inter cropping,
- Raising two or more crops together in a field but in different distinct **strips is known as strip inter cropping,**
- Raising two or more crops in a field in a year in such a way that the second crop is planted before the harvest of first crop is called relay inter cropping. In relay inter cropping there is some overlapping period of two crops.

2. Which of the following is the crop grown in Haryana?

- (1) Cotton
- (2) Wheat
- (3) Mustard
- (4) Barley
- (5) All of the above

Answer key: 5

Solution:

- The crops grown in Haryana are Sugarcane, Barley, Jowar, Bajra, Gram, Rice, Wheat, Mustard, Cotton.

3. Basmati rice has a typical pandan like flavour caused by which of the following aroma compound?

- (1) Dihydrojasmane
- (2) 2-acetyl-1-pyrrolone
- (3) 6-Acetyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydropyridine
- (4) Oct-1-en-3-one
- (5) Cyclopentadecanone

Answer key: 2

Solution:

- Basmati is a variety of long, slender-grained aromatic rice which is traditionally grown in India and Pakistan.
- According to the Indian Government agency APEDA, a rice variety is eligible to be called Basmati if it has a minimum average precooked milled rice length of **6.61**

Top 40 ARD Questions for NABARD Grade A 2023: Part 2

mm and average precooked milled rice breadth of up to **2 mm**, among other parameters.

- Basmati rice has a typical pandan-like (*Pandanus amaryllifolius* leaf) flavour caused by the aroma compound 2-acetyl-1-pyrroline.

4. Linalool is a floral and spicy terpene alcohol. Linalool is present in which of the following crop?

- (1) Fennel
- (2) Pumpkin
- (3) Coriander
- (4) Cumin
- (5) None of the above

Answer key: 3

Solution:

- *Coriandrum sativum* L. (*C. sativum*) is one of the most useful essential oil bearing spices as well as medicinal plants, belonging to the family Umbelliferae/Apiaceae.
- The leaves and seeds of the plant are widely used in folk medicine in addition to its use as a seasoning in food preparation.
- The predominant constituent of essential oil of coriander is linalool, which forms approximately two-thirds of the oil.
- Coriander oil may have use as a free radical scavenger, preventing oxidative deterioration in foods.

5. Above what temperature the cotton yield gets reduced?

- (1) 32°C
- (2) 27°C
- (3) 34°C
- (4) 38°C
- (5) None of the above

Answer key: 4

Solution:

- Cotton is one of the most important fibre and cash crop of India as well as of entire world.
- For proper bud formation and flowering, daytime temp should be >20°C and night temp >12°C but should not exceed 40°C and 27°C respectively.
- In India, it is grown on a large scale in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Gujarat is the largest producer of cotton followed by Maharashtra and Punjab.
- It is vital kharif crop of Punjab. The average lint yield of the State is around 697 kg per hectare.
- Temp between 27°C and 32°C are optimum for boll development (fruiting) and maturation but above 38°C yields are reduced.
- Optimum temp for vegetative growth is **21°C**.

Top 40 ARD Questions for NABARD Grade A 2023: Part 2

6. Highest poultry population state as per 20th livestock census in India is?

- (1) Tamil Nadu
- (2) Andhra Pradesh
- (3) Telangana
- (4) Karnataka
- (5) Odisha

Answer key: 1

Solution:

- The Livestock Census started in the country in the year 1919. So far, 20 livestock censuses have been conducted.
- The 20th Livestock Census was carried out in about 6.6 lakhs villages and 89 thousand urban wards across the country covering more than 27 Crores of Households and Non-Households.
- The total Livestock population is 536.76 million in the country showing an increase of 4.8% over Livestock census-2012.
- **Tamil Nadu** had the largest poultry population in India, amounting to 120.8 million in 2019. That same year, **Andhra Pradesh** ranked second, followed by **Telangana**.
- **Odisha** has least poultry population of the country which is 27.4 million in the year 2019.
- Poultry population in the country stood at 851.8 million, recording a growth of 16.8 percent between 2012 and 2019.

7. Which Fertilizer considered most important for coconut cultivation?

- (1) Potash
- (2) Urea
- (3) DAP
- (4) Borax
- (5) None of the above

Answer key: 1

Solution:

- Of the primary nutrients, potash (K) has been found to be the most important in coconut cultivation, followed by nitrogen (N).
- There is a general response to the application of K and N; while response to phosphorous (P) is seen only in certain restricted and localized condition.
- Among the secondary nutrients, magnesium (Mg) and chlorine (Cl) have beneficial effects, followed by calcium (Ca), Sulphur(S) and sodium (Na).
- Among micro-nutrients, zinc (Zn), boron (B) and manganese (Mn) are required under certain restricted conditions.
- Application of potash (K₂O) to supply 0.75 to 340 to 680 gm per trees per year to the coconut, has been found to result in increased yields and greater resistance to disease.

Potash is known to help root development, enabling the palm to take up more nutrients from the soil. Since potash is particularly necessary for the formation of sugar, fat, and fibrous material, the coconut palm may be expected to have a high

Top 40 ARD Questions for NABARD Grade A 2023: Part 2

requirement of potash

8. In which of the following tillage systems, 15- 30% crop residue is left after planting?

- (1) Reduced tillage
- (2) Conventional tillage
- (3) Conservation tillage
- (4) Zero tillage
- (5) None of the above

Answer key: 1

Solution:

- **Reduced-till (15-30% residue):** Full-width tillage involving one or more tillage trips which disturbs the entire soil surface and is performed prior to and/or during planting.
 - There is 15-30 percent residue cover after planting or 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre of small grain residue equivalent throughout the critical wind erosion period.
 - Weed control is accomplished with crop protection products and/or row cultivation.
- **Conventional-till or intensive-till:** Full width tillage which disturbs all of the soil surface and is performed prior to and/or during planting.
 - There is **less than 15 percent** residue cover after planting, or less than 500 pounds per acre of small grain residue equivalent throughout the critical wind erosion period.
 - Generally involves ploughing or intensive (numerous) tillage trips.
 - Weed control is accomplished with crop protection products and/or row cultivation.
- **Conservation Tillage (30 percent or more crop residue left, after planting):** Any tillage and planting system that covers 30 percent or more of the soil surface with crop residue, after planting, to reduce soil erosion by water.
 - Where soil erosion by wind is the primary concern, any system that maintains at least 1,000 pounds per acre of flat, small grain residue equivalent on the surface throughout the critical wind erosion period is recommended.

9. An element which is not essential for plant growth is?

- (1) Zinc
- (2) Calcium
- (3) Iodine
- (4) Copper
- (5) Iron

Answer key: 3

Solution:

- The essential elements (or essential nutrients) are chemical elements that are absolutely needed by plants for their growth and development.

Top 40 ARD Questions for NABARD Grade A 2023: Part 2

- Their essentiality has been established based on the following criteria formulated by D. I. Arnon and P.R. Stout (1939).
- The 17 nutrients essential for plant growth are: Nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), sulfur (S), chlorine (Cl), iron (Fe), manganese (Mn), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), boron (B), molybdenum (Mo), nickel (Ni), oxygen (O), carbon (C), and hydrogen (H).

10. Which of the following breeds of poultry is the best meat type breed of poultry?

- (1) Brahma
- (2) Cornish cross
- (3) Leghorn
- (4) Minorca
- (5) None of the above

Answer key: 2

Solution:

- Chickens are grown for their egg and meat.
- The Cornish Cross is a hybrid of the Cornish and the Plymouth White chicken.
- Cornish Cross chickens are some of the most popular meat birds you can raise, largely because they are bred for commercial meat production.

11. In India, Round revolution is related to _____ Production.

- (1) Jute
- (2) Coconut
- (3) Egg
- (4) Potato
- (5) None of the above

Answer key: 4

Solution:

- The Round revolution in India deals with improving the production of potatoes and is necessary as potato is the staple food and is consumed by everyone.
- It was adopted by the government to improve the growth and production of potatoes in India.

12. According to Planning commission, how many agroclimatic zones are there in India?

- (1) 172
- (2) 15
- (3) 60
- (4) 37
- (5) 25

Answer key: 2

Solution:

- The Planning Commission, as a result of the mid-term appraisal of the planning targets of the Seventh Plan, has divided the country into fifteen broad agro-

Top 40 ARD Questions for NABARD Grade A 2023: Part 2

climatic zones based on physiography, soils, geological formation, Climate, cropping patterns, and development of irrigation and mineral resources for broad agricultural planning and developing future strategies.

13. Heavy duty disc harrow is which type of tillage implement?

- (1) Primary
- (2) Secondary
- (3) Tertiary
- (4) No-till
- (5) None of the above

Answer key: 1

Solution:

- Heavy duty disc harrows are primary tillage implement of 265 to 1000 lbs per disc are mainly used to break up virgin land, to chop material/residue, and to incorporate it into the top soil.
- While, disc harrows are secondary tillage implements help to completely incorporate residue left by a primary disc harrow, eliminate clumps, and loosen the remaining packed soil.

14. Which of the following plant nutrient is critical for nitrogen fixation in legumes?

- (1) Chlorine
- (2) P_2O_5
- (3) Molybdenum
- (4) K_2O
- (5) None of the above

Answer key: 3

Solution:

- Nitrogen fixation is a chemical process by which molecular nitrogen (N_2) in the air is converted into ammonia (NH_3) or related nitrogenous compounds in soil or aquatic systems.
- **Molybdenum** is the component of meta-protein nitrogenase which helps the process of biological nitrogen fixation and acts as essential component which needed for Nitrogen bacteria metabolism.
- The nitrogenase enzyme needs Molybdenum element in the process of its metabolism, which acts as electron carrier between oxidized and reduction stages.
- The deficiency of Molybdenum has been reported in several crops, with various appearances, such as chlorosis or yellowish leaves.

15. Which among the following is/are secondary tillage implements?

- (1) Spike tooth harrow
- (2) Levellers
- (3) Clod Crushers
- (4) Rotovators

Top 40 ARD Questions for NABARD Grade A 2023: Part 2

(5) All of the above

Answer key: 5

Solution:

Secondary Tillage Implements

Different types of implements like cultivators, harrows, planks and rollers are used for secondary tillage.

SPIKE TOOTH HARROW

- Spike tooth harrow has teeth resembling long spikes that stir the soil. These harrows are also known as peg tooth harrow, drag harrow, section harrow, or smoothing harrow.

CLOD CRUSHER:

- It is used to finish preparing the seed bed by thoroughly pulverizing and firming the loose soil so that there will not be any large air space or pockets.
- It presses the upper soil down against the sub soil, making a continuous seedbed in which moisture is conserved and given to the roots of the plants as it is needed.

LEVELERS

- Land leveling is a permanent improvement done on agricultural lands. It is carried out to smoothen the contours of land to achieve certain desirable objectives for efficient agricultural production.
- Land leveling helps for (i) efficient application of irrigation water, (ii) improved surface drainage, (iii) minimizing soil erosion (iv) conservation of rain water in dry lands.

ROTOVATER

- Used for seed bed preparation in dry and garden lands and also for puddling in standing water.

16. Floor space requirement per bird for the Poultry broiler upto 18 days age is?

- (1) 0.5 sq.ft.
- (2) 1.1 sq.ft.
- (3) 1.5 sq.ft.
- (4) 2.0 sq.ft.
- (5) 2.5 sq.ft.

Answer key: 1

Solution:

- **Layer house** is used to rear 18-72 weeks age birds,
- **Brooder/chick house** for 0-8 weeks age and
- **Grower house** for 9-18 weeks age.
- **Brooders cum grower house**-Here, the birds are reared from 0 to 18 weeks of age (entire brooding and growing period of egg-type chicken).
- Floor space requirement for poultry – broilers

Age	Floor	Feeder	Waterer
-----	-------	--------	---------

Top 40 ARD Questions for NABARD Grade A 2023: Part 2

	space/ bird	space/ bird	space/ bird
Up to 18 days	450 cm ² (0.5 sq.ft.)	3 cm	1.5 cm
From 19 days to 42 days	1000 cm ² (1.1 sq.ft.)	6-7 cm	3 cm

17. Gobindobhog rice is a non-basmati indigenous rice variety from _____.

- (1) Assam
- (2) Andhra Pradesh
- (3) Tamil Nadu
- (4) West Bengal
- (5) Gujarat

Answer key: 4

Solution:

- Non-basmati rice varieties with its locations-
 - Indrayani- a hybrid grown in western Maharashtra.
 - P126- developed by PAU to control air pollution.
 - Surtikolam- Gujarat
 - Gobindobhog- West Bengal
- Gobindobhog is a non-Basmati type indigenous aromatic rice from West Bengal.
 - In August 2017, the Gobindobhog rice was allotted the geographical indication tag of West Bengal by the Government of India.

18. Brinjal is a hardy crop and is cultivated under a wide range of soils. It is native to which country?

- (1) India
- (2) Peru
- (3) Mexico
- (4) China
- (5) None of the above

Answer key: 1

Solution:

- *Brinjal (Solanum melongena)* also known as *eggplant* or *aubergine* is an easily cultivated plant belonging to the family Solanaceae.
- Brinjal is a native of India.
- Brinjal was first domesticated in India.
- The Persians then introduced it to Africa from India while the Arabs introduced it to Spain.
- As brinjal is a self –pollinating plant.

Top 40 ARD Questions for NABARD Grade A 2023: Part 2

- **Seed Rate** (a) Pure line varieties 500-750 g/ha, (b) Hybrids 250 g/ha.

19. Which of the following is a type of soil classification based on the main shape of soil aggregates or fragments?

- (1) Plate Like
- (2) Prism Like
- (3) Block like
- (4) Spheroidal
- (5) All of the above

Answer key:5

Solution:

- **Types of Structure:** There are four principal forms of soil structure
- **Plate-like (Platy):** In this type, the aggregates are arranged in relatively thin horizontal plates or leaflets.
 - The horizontal axis or dimensions are larger than the vertical axis.
- **Prism-like:** The vertical axis is more developed than horizontal, giving a pillar like shape.
- **Block like:** All three dimensions are about the same size. The aggregates have been reduced to blocks.
- **Spheroidal (Sphere like):** All rounded aggregates (peds) may be placed in this category.

20. Which of the following is the crop grown in Karnataka?

- (1) Paddy
- (2) Maize
- (3) Ragi
- (4) Sunflower
- (5) All of the above

Answer key: 5

- Karnataka agriculture is one of the most essential attribute of Karnataka economy.
- The topography of Karnataka such as the city's relief, soil, and climate immensely support the agricultural activities in Karnataka.
- Paddy, Jowar, Ragi, Maize, Sunflower, sugarcane, Cotton, Tobacco.
- The crops of Karnataka can be classified as follows:
 - Food crops paddy, ragi, maize, pulses, millets
 - Commercial crops sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, mulberry.
 - Oilseeds-groundnut, ningerseed, sesame, sunflower etc.
 - Plantation crops coffee, coconut, arecanut, rubber, banana etc.
- In addition to these, different types of horticultural crops and floriculture are there.

21. What is the total budget allocated for the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare in the Financial Year 2023-24?

Top 40 ARD Questions for NABARD Grade A 2023: Part 2

- a) Rs 1.25 crore
- b) Rs 60,000 crore
- c) Rs 23,000 crore
- d) Rs 1.25 lakh crore
- e) Rs 20 lakh crore

Answer: d) Rs 1.25 lakh crore

Solution: The total budget allocated for the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, including Agricultural Education and Research, is about Rs 1.25 lakh crore.

22. Which scheme has been allocated a provision of Rs. 60,000 crore in the budget?

- a) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan)
- b) Kisan Credit Card (KCC)
- c) Digital Agriculture Mission
- d) Natural Farming
- e) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

Answer: a) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan)

Solution: The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) has been allocated a provision of Rs. 60,000 crore in the budget.

23. How much allocation has been made for the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) in the budget?

- a) Rs 1.25 lakh crore
- b) Rs 60,000 crore
- c) Rs 23,000 crore
- d) Rs 450 crore
- e) Rs 20 lakh crore

Answer: c) Rs 23,000 crore

Solution: An allocation of Rs 23,000 crore has been made for the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) in the budget.

24. What is the provision made for the Digital Agriculture Mission started by the Modi Government?

- a) Rs 1.25 lakh crore
- b) Rs 60,000 crore
- c) Rs 23,000 crore
- d) Rs 450 crore
- e) Rs 600 crore

Answer: d) Rs 450 crore

Solution: A provision of Rs 450 crore has been made for the Digital Agriculture Mission started by the Modi Government.

25. How much budget has been allocated for the development of the Horticulture sector?

- a) Rs 1.25 lakh crore
- b) Rs 60,000 crore

Top 40 ARD Questions for NABARD Grade A 2023: Part 2

c) Rs 23,000 crore

d) Rs 2,200 crore

e) Rs 1,623 crore

Answer: d) Rs 2,200 crore

Solution: The budget allocated for the development of the Horticulture sector has been increased to Rs 2,200 crore.

26. What is the aim of the budget provisions for Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare?

a) Inclusive and comprehensive development of farmers

b) Promotion of urban infrastructure

c) Subsidies for large-scale industrial farming

d) Privatization of agricultural resources

e) Reduction of agricultural subsidies

Answer: a) Inclusive and comprehensive development of farmers

Solution: The aim of the budget provisions for Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare is the inclusive and comprehensive development of farmers, along with the poor and middle class, women, and the youth.

27. What is the target loan amount for agricultural loans in the budget?

a) Rs 60,000 crore

b) Rs 20 lakh crore

c) Rs 450 crore

d) Rs 600 crore

e) Rs 1,623 crore

Answer: b) Rs 20 lakh crore

Solution: The budget has set a target loan amount of Rs 20 lakh crore for agricultural loans.

28. How many Bio Input Research Centers will be opened to support Natural Farming?

a) 1,000

b) 10,000

c) 100,000

d) 1 million

e) 10 million

Answer: b) 10,000

Solution: To support Natural Farming, 10,000 Bio Input Research Centers will be opened.

29. What is the allocation for the Agriculture Accelerator Fund to encourage agri-startups?

a) Rs 500 crore

b) Rs 60,000 crore

c) Rs 23,000 crore

d) Rs 450 crore

e) Rs 20 lakh crore

Top 40 ARD Questions for NABARD Grade A 2023: Part 2

Answer: a) Rs 500 crore

Solution: A budget allocation of Rs 500 crore has been made for the Agriculture Accelerator Fund to encourage agri-startups.

30. Which crop will be popularized under the name "Shri-Anna"?

- a) Wheat
- b) Rice
- c) Barley
- d) Millets
- e) Corn

Answer: d) Millets

Solution: Millets will now be known as "Shri-Anna" and will be popularized under this name.

31. Which of the following is an example of a cash crop?

- a) Wheat
- b) Rice
- c) Sugarcane
- d) Potato
- e) Maize

Answer: c) Sugarcane

Solution: **Cash crops are agricultural crops that are grown specifically for sale and profit.** Sugarcane is a prime example of a cash crop as it is primarily cultivated for its sugar content, which can be processed and sold for economic gain.

32. Which of the following is a greenhouse gas released in agriculture?

- a) Oxygen
- b) Nitrogen
- c) Carbon dioxide
- d) Hydrogen
- e) Methane

Answer: e) Methane

Solution: **Methane is a potent greenhouse gas that is emitted during various agricultural activities, including the decomposition of organic matter in anaerobic conditions,** such as in rice paddy fields and livestock digestion. It contributes to global warming and climate change.

33. What is the process of removing weeds from agricultural fields called?

- a) Irrigation
- b) Harvesting
- c) Sowing
- d) Fertilization
- e) Weeding

Answer: e) Weeding

Top 40 ARD Questions for NABARD Grade A 2023: Part 2

Solution: **Weeding refers to the process of removing unwanted plants, commonly known as weeds, from agricultural fields.** Weeding helps to reduce competition for nutrients, water, and sunlight, allowing the cultivated crops to grow more effectively.

34. What is the practice of rotating different crops in a specific sequence called?

- a) Polyculture
 - b) Monoculture
 - c) Crop rotation
 - d) Organic farming
 - e) Intercropping
- Answer: c) Crop rotation

Solution: **Crop rotation is the practice of growing different crops in a specific sequence on the same piece of land over a period of time.** It helps to improve soil fertility, control pests and diseases, and manage weed growth, thereby promoting sustainable agricultural practices.

35. What is the process of transferring pollen from the male reproductive organ to the female reproductive organ in plants called?

- a) Photosynthesis
 - b) Transpiration
 - c) Pollination
 - d) Germination
 - e) Fertilization
- Answer: c) Pollination

Solution: **Pollination is the process by which pollen grains are transferred from the male reproductive organ (stamen) to the female reproductive organ (pistil) of a flower.** It is a crucial step in plant reproduction and allows for the fertilization of the ovules, leading to the formation of seeds and fruits.

36. Which of the following is an example of a leguminous crop?

- a) Wheat
 - b) Rice
 - c) Soybean
 - d) Maize
 - e) Cotton
- Answer: c) Soybean

Solution: **Leguminous crops, such as soybean, belong to the family Fabaceae and have the ability to fix nitrogen in the soil through a symbiotic relationship with nitrogen-fixing bacteria.** They are known for their high protein content and play an important role in crop rotation and soil fertility management.

37. What is the primary purpose of using pesticides in agriculture?

- a) Enhancing soil fertility

Top 40 ARD Questions for NABARD Grade A 2023: Part 2

- b) Controlling plant diseases
- c) Promoting water conservation
- d) Reducing crop yields
- e) Increasing natural pollination

Answer: b) Controlling plant diseases

Solution: **Pesticides are chemical substances used in agriculture to control and manage pests, including insects, weeds, and plant diseases.** Their primary purpose is to protect crops from damage caused by pests and ensure higher yields and quality.

38. What is the process of converting solid manure into nutrient-rich fertilizer through microbial decomposition called?

- a) Composting
- b) Irrigation
- c) Mulching
- d) Pruning
- e) Harvesting

Answer: a) Composting

Solution: **Composting is the process of decomposing organic materials, such as animal manure, crop residues, and kitchen waste, under controlled conditions.**

Microorganisms break down the organic matter, resulting in the formation of nutrient-rich compost that can be used as a natural fertilizer in agriculture.

39. Which of the following is an example of a cereal crop?

- a) Tomato
- b) Onion
- c) Potato
- d) Barley
- e) Carrot

Answer: d) Barley

Solution: **Cereal crops are grass-like plants cultivated for their edible grains, which are rich in carbohydrates.** Barley is one such cereal crop widely grown for human consumption, animal feed, and brewing purposes.

40. What is the process of removing excess water from agricultural fields to prevent waterlogging called?

- a) Irrigation
- b) Fertilization
- c) Harvesting
- d) Mulching
- e) Drainage


Answer: e) Drainage

Solution: **Drainage is the process of removing excess water from agricultural fields, typically through a network of drains or channels.** It is essential to prevent waterlogging, which can be detrimental to plant growth and lead to oxygen deprivation

Top 40 ARD Questions for NABARD Grade A 2023: Part 2


in the root zone.

To attempt more such question in form of quizzes, join Oliveboard's Regulatory Telegram Channel by clicking on <https://t.me/oliveboardregulatory>.



Target NABARD Gr. A 2023

To Cover ESI & ARD along with Ph-I Subjects









Join our Complete Plan Comprising LIVE Classes!

Get 50+ LIVE Classes Learn the Concepts of ESI & ARD

LIVE Classes are a Part of NABARD Gr. A 2023 Complete Plan.

Here are the Highlights of the NABARD Gr. A Complete Plan

 <p>LIVE Classes for all Ph-I Subjects+ ESI & ARD Concepts & News LIVE Classes</p>	 <p>Desc. Model Q&A + English Prep</p>	 <p>25 Objective + 5 Descriptive Mock Tests [with Evaluation]</p>
 <p>Comprehensive Revision of Phase-II Subjects (ESI & ARD)</p>	 <p>BOLT for Phase-I CA Revision + Phase-II CA Capsules</p>	 <p>60 Sectional & 90+ Topic Tests for Phase-I + 50+ Topic Tests for Phase-II</p>

Enrol Now

www.oliveboard.in



Free Ebooks

[Download Now](#)

Current Affairs

[Explore Now](#)

FREE MOCK TESTS + TOPIC TESTS + SECTIONAL TESTS

For RBI Gr. B, NABARD Gr. A, SEBI Gr. A,
IFSCA Gr. A & SIDBI Gr. A Exams

[Web](#)

[App](#)

BLOG

Your one-stop destination for
all examrelated information &
preparation resources

[Explore Now](#)

FORUM

Interact with peers & experts,
exchange scores & improve
your preparation

[Explore Now](#)

