

# Banking Daily Quiz Blog - October 13



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1. Which state hosted 13th edition of National Agriculture Science Congress in 2017 ?

A Uttar Pradesh

B Rajasthan

C Madhya Pradesh

**D Karnataka**

E Gujarat

### Solution

- Option D is the correct answer.
- The 13th edition of National Agriculture Science Congress (NASC)-2017 has started at the campus of the University of Agricultural Sciences-Bengaluru (UAS-B) in Bengaluru, Karnataka from February 22, 2017.
- The theme of the Congress is 'Climate-smart Agriculture'.
- The Congress will provide an intellectually stimulating platform for discussing key issues related to 'Climate-smart Agriculture' in all its facets, including socio-economic empowerment of marginal farmers

through technology development and policy initiatives for sustainable farming, forestry and natural resource management in tune with global climate change.

2. The cultivation of crops in region with an annual rainfall of less than 750 mm is called as.....

A Wet Farming

B Intensive Farming

C Dry Farming

D Rainfed Farming

E Dryland Farming

### Solution

- Option C is the correct answer.
- Based on the amount of rainfall received, dryland agriculture can be grouped into three categories:
  - Dry Farming: Cultivation of crops in areas where rainfall is less than 750 mm per annum
  - Dryland Farming: Cultivation of crops in areas receiving rainfall above 750 mm

- Rainfed Farming: Cultivation of crops in regions receiving more than 1,150 mm.
- Soil moisture dynamics in Dryland----During rainy period, a portion of the rain received goes as runoff and remaining part enters the soil. It generally percolates to the lower layers and sometimes, goes beyond the root zone of crops. After the rain, the surface soil gradually dries out either due to evaporation or transpiration or due to both.

3. The order in which crops are cultivated on a piece of land over a fixed period of time is called as what ?

**A** Cropping system

**B** Multiple cropping

**C** Mono-cropping/ Monoculture

**D** Sole cropping

**E** Cropping pattern

### Solution

- Option A is the correct answer.
- Cropping systems:- It is defined as the order in which the crops are grown or cultivated on a piece of land over fixed period.
- Types of cropping systems a) Mono cropping – A single crop is grown on a piece of a land and the same crop is grown every year  
Predominant mono crops in drylands
- Groundnut, Sorghum and Finger millet. b) Multiple cropping – Two or more crops are grown on the same piece of land in one calendar year.



4. **How much amount has been allocated by National Bee Board for the year 2016-17 for development of bee keeping ?**

**A** 13 crores

**B** 12 crores

**C** 19 crores

**D** 15 crores

**E** 25 crores

### **Solution**

- Option B is the correct answer.
- The World Bee Day (WBD) is being celebrated on 20th May every year, as decided/declared by FAO, UNDP.
- 12 crores has been allocated by National Bee Board for the year 2016-17 for development of bee keeping.
- Beekeeping is an agro-based activity which is being undertaken by farmers/landless labours in rural area as an integrated farming practice.

- Beekeeping supplements income & employment generation and nutritional intake of rural population.
- Beekeeping is one of the thrust areas and flagship programmes of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.

5. Under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), the target for assured cultivation area for the year 2016-17 was .....

A 42 lakh ha

B 54 lakh ha

C 28.5 lakh ha

D 29.6 lakh ha

E 30 lakh ha

### Solution

- Option C is the correct answer.
- Launched on 1st July, 2015 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani', the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented to expand cultivated area with assured irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency.
- PMKSY not only focuses on creating sources for assured irrigation, but also creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through 'Jal Sanchay' and 'Jal Sinchan'.

- Micro irrigation is also incentivized through subsidy to ensure 'Per drop-More crop'. The target under micro-irrigation for the year 2016-17 was 28.5 lakh ha.

6. Under National Agriculture Market scheme all the 585 mandis in the country to be linked to unified portal by .....

A September. 30, 2017

B April 30, 2016

C September. 30, 2016

**D March 31, 2018**

E March 31, 2017

### Solution

- Option D is the correct answer.
- Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) is designated as Lead Agency, to roll out the NAM in partnership with a Strategic Partner (SP), which will be responsible for developing, running and maintaining the proposed e-marketing platform.
- National Agriculture Market (NAM) is envisaged as a pan-India electronic trading portal which seeks to network the existing APMC and other market yards to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. NAM will create a national network of

physical mandis which can be accessed online. It seeks to leverage the physical infrastructure of the mandis through an online trading portal, enabling buyers situated even outside the State to participate in trading at the local level.

- SFAC will implement the national e-platform and will cover 400 and 185 mandis during 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively. SFAC will develop, operate and maintain the NAM platform with technical support from the Strategic Partner viz. M/s Nagarjuna Fertilizer and Chemicals Limited, who have been selected through an e-procurement process.
- Timelines for implementation of the NAM are as under:
- Development, UAT & Approval of Software by Authority and installation at central location & select Mandis for pilot---By April 2016.
- Rollout of Software in first 200 Mandis---By September. 30, 2016.
- Rollout of Software in another 200 Mandis---By March 31, 2017.
- Rollout of Software in remaining 185 Mandis---By March 31, 2018.
- National Agriculture Market Scheme Features
- A National e-market platform for transparent sale transactions and price discovery in regulated markets, kisan mandis, warehouses and private markets. Willing States to accordingly enact provision for e-trading in their APMC Act.
- Liberal Licensing of traders / buyers and commission agents by State authorities without any pre-condition of physical presence or possession of shop / premises in the market yard.
- One license for a trader valid across all markets in the State.
- Harmonization of quality standards of agricultural produce and provisions of assaying (quality testing) infrastructure in every

market to enable informed bidding by buyers.

- Restriction of agriculture Produce Marketing Committee's (APMC) jurisdiction to within the APMC market yard / sub yard instead of a geographical area (the market area) at present.
- Single point levy of market fees i.e. on the first wholesale purchase from the farmer.

**7. The Crop logging' is a method of**

- A** planting multiple crops in a same location
- B** pesticides used in soil
- C** to know level of soil fertility
- D** organic farming

**E**

**Plant analysis for assessing the requirement of nutrients for crop production**

**Solution**

- Option E is the correct answer.
- Crop logging is a system of monitoring the nutritional status of plants by periodic and regular sampling and analysis of soil and plant parts.
- The primary aim is to be:-
- To be able to correct the nutritional problem while the plant is still standing and can benefit from the corrective measure.
- Crop logging is practiced on commercial banana plantations.

- Crop logging helps us to know the action of nutrients in the banana plants and the implications of nutritional problems on production and quality of Cavendish banana.

8. Which type of soil is found in the areas of heavy rainfall and high humidity, gives a rich humus and organic content to the soil and black in colour ?

A Arid Soils

B Laterite Soil

C Saline Soils

D Peaty Soils

E Forest Soils

### Solution

- Option D is the correct answer.
- Peaty Soils are found in the areas of heavy rainfall and high humidity, where there is a good growth of vegetation. Thus, large quantity of dead organic matter accumulates in these areas, and this gives a rich humus and organic content to the soil.
- Organic matter in these soils may go even up to 40-50 per cent.
- These soils are normally heavy and black in colour.
- At many places, they are alkaline also. It occurs widely in the northern part of Bihar, southern part of Uttaranchal and the coastal

areas of West Bengal, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.

9. Which of the following tillage is designed to reduce soil strength, cover plant materials and rearrange aggregates ?

**A** Primary tillage

**B** Strip Tillage

**C** Combined Tillage

**D** Secondary tillage

**E** Minimum Tillage

### Solution

- Option A is the correct answer.
- Tillage-----It is a mechanical manipulation of soil to provide favourable condition for crop production.
- Primary tillage:
  1. It constitutes the initial major soil working operation.
  2. It is normally designed to reduce soil strength, cover plant materials and rearrange aggregates.
  3. The operations performed to open up any cultivable land with a view to prepare a seed bed for growing crops is known as primary

tillage.

4. Animal drawn implements mostly include indigenous plough and mould-board plough.
5. Tractor drawn implements include mould-board plough, disc plough, subsoil plough, chisel plough and other similar implements
6. Implements for Primary Tillage:
  1. Plough - Ploughing is the primary tillage operations, which are performed to cut, break and invert the soil partially or completely. Ploughing essentially means opening the upper crust of the soil, breaking the clods and making the soil suitable for sowing seeds.
  2. Country or Indigenous plough: It penetrates into the soil and breaks it open. The functional components include share, body, shoe, handle and beam . It can be used for dry land, garden land and wetland ploughing operations.
    1. Share - It is the working part of the plough attached to the shoe with which it penetrates into the soil and breaks it open.
  3. Shoe - It supports and stabilizes the plough at the required depth.

10. The method of harvesting a crop which leaves the roots and lower part of plant uncut to give a subtle crops is known as .....

A Zero tillage farming

B Mixed farming

C Ratooning

D Intensive farming

E Mulching

### Solution

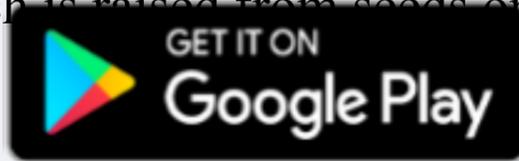
- Option C is the correct answer.
- Ratooning is the agricultural practice of harvesting a monocot crop by cutting most of the above-ground portion but leaving the roots and the growing shoot apices intact so as to allow the plants to recover and produce a fresh crop in the next season.
- This practice is widely used in the cultivation of crops such as rice, sugarcane, banana, and pineapple. Ratoon crops cannot be perennially renewed, and may be harvested only for a few seasons,

as a decline in yield tends to occur due to increased crowding, damage by pests and diseases, and decreasing soil fertility.

- Ratooning is an ancient method of propagation in sugarcane in which subterranean buds on the stubble (the part of cane left underground after harvesting) give rise to a new crop stand, which is usually referred to as the 'ratoon' or the 'stubble crop' as opposed to 'plant crop', which is raised from seeds or seedlings.



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