

# Banking Daily Quiz Blog - November 4



[\\_ \(https://www.entri.me\)](https://www.entri.me)



[\\_ \(https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=me.entri.entri.me\)](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=me.entri.entri.me)

1. Coating urea with which of the following has been found to increase the yield of crops ?

A Maize

B Eucalyptus oil

C Ash

**D Neem Oil**

E Lime

### Solution

- Option D is the correct answer.
- Coating urea with neem oil has been found to increase the yield of crops. Neem Coated Urea (NCU) is a fertilizer and an agriculture scheme initiated by the Government of India to boost the growth of wheat and paddy, and curb the black marketing and hoarding of urea.
- Agronomical trial on Paddy and Wheat crops with Neem coated Urea as source of Nitrogen has produced significantly higher yield at research and farm level. Looking into the potential of Neem

Coated Urea and its acceptance by the farmers, Ministry of Agriculture in July 2004, included the Neem Coated Urea in FCO.

- The use of Neem Coated Urea has been found to improve the uptake of N, P and K significantly.

2. Which one among the agricultural crops/groups of crops may be grown in abundant in lowlands and river deltas of fertile alluvial soils where there is high summer temperature and rainfall varies from 180 cm to 250 cm ?

A Wheat and sugarcane

B Cotton

C Maize and coarse crops

**D Rice, Jute and Tea**

E None of those given as Options

### Solution

- Option D is the correct answer.
- Rice, Jute and Tea among the agricultural crops/groups of crops may be grown in abundant in lowlands and river deltas of fertile alluvial soils where there is high summer temperature and rainfall varies from 180 cm to 250 cm.
- Rice---It is the staple food of most of the Indians. Rice plants grow well in the wet and soft soil. Rice is mainly produced in Bengal,

Assam, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and the coastal plains.

- Tea is a plantation crop. It is produced in the tea gardens of Assam and Darjeeling in Bengal and the Nilgiri Hills in Tamil Nadu.

3. The growing of grass or legumes in rotation with grain or tilled crops as a soil conservation measure is termed as which of the following mentioned below ?

A crop rotation

**B ley farming**

C shifting cultivation

D dairy farming

E mixed farming

### Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- Ley Farming- the growing of grass or legumes in rotation with grain or tilled crops as a soil conservation measure.
- This is a crop rotation system in which a grass-legume mixture is grown in rotation with agricultural crops. The system is sometimes called “ alternate husbandry “ or mixed farming.
- The grass-legume mixture is called the ley. The grass improve the soil structure and prevents erosion while legume enriches soil nitrogen. Ley farming is economical for rainfed farmers as they

need not invest much in nitrogen fertilizer input plant for food grain crops but can depend on the nitrogen built up by pasture legumes.

- In rainfed farming, it has been observed that stylosanthes hamata raised for a period of 2-3 years in a 4 yearly period would help in building soil nitrogen to the extent of 35 kg per hectare.
- With this a farmer need not use any nitrogen for the subsequent sorghum crop.

4. **Nakul Swasthya Patra'** is a scheme by the government for which among the following purposes ?

**A** Wellness of animal owners

**B** Wellness of animals

**C** Taking care of lactating mother in the rural areas

**D** Taking care of newborn babies in the rural areas

**E** None of the above

### **Solution**

- Option B is the correct answer.
- Nakul Swasthya Patra' is a scheme by the government for Wellness of animals.
- An animal wellness programme encompassing provision of Animal Health Cards – “Nakul Swasthya Patra”. It also issues UID identification of animals in milk and establish a National Database for controlling the spread of animal disease and keep tracking of trade in livestock.

5. The maximum loan repayment period for broiler farming is how many years ?

A 15 years

B 12 years

C 8 years

D 6 years

E 3 years

### Solution

- Option D is the correct answer.
- Repayment of investment loan shall start after adequate gestation period (upto 12 months in the case of layers and upto 3 months in the case of broilers) in suitable monthly/quarterly/halfyearly instalments over a period of 6-7 years in the case of small farmers depending upon their repaying capacity.
- Poultry is one of the fastest growing segments of the agricultural sector in India today. Broilers are the most preferred ones under poultry meat category. Poultry gives good returns for the amount

invested. To boost up this sector, Federal Bank provides loan for Broiler Poultry farming.

- Key features
- Provides finance to meet working capital requirement for procurement of day old chicks, purchase of feed, medicine, labour cost, power cost, veterinary expenses etc. till adequate income generation.
- Loan is also available as Agricultural Medium Term Loan which is suitable for land development, fencing, construction of farm sheds, store house for feed, labour/supervisor/manager quarters, purchase of equipments, transport vehicles etc.
- Minimal paperwork
- Hassle free processing
- No hidden charges or heavy penalties
- Longer repayment period

6. **Rotation of crops means .....**

**A**

the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour.

**B**

**practice of planting different crops sequentially on the same plot of land to improve soil health, optimize nutrients in the soil, and combat pest and weed pressure.**

**C**

include agriculture (crop production), plantation, animal husbandry (milk, meat, egg etc), forestry & logging and fishing

**D**

use of various technologies in agriculture

**E**

Commercial rearing of silk worms. It may supplement the income of the farmer.

**Solution**

- Option B is the correct answer.
- Crop rotation is the practice of planting different crops sequentially on the same plot of land to improve soil health, optimize nutrients in the soil, and combat pest and weed pressure.
- For example, say a farmer has planted a field of corn. When the corn harvest is finished, he might plant beans, since corn consumes a lot of nitrogen and beans return nitrogen to the soil.

- A simple rotation might involve two or three crops, and complex rotations might incorporate a dozen or more.

7. Which of the following is associated with solar energy production ?

A Blue Revolution

**B Saffron Revolution**

C Red Revolution

D Green Revolution

E Other than the given options

### Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- India PM Modi targets “saffron” revolution for solar energy.
- Prime Minister Narendra Modi's "bold plan" for a "saffron revolution" aimed at making India a solar energy hub and offered its cooperation in the renewable energy sector.
- "Saffron colour represents energy -- and India need a saffron revolution that focuses on renewable energy sources such as solar energy to meet India's growing energy demand.

8. Which soil covers most of the part of the Deccan Plateau ?

A Alluvial Soils

**B Black Soil**

C Laterite Soil

D Arid Soils

### Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- Black soil covers most of the Deccan Plateau which includes parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and some parts of Tamil Nadu. In the upper reaches of the Godavari and the Krishna, and the north western part of the Deccan Plateau, the black soil is very deep.
- These soils are also known as the 'Regur Soil' or the 'Black Cotton Soil'.
- The black soils are generally clayey, deep and impermeable.
- Chemically, the black soils are rich in lime, iron, magnesia and alumina. They also contain potash. But they lack in phosphorous, nitrogen and organic matter. The colour of the soil ranges from deep black to grey.

9. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) main rice research center National Rice Research Institute (NRRI) located at which location in India ?

A Surat

**B Cuttack**

C Bhopal

D Hyderabad

E Jaipur

### Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- India began its partnership with IRRI through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in 1967 when Indian scientists from ICAR's two main rice research centers — the Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI) in Cuttack, now known as National Rice Research Institute (NRRI) and the Directorate of Rice Research (DRR) in Hyderabad, now known as Indian Institute of Rice Research (IIRR).

10. Which of the following is the objectives of primary tillage ?

**A**

to attain a reasonable depth (10-15 cm) of soft soil with varying clod sizes;

**B**

kill weeds by burying or cutting and exposing the roots

**C**

soil aeration and water accumulation; depending on the soil type and the plough the soil will normally be inverted aerating the deep layers and trapping water during a rainfall event

**D**

chop and incorporate crop residues.

**E**

All of the Above

### Solution

- Option E is the correct answer.
- Primary tillage is the first soil tillage after the last harvest. It is normally conducted when the soil is wet enough to allow plowing and strong enough to give reasonable levels of traction. This can be immediately after the crop harvest or at the beginning of the next wet season. When there is sufficient power available some soil types are ploughed dry.
- The objectives of primary tillage are:

- to attain a reasonable depth (10-15 cm) of soft soil with varying clod sizes;
- kill weeds by burying or cutting and exposing the roots
- soil aeration and water accumulation; depending on the soil type and the plough the soil will normally be inverted aerating the deep layers and trapping water during a rainfall event
- chop and incorporate crop residues.



(<https://www.entri.me>)



(<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=me.entri.entri.me>)