

# Banking Daily Quiz Blog - October 27



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1. Retting is associated with which of the following crop ?

A Wheat

**B Jute**

C Millets

D Rice

E Maize

### Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- Retting: The stem of jute is dried and stripped of unwanted leaves and is put in water and allowed to rot. This is known as retting. It is associated with jute.
- Retting is the process of extracting fibers from the long lasting life stem or bast of the bast fiber plants.
- If the fiber can easily be removed from the Jute hurd or core, then the crop is ready for harvesting.
- After harvesting, the jute stalks are tied into bundles and submerged in soft running water.



2. **Round Revolution is associated with which of the following ?**

**A** Petroleum Production

**B** Oil Seed Production

**C** Potato

**D** Dairy, Milk Production

**E** Egg Production

### **Solution**

- Option C is the correct answer.
- Round revolution is the revolution adopted by the Government of India for the increase in production of Potato.
- This revolution is aimed to make the production doubled or tripled instead of single annual increase.

3. **Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme, the target for water supply per capita per day has been set up at .....**

**A** 30 litre per capita per day (lpcd)

**B** 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd)

**C** 50 litre per capita per day (lpcd)

**D** 60 litre per capita per day (lpcd)

**E** 70 litre per capita per day (lpcd)

### **Solution**

- Option B is the correct answer.
- Under erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), now subsumed under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), the coverage was monitored in terms of habitations having provision of minimum 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) of potable drinking water with sources at a reasonable distance.

4. **The initial scheme Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in 1999. It was renamed as National Rural Livelihood Mission in which year ?**

**A** 2010

**B** 2015

**C** 2011

**D** 2014

**E** 2013

### **Solution**

- Option C is the correct answer.
- The initial scheme Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in 1999.
- It was renamed as National Rural Livelihood Mission in 2011. Finally they were merged into DDU-AY.
- The SGSY was somewhat intended to provide self-employment to millions of villagers.
- The objective of SGSY is to ensure that the assisted poor families have a monthly income of at least Rs. 2000 so that to bring those

families above the poverty line in three years. The assisted families may be individuals (swarozgari) or groups (self-help groups). Emphasis will be on the group approach.

5. The Bharatnet Project is related to which of the following mentioned ?

A Project connecting road to highways

**B Broadband connectivity to gram panchayats**

C A project connecting rural area with urban area

D Free wifi to students in rural area

E High speed internet to farmers

### Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- BharatNet is Union Government's ambitious rural internet connectivity programme to connect 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country.
- It is being implemented by Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL).
- It was earlier known as the National Optical Fibre Network and launched in October 2011.
- The project is being implemented in two phases and the first phase of the project was completed in December 2017 after connecting



completing 1,00,000 GPs.

- The second phase of the project aims to connect the remaining 1,50,000 GPs, using an optimal mix of media, by 31 March 2019.
- The project is being executed by BSNL, Railtel and Power Grid.

6. Which of the following is a salt tolerant rice variety grown in water-logged coastal regions of Kerala ?

A Golden Njavara

**B Pokkali**

C Navara

D Ponni

E Samba

### Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- Pokkali is a unique saline tolerant rice variety that is cultivated in an organic way in the water-logged coastal regions of Alappuzha, Thrissur and Ernakulam districts.
- The organically-grown Pokkali is famed for its peculiar taste and its high protein content.
- The brand Pokkali has received a GI tag from the Geographical Indications Registry Office, Chennai.

7. Which state alone consumes highest percent of total fertilizers in India ?

A Rajasthan

B Gujarat

C Kerala

**D Punjab**

E Tamil Nadu

### Solution

- Option D is the correct answer.
- Punjab state alone consumes about 9 per cent of the total fertilizers in India and the use is the highest on per unit area basis at 190.1 kg/ha of gross cropped area against 88.2 kg/ha in all India.
- In India, there are large disparities in the state-wise consumption of fertilizers and Punjab state is the ranked one with respect to its per hectare use.
- Fertilizer consumption per hectare also varies across farm size categories, with skewed tendency towards small farmers, irrigated

areas and rabi season (winter season) indicating possibility of increasing agricultural production through fertilizers along with other complementary inputs.

- Therefore, the present study was conducted to examine the trend, pattern and determinants in the use of different fertilizer nutrients in the Punjab state.
- The economic efficiency of fertilizers use on farms in different regions of the Punjab state was also estimated to examine their impact on profitability and economic scope of their increased application.
- The information on fertilizer use and other variables was gathered for major crops i.e. wheat and rice, which use more than 80 per cent of total fertilizers.

8. Which of the following element is essential in photosynthesis process ?

A Sulphur

B Phosphorus

C Magnesium

D Calcium

E Nitrogen

### Solution

- Option C is the correct answer.
- Magnesium plays an important role in the process of photosynthesis because it forms the central atom of chlorophyll.
- Iron is required for the synthesis of chlorophyll and several electron transport proteins.
- Photosynthesis is the process by which plants use sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide to create oxygen and energy in the form of sugar.
- During photosynthesis, plants take in carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and water (H<sub>2</sub>O) from the air and soil. Within the plant cell, the water is oxidized, meaning it loses electrons, while the carbon dioxide is

reduced, meaning it gains electrons. This transforms the water into oxygen and the carbon dioxide into glucose. The plant then releases the oxygen back into the air, and stores energy within the glucose molecules.

9. Which of the following is the correct sequence in the decreasing order of production (in million tonnes) of the given food grains in India?

A wheat-rice-coarse cereals

B rice-wheat-pulse-coarse cereals

C wheat-rice-coarse cereals-pulse

**D rice-wheat-coarse cereals-pulse**

E coarse cereals-wheat-rice-pulse

### Solution

- Option D is the correct answer.
- rice-wheat-coarse cereals-pulse is the correct sequence in the decreasing order of production (in million tonnes) of the given food grains in India.

10. What was the theme of the 13th edition of The Agricultural Science Congress held on the GKVK campus of the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bengaluru ?

A 'Connecting People with Nature'.

**B 'Climate-smart Agriculture'.**

C "beating plastic pollution"

D "Time for Nature"

E "Air pollution"

### Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- The 13th edition of The Agricultural Science Congress held on the GKVK campus of the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bengaluru.
- The theme of the Congress is 'Climate-smart Agriculture'. Agriculture scientists from India and abroad will discuss strategies for climate-smart agriculture at the four-day event. In addition to entrepreneurs in agri-business, policy analysts, policy makers, financial institutions, students and above all farmers is participating



in the Congress. This event aims to bring all like-minded people on a single platform to discuss agricultural issues in general and the effect of climate change in particular.

- The Science Congress is being held in association with the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences and Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.



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