

Banking Daily Quiz Blog - October 17



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1. **Jute cultivation in India is concentrated in the delta area of which of the following river ?**

A Ganges

B Godavari

C Sunderban

D Brahmaputra

E Mahanadi

Solution

- Option A is the correct answer.
- Jute is one of the important natural fibers after cotton in terms of cultivation and usage.
- Cultivation is dependent on the climate, season, and soil. Almost 85% of the world's jute cultivation is concentrated in the Ganges Delta.
- This fertile geographic region is shared by both Bangladesh and India (mainly West Bengal).

- China also has a dominating place in jute cultivation. On a smaller scale, Thailand, Myanmar (Burma), Pakistan, Nepal, and Bhutan also cultivate jute.

2. Which of the following is the largest irrigation canal in India ?

A Agra Canal

B Upper Ganges Canal

C National Waterway 3 (India) (West Coast Canal)

D Indira Gandhi canal

E Buckingham Canal

Solution

- Option D is the correct answer.
- Indira Gandhi canal : This Canal is India's longest canal and the world's biggest irrigation project.
- The Indira Gandhi Canal (Originally: Rajasthan Canal) is the longest canal of India.
- It starts from the Harike Barrage at Harike, a few kilometers below the confluence of the Satluj and Beas rivers in the Indian state of Punjab and terminates in irrigation facilities in the Thar Desert in the north west of Rajasthan state.

- Previously known as the Rajasthan Canal, it was renamed the Indira Gandhi Canal on 2 November 1984 following the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- The canal consists of the Rajasthan feeder canal with the first 167 kilometres (104 mi) in Punjab and Haryana state and a further 37 kilometres (23 mi) in Rajasthan followed by the 445 kilometres (277 mi) of the Rajasthan main canal, which is entirely within Rajasthan.

3. **The Cultivation of crops in regions receiving rainfall more than 1,150 mm. is called as**

A Shifting cultivation

B Commercial mixed farming

C Rainfed Farming

D Dry 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.
- Rainfed farming is distinguished in most of the literature from irrigated agriculture, which applies water from other sources, such as freshwater from streams, rivers and lakes or groundwater.
- As farmers become more aware of and develop better water resource management strategies, especially in light of climate change adaptation strategies, most agriculture exists on a spectrum between rainfed and irrigated agriculture.[]

4. The eyes of the potato are useful for which of the following mentioned below ?

A Protection from predators

B Absorption

C **Vegetative Propagation**

D Respiration

E Nutrition

Solution

- Option C is the correct answer.
- Any potato variety can be propagated vegetatively by planting tubers, pieces of tubers, cut to include at least one or two eyes, or also by cuttings, a practice used in greenhouses for the production of healthy seed tubers.
- Some commercial potato varieties do not produce seeds at all (they bear imperfect flowers) and are propagated only from tuber pieces.
- Each tuber or potato has several buds.

- These are the small sprouts we call potato “eyes.” It's from these buds that new potato plants can grow.

5. Extensive area of grapes cultivation in France are especially called as what ?

A viticulture

B vineyard

C grape farms

D wine cellar

E grape fields

Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- A vineyard is a plantation of grape-bearing vines, grown mainly for winemaking, but also raisins, table grapes and non-alcoholic grape juice.
- A vineyard is often characterised by its terroir, a French term loosely translating as "a sense of place" that refers to the specific geographical and geological characteristics of grapevine plantations, which may be imparted in the wine.

6. What is slash and burn cultivation ?

A Wheat Cultivation

B Commercial Farming

C Intensive Subsistence Farming

D Primitive Subsistence Farming

E Jhum Cultivation (Jhumming)

Solution

- Option E is the correct answer.
- Slash and burn farming is a form of shifting agriculture where the natural vegetation is cut down and burned as a method of clearing the land for cultivation, and then, when the plot becomes infertile, the farmer moves to a new fresh plot and does the same again. This process is repeated over and over.
- The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Milpa' in Mexico and Central America, 'Conuco' in Venezuela, 'Roca' in Brazil, 'Masole' in Central Africa, 'Ladang' in Indonesia, 'Ray' in Vietnam.

- The soil loses its fertility because the richness of the rainforest is in the trees. As leaves fall or trees die everything is broken down by the soil's organisms, nutrients are returned to the soil and the tree roots take them up again. Thus continuous recycling keeps everything fertile and growing. When this no longer happens in a cleared plot it soon becomes infertile. Torrential tropical rains quickly wash nutrients out of the soil when it is left bare after harvest

7. Which of the following are the first Agriculture University in india ?

A Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (LUVAS)

B G. B. Pant University of Agriculture

C Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth (MPKV)

D ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute New Delhi

E

MaharanaPratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur (MPUAT)

Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- G. B. Pant University of Agriculture, also known as Pantnagar University, is the first agricultural university of India. It was inaugurated by Jawahar Lal Nehru on 17 November 1960 as the "Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University" (UPAU).
- The G.B. Pant University is a symbol of successful partnership between India and the United States.
- The establishment of this university brought about a revolution in agricultural education, research and extension. It paved the way for setting up of 31 other agricultural universities in the country.

- The credit for starting the functioning of the University without losing any time goes to the warm and resourceful personality of the first Vice-Chancellor, late Dr. Kenneth Anthony Parker Stevenson (1-12-58 to 2-1-64), who could keep people fruitfully engaged on the university farm, the labs and the classrooms despite the lurking fear of wild animals roaming the area.

8. **When Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) was established as a registered society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in pursuance of the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture ?**

A 16 June 1928

B 16 July 1929

C 16 August 1931

D 16 September 1943

E 16 November 1936

Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is an autonomous organisation under the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare , Government of India. Formerly known as Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, it was established on 16 July 1929 as a registered society under the Societies Registration

Act, 1860 in pursuance of the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The ICAR has its headquarters at New Delhi.

- The Council is the apex body for co-ordinating, guiding and managing research and education in agriculture including horticulture, fisheries and animal sciences in the entire country.
- With 101 ICAR institutes and 71 agricultural universities spread across the country this is one of the largest national agricultural systems in the world.
- The ICAR has played a pioneering role in ushering Green Revolution and subsequent developments in agriculture in India through its research and technology development that has enabled the country to increase the production of foodgrains by 5.6 times, horticultural crops by 10.5 times, fish by 16.8 times, milk by 10.4 times and eggs by 52.9 times since 1950-51 to 2017-18, thus making a visible impact on the national food and nutritional security.
- It has played a major role in promoting excellence in higher education in agriculture.
- It is engaged in cutting edge areas of science and technology development and its scientists are internationally acknowledged in their fields.

9. Which is the maximum temperature which the crop(rice) can tolerate?

A 25° C

B 27° C

C 34° C

D 42° C

E 36° C

Solution

*Option D is the correct answer.

- Rice crop needs a hot and humid climate.
- It is best suited to regions which have high humidity, prolonged sunshine and an assured supply of water.
- The average temperature required throughout the life period of the crop ranges from 21 to 37° C.
- Maximum temp which the crop can tolerate 40°C to 42° C.
- Rice is a nutritional staple food which provides instant energy as its most important component is carbohydrate (starch). On the other

hand, rice is poor in nitrogenous substances with average composition of these substances being only 8 per cent and fat content or lipids only negligible, i.e., 1 per cent and due to this reason it is considered as a complete food for eating.

10. Who is regarded as the father of plant physiology ?

A Stephen Hales

B J. C. Bose

C Julius Sachs

D Satish Chandra Maheshwari

E Nehemiah Grew

Solution

- Option E is the correct answer.
- Nehemiah Grew (26 September 1641 – 25 March 1712) was an English plant anatomist and physiologist, the "Father of Plant Anatomy".
- Grew graduated from Pembroke College, Cambridge in 1661, and ten years later took the degree of M.D. at Leiden University.
- He began work on the anatomy of plants in 1664, and in 1670 his essay, *The Anatomy of Vegetables begun*, was communicated to the Royal Society. The following year he was elected a Fellow.

- In 1672, when the essay was published, he settled in London, and soon acquired an extensive practice as a physician.



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