

ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION: HYDERABAD

NOTIFICATION NO.33/2016, Dt.30/12/2016

**AGRICULTURE OFFICERS IN A.P DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
(GENERAL RECRUITMENT)**

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS:

Applicants must possess the qualifications from a recognized University as detailed below subject to various specifications in the relevant service rules and as per the indent received from the Department as on the date of notification.

Sl. No	Name of the Post	Educational Qualifications
01	<i>Agriculture Officers in A.P Director of Agriculture.</i>	Must possess a Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture of a recognised University in the State or any other University recognised by Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

SCHEME AND SYLLABUS FOR THE POST OF AGRICULTURE OFFICER IN

A.P. AGRICULTURE DAPARTMENT

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

WRITTEN EXAMINATION (Objective Type) (DEGREE STANDARD)	No. of Questions	Maximum Marks	Duration (Minutes)
Paper-I: GENERAL STUDIES AND MENTAL ABILITY	150	150	150
Paper-II: AGRICULTURE (DEGREE LEVEL)	150	300	150
Total Marks		450	
NEGATIVE MARKS: As per G.O.Ms. No.235, Finance (HR-I, Plg & Policy) Dept., Dt. 06/12/2016, for each wrong answer will be penalized with 1/3rd of the marks prescribed for the question.			

Syllabus

PAPER-I: GENERAL STUDIES AND MENTAL ABILITY

1. Events of national and international importance.
2. Current affairs- international, national and regional.
3. General Science and its applications to the day to day life Contemporary developments
in Science & Technology and Information Technology
4. Social- economic and political history of modern India with emphases on Indian national movement.
5. Indian polity and governance: constitutional issues, public policy, reforms and e-governance initiatives.
6. Economic development in India since independence.
7. Geography of India with focus on Andhra Pradesh.
8. Disaster management: vulnerability profile, prevention and mitigation strategies,
Application of Remote Sensing and GIS in the assessment of Disaster
9. Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection
10. Logical reasoning, analytical ability and data interpretation.
11. Data Analysis:
Tabulation of data
Visual representation of data
Basic data analysis (Summary Statistics such as mean and variance coefficient of variation etc.,) and Interpretation
12. Bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and its Administrative, Economic, Social, Cultural, Political, and legal implications/problems, including
 - a). Loss of capital city, challenges in building new capital and its financial implications.
 - b). Division and rebuilding of common Institutions.
 - c). Division of employees, their relocation and nativity issues.

- d). Effect of bifurcation on commerce and entrepreneurs.
- e). Implications to financial resources of state government.
- f). Task of post-bifurcation infrastructure development and opportunities for investments.
- g). Socioeconomic, cultural and demographic impact of bifurcation.
- h). Impact of bifurcation on river water sharing and consequential issues.
- i). AP REORGANISATION ACT, 2014 on AP and the arbitrariness of Certain provisions.

PAPER-II: AGRICULTURE

(DEGREE LEVEL)

Introductory Agriculture and Principles of Agronomy

01. Basic elements of crop production; Factors affecting crop production; History of Agricultural Development; Chronological Agricultural Technology development in India. Indian Agriculture, balance sheet, liabilities; Assets and Contrasting trends (DATA), Agril. growth, contrasting food chains, Diversity in physiography, Soil groups, marine, livestock and water; Liabilities: Soil factors, weather factors, Economic ecology, dry and irrigation agriculture, Farming Systems approach, value addition, requirements in new technology; Women in Agriculture: multifaceted roles and tasks, work stress factors, Nutritional and rural life standards, role in house hold design making, drudgery reduction for farm women, women friendly agricultural technology; Empowerment of women; Group dynamics for farm women, rural women; The nucleus of Agricultural Extension and Training. Meaning and scope of Agronomy: National and International Agricultural Research Institutes in India, Agro-climatic zones of India and Andhra Pradesh. Tillage, crops stand establishment, Planting geometry and its effect on growth and yield cropping systems, Harvesting.

02. Field Crops (Kharif) Origin, geographic distribution, economic importance, soil and climatic requirement, varieties, cultural practices and yield of kharif crops, Cereals – rice, maize, sorghum, pearl millet and minor millets; Pulses : pigeonpea, mungbean and urdbean; Oilseeds: groundnut, sesame and soybean; Fibre crops: cotton, jute and sunhemp; and Forage crops: sorghum, maize, cowpea, cluster bean and napier.

03. Field Crops (Rabi) Origin, geographical distribution, economic importance, soil and climatic requirements, varieties, cultural practices and yield of rabi crops; Cereals: wheat, barley; Pulses: chickpea, lentil, peas, french bean; Oilseeds: rapeseed and mustard, sunflower, safflower and linseed; Sugar crops: sugarcane and sugarbeet, Medicinal and aromatic crops such as citronella, palma rosa and isabgol; Commercial crops: potato and tobacco, Forage crops: lucerne and oat.

04. Weed Management Weeds: Introduction, harmful and beneficial effects, classification, propagation and dissemination; Weed biology and ecology, crop weed association, crop weed competition and allelopathy. Concepts of weed prevention, control and eradication; Methods of weed control: physical, cultural, chemical and biological. Integrated weed management; Herbicides: advantages and limitation of herbicide usage in India, Herbicide classification, formulations, methods of application; Introduction to Adjuvants and their use in herbicides; Selectivity of herbicides; Compatibility of herbicides with other agro chemicals; Weed management in major field and horticultural crops, shift of weed flora in cropping systems, aquatic and problematic weeds and their control. Herbicide resistant crops.

05. Water Management Including Micro Irrigation Irrigation: definition and objectives, water resources and irrigation development in India and Gujarat; Soil plant water relationships; Methods of soil moisture estimation, evapotranspiration and crop water requirement; effective rainfall, scheduling of irrigation; Methods of irrigation: surface, sprinkler and drip irrigation; Irrigation efficiency and water use

efficiency, conjunctive use of water, irrigation water quality and its management. Water management of different crops (rice, wheat, maize, groundnut, sugarcane, mango, banana and tomato); Agricultural drainage.

06. Organic Farming Introduction, concept, relevance in present context; Organic production requirements; Biological intensive nutrient management-organic manures, vermicomposting, green manuring, recycling of organic residues, biofertilizers; Soil improvement and amendments; Integrated diseases and pest management – use of biocontrol agents, biopesticides pheromones, trap crops, bird perches; Weed management; Quality considerations, certification, labeling and accreditation processors, marketing, exports.

07. Farming Systems and Sustainable Agriculture Sustainable agriculture: Introduction, definition, goal and current concepts, factors affecting ecological balance and ameliorative measures; Land degradation and conservators of natural resources, LEIA & HEIA; Irrigation problems, waste lands and their development; Organic farming: definition, principles and components; Farming systems: definition, principles and components, IFS models for wetland, irrigated dryland and dryland situations.

08. Principles of Plant Breeding Aims and objectives of Plant Breeding; Modes of reproduction, Sexual, Asexual, Apomixis and their classification; Significance in plant breeding; Modes of pollination, genetic consequences, differences between self and cross pollinated crops; Methods of breeding – introduction and acclimatization. Selection, Mass selection Johannson's pure line theory, genetic basis, pure line selection; Hybridization, Aims and objectives, types of hybridization; Methods of handling of segregating generations, pedigree method, bulk method, back cross method and various modified methods; Incompatibility and male sterility and their utilization in crop improvement; Heterosis, inbreeding depression, various theories of Heterosis, exploitation of hybrid vigour development of inbred lines, single cross and double cross hybrids; Population improvement programmes, Hardy-Weinberg Law; recurrent selection, synthetics and composites; Methods of breeding for vegetatively propagated crops; Clonal selection; Mutation breeding; Ploidy breeding; Wide hybridization, significance in crop improvement. Plant Genetic Resources, their conservation and utilization in crop improvement; ideotype concept in crop improvement; breeding resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses, variability in pathogens and pests; Mechanisms of resistance in plant pathogens and pests; Genetic basis of adaptability to unfavourable environments; definition of biometrics, assessment of variability i.e. additive, dominance and epistasis and their differentiation; genotype x environment interaction and influence on yield/ performance, IPR and its related issues.

09. Principles of Seed Technology Introduction to Seed Production, Importance of Seed Production, Seed policy, Seed demand forecasting and planning for certified, foundation and breeder seed production, Deterioration of crop varieties, Factors affecting deterioration and their control; Maintenance of genetic purity during seed production, Seed quality; Definition, Characters of good quality seed, Different classes of seed, Production of nucleus & breeder's seed, Maintenance and multiplication of pre-release and newly released varieties in self and cross-pollinated crops; Seed Production, Foundation and certified seed production of various crops. Seed certification, phases of certification, procedure for seed certification, field inspection and field counts etc.; Seed Act and Seed Act enforcement.

10. Principles of Plant Biotechnology Concepts of Plant Biotechnology: History of Plant Tissue Culture and Plant Genetic Engineering; Scope and importance in Crop Improvement: Totipotency and Morphogenesis, Nutritional requirements of in-vitro cultures; Techniques of In-vitro cultures, Micro propagation, Anther culture, Pollen culture, Ovule culture, Embryo culture, Test

tube fertilization, Endosperm culture, Factors affecting above in-vitro culture; Applications and Achievements; Somaclonal variation, Types, Reasons: Somatic embryogenesis and synthetic seed production technology; Protoplast isolation, Culture, Manipulation and Fusion; Products of somatic hybrids and cybrids, Applications in crop improvement. Genetic engineering; Restriction enzymes; Vectors for gene transfer – Gene cloning – Direct and indirect method of gene transfer – Transgenic plants and their applications. Blotting techniques – DNA finger printing – DNA based markers – RFLP, AFLP, RAPD, SSR and DNA Probes – Mapping QTL – Future prospects. MAS, and its application in crop improvement.

11. SOIL SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY Introduction to Soil Science Soil: Pedological and edaphological concepts, Origin of the earth, Earth's crust; Composition: Rocks and minerals Weathering, Soil formation factors and processes Components of soils; Soil profile, Soil physical properties, Soil texture, Textural classes, Particle size analysis, Soil structure Classification, Soil aggregates, significance, Soil consistency, Soil crusting, Bulk density and particle density of soils & porosity, their significance and manipulation, Soil compaction, Soil Colour, Elementary knowledge of soil classification and soils of India; Soil water, Retention and potentials, Soil moisture constants, Movement of soil water, Infiltration, percolation, permeability, Drainage, Methods of determination of soil moisture Thermal properties of soils, Soil temperature, Soil air, Gaseous exchange, Influence of soil temperature and air on plant growth; Soil colloids, Properties, nature, types and significance; Layer silicate clays, their genesis and sources of charges, Adsorption of ions, Ion exchange, CEC & AEC Factors influencing ion exchange and its Significance. Soil organic matter, Composition, Decomposability, Humus, Fractionation of organic matter, Carbon cycle, C: N ratio. Soil biology, Biomass, Soil organisms and their beneficial and harmful roles.

12. Soil Chemistry, Soil Fertility and Nutrient Management Soil as a source of plant nutrients. Essential and beneficial elements, criteria of essentiality, forms of nutrients in soil, mechanisms of nutrient transport to plants, factors affecting nutrient availability to plants. Measures to overcome deficiencies and toxicities. Problem soils – acid, salt affected and calcareous soils, characteristics, nutrient availabilities. Reclamation – mechanical, chemical and biological methods. Fertilizer and insecticides and their effect on soil water and air. Irrigations water – Quality of irrigation water and its appraisal. Indian standards for water quality. Use of saline water for agriculture. Soil fertility – Different approaches for soil fertility evaluation. Methods, Soil testing – Chemical methods, critical levels of different nutrients in soil. Plant analysis – DRIS methods, critical levels in plants. Rapid tissue tests. Indicator plants. Biological method of soil fertility evaluation. Soil test based fertilizer recommendations to crops. Factors influencing nutrient use efficiency (NUE) in respect of N, P, K, S, Fe and Zn fertilizers. Source, method and scheduling of nutrients for different soils and crops grown under rainfed and irrigated conditions.

13. ENTOMOLOGY Insect Morphology and Systematics History of Entomology in India. Factors for insects abundance. Classification of phylum Arthropoda upto classes. Relationship of class Insecta with other classes of Arthropoda. Morphology: Structure and functions of insect cuticle and moulting. Body segmentation. Structure of Head, thorax and abdomen. Structure and modifications of insect antennae, mouth parts and legs. Wing venation, modifications and wing coupling apparatus. Structure male and female genitalia. Sensory organs. Metamorphosis and diapause in insects. Types of larvae and pupae. Structure and functions of digestive, circulatory, excretory, respiratory, nervous, secretory (Endocrine) and reproductive system in insects. Types of reproduction in insects. Systematics: Taxonomy –importance, history and development and binomial nomenclature. Definitions of Biotype, Sub-species, Species, Genus, Family and Order. Classification of class Insecta upto Orders. Orthoptera, Acrididae. Dictyoptera-Mantidae, Blatidae, Odonata, Isoptera,

Termitidae, Thysanoptera, Thripidae, Hemiptera, Pentatomidae, Coreidae, Pyrrhocoridae, Lygaeidae, Cicadellidae, Delphacidae, Aphididae, Coccidae, Aleurodidae, Pseudococcidae, Neuroptera, Chrysopidae Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, Sphingidae, Pyralidae, Gelechiidae, Arctiidae, Coleoptera, Coccinellidae, Chrysomelidae, Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Bruchidae, Scarabaeidae, Hymenoptera, Tenthredinidae, Apidae, Trichogrammatidae, Ichneumonidae, Braconidae, Diptera, Cecidomyiidae, Trypetidae, Tachinidae, Agromyziidae.

14. Insect Ecology and Integrated Pest Management Including Beneficial Insects Insect Ecology: Introduction, Environment and its components. Effect of abiotic factors– temperature, moisture, humidity, rainfall, light, atmospheric pressure and air currents. Effect of biotic factors – food competition, natural and environmental resistance. Concepts of Balance of life in nature, biotic potential and environmental resistance and causes for outbreak of pests in agro-ecosystem. Pest surveillance and pest forecasting. Categories of pests. IPM; Introduction, importance, concepts principles and tools of IPM-Host plant resistance, Cultural, Mechanical, Physical, Legislative, Biological (parasites, predators & transgenic plant pathogens such as bacteria, fungi and viruses) methods of control. Chemical control – importance, hazards and limitations. Classification of insecticides, toxicity of insecticides and formulations of insecticides. Study of important insecticides. Botanical insecticides – neem based products, Cyclodiens, Organophosphates, Carbamates, Synthetic pyrethroids, Novel insecticides, Pheromones, Nicotinyl insecticides, Chitin synthesis inhibitors, Phenyl pyrazoles, Avermectins, Macrocyclic lactones, Oxadiazimes, Thiourea derivatives, pyridine azomethines, pyrroles, etc. Nematicides, Rodenticides, Acaricides and fumigants. Recent methods of pest control, repellents, antifeedants, hormones, attractants, gamma radiation and genetic control. Practices, scope and limitations of IPM. Insecticides Act 1968 – Important provisions. Application techniques of spray fluids. Phytotoxicity of insecticides. Symptoms of poisoning, first aid and antidotes. Beneficial insects: parasites and predators used in pest control and their mass multiplication techniques. Important groups of microorganisms, bacteria, viruses and fungi used in pest control and their mass multiplication techniques. Important species of pollinators, weed killers and scavengers, their importance.

15. Pests of Field Crops and Stored Grain and their Management Stored grain pests: Coleopteran and Lepidopteran pests, their biology and damage, preventive and curative methods. Distribution, biology, nature and symptoms of damage, and management strategies of insect and non insect pests of rice, sorghum, maize, ragi (*Eleusine coracana*), wheat, sugarcane, cotton, sunhemp, pulses, groundnut, castor, gingerly, safflower, sunflower, mustard, cumin, fennel, spinch, amaranthus and tobacco,. Common phytophagous mites, rodents and bird pests.

16. Principles of Agricultural Economics Economics: Meaning, Definition, Subject matter, Divisions of Economics, Importance of Economics; Agricultural Economics: Meaning, Definition; Basic Concepts: Goods, Service, Utility, Value, Price, Wealth, Welfare. Wants: Meaning, Characteristics, Classifications of Wants, Importance. Theory of consumption: Law of Diminishing Marginal utility, Meaning, Definition, Assumption, Limitations, Importance. Consumer's surplus: Meaning, Definition, Importance. Demand: Meaning, Definition, Kinds of Demand, Demand schedule, Demand Curve, Law of Demand, Extension and Contraction Vs Increase and Decrease in Demand. Elasticity of Demand: Types of Elasticity of Demand, Degrees of price elasticity of Demand, Methods of Measuring Elasticity, Factors influencing elasticity of Demand, Importance of Elasticity of Demand. Welfare Economics: Meaning. National Income: Concepts, Measurement. Public Resource: Meaning, Services Tax, Meaning, Classification of Taxes: Cannons of Taxation, Inflation: Meaning, Definition, Kinds of inflation.

17. Agricultural Marketing, Trade and Prices Agricultural Marketing: Concepts and Definition, Scope and subject matter, Market and Marketing:

Meaning, Definitions, Components of a market, Classification. Market structure, Conduct, performance. Marketing structure, Market functionaries or agencies, Producer's surplus: Meaning, Types of producers surplus, marketable surplus. Marketed surplus, importance, Factors affecting Marketable surplus. Marketing channels: Meaning, Definition, Channels for different products. Market integration, Meaning, Definition, Types of Market Integration. Marketing efficiency: Meaning, Definition, Marketing costs, Margins and price spread, Factors affecting the cost of marketing, Reasons for higher marketing costs of farm commodities, Ways of reducing marketing costs. Theories of International Trade: Domestic Trade, Free trade, GATT, WTO. Cooperative Marketing. State Trading. Ware Housing Corporation; Central and State, Objectives, Functions, Advantages. Food Corporation of India: Objectives and Functions. Quality Control, Agricultural Products, AGMARK. Price Characteristics of agricultural product process, Meaning, Need for Agricultural Price Policy. Risk in Marketing: Meaning and importance, Types of Risk in Marketing. Speculations and Hedging, Futures trading, Contract farming National Agricultural Market – e-NAM.

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SECRETARY