

Bank Daily Quiz Blog - December 6



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1. **What is the maximum premium for horticultural crops under PMFBY?**

A 5%

B 3%

C 7%

D 10%

E 11%

Solution

- Option A is the correct answer.
- The Maximum Premium payable by the farmers will be 2% for all Kharif Food & Oilseeds crops, 1.5% for Rabi Food & Oilseeds crops and 5% for Annual Commercial/Horticultural Crops.
- PMFBY will provide a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of the crop thus helping in stabilising the income of the farmers and encourage them for adoption of innovative practices.
- The Scheme can cover all Food & Oilseeds crops and Annual Commercial/Horticultural Crops for which past yield data is

available and for which requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) will be conducted being a part of the General Crop Estimation Survey (GCES).

- The scheme is compulsory for loanee farmer obtaining Crop Loan /KCC account for notified crops. However, voluntary for Other/non loanee farmers who have insurable interest in the insured crop(s).

2. In which year was e-NAM launched?

A 2012

B 2013

C 2014

D 2016

E 2015

Solution

- Option D is the correct answer.
- National Agriculture Market (eNAM), a pan-India electronic trading portal was launched on 14th April 2016, by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, with the aim of networking the existing Mandis on a common online market platform as “One Nation One Market” for agricultural commodities in India.
- This digital initiative of Government of India provides a single window service for all APMC (Agricultural Produce Market Committee) related information and services, including commodity

arrivals, quality assaying, competitive bid offers and electronic payment settlement directly into farmers' accounts.

- This online digital market aims at reducing transaction costs, bridging information asymmetries, and helping expansion of market access for farmers and other stakeholders.
- The e-NAM is being implemented by the Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC), being the lead agency for the project under the aegis of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India, with the support of all the e-NAM States/UTs, State Marketing Boards, Mandi secretaries, Supervisors, Quality Assayers, Weighment Operators, Service Providers, Farmers, FPOs, Traders and eNAM team.

3. In which year was SGSY (Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana) renamed as NRLM?

A 2020

B 2011

C 2013

D 2016

E 2019

Solution

- Option C is the correct answer.
- The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India launched the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) by restructuring Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) with effect from 1st April 2013.
- NRLM was renamed as DAY-NRLM (Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission) w.e.f. March 29, 2016 and is the flagship program of Govt. of India for promoting poverty reduction through building strong institutions of the poor,

particularly women, and enabling these institutions to access a range of financial services and livelihoods services.

- NABARD is implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme for Women SHGs under DAY-NRLM for RRBs and Cooperative Banks in Category-I (250) districts.

4. In which year Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) was launched?

A 2011

B 2014

C 2018

D 2016

E 2015

Solution

- Option D is the correct answer.
- The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC & FW) has been implementing the Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) since 2016-17 as part of the recommendation of the National Agroforestry Policy 2014.
- India was the first country to have such a comprehensive policy which was launched at the World Agroforestry Congress held in Delhi in February 2014.
- At present, the scheme is being implemented in 20 States and 2 UTs.

- SMAF aims to encourage farmers to plant multi-purpose trees together with the agriculture crops for climate resilience and an additional source of income to the farmers, as well as enhanced feedstock to inter alia wood-based and herbal industry. Hence there is a concerted effort to include medicinal, fruits, fodder, tree-borne oilseeds, lac host etc. in addition to the longer rotation timber species. The initiative of formalizing the collaboration in the sericulture sector is especially targeted for augmentation of sericulture host plants e.g. Mulberry, Asan, Arjuna, Som, Soalu, Kesseru, BadaKesseru, Phanat, etc. to be cultivated both as block plantations and border or peripheral plantations on farmlands. Planting sericulture based tree species on the farm bunds and rearing silkworms has the potential of creating additional income opportunities for farmers besides their regular source of income from agriculture activities.

5. Under DAY-NRLM, the maximum lending rate for women SHG's (taking into account the interest subvention) is?

A 6%

B 9%

C 7%

D 12%

E 10%

Solution

- Option C is the correct answer.
- All women SHGs from rural areas under DAY- NRLM would be eligible for interest subvention on credit upto ₹3 lakh at the rate of 7% per annum on prompt repayment.
- Under DAY - NRLM programme, Revolving Funds (RF) @ Rs.10,000-15,000 per SHG and Community Investment Support Fund (CISF) @ maximum of Rs.2,50,000 per SHG is provided to Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their Federations to take up self-employment for income generation. SHGs are also linked to banks

for availing loans for taking up various livelihood activities. In addition, capacity building and technological support is also provided to the target households for taking up income generating activities both in farm and non-farm sectors.

- Under the Self-Employment Programme (SEP), interest subvention over and above 7 percent rate of interest is available to all SHGs accessing bank loans. An additional 3 percent interest subvention is also available to all women SHGs who repay their loan in time.

6. At least what percentage of population should belong to minority community in a district to be called Minority Community District?

A 31%

B 25%

C 19%

D 22%

E 20%

Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- ‘Substantial minority population’ in the context of the Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme has been used for identification of districts which are relatively backward in which at least 25% of the total population belongs to minority communities has been used for identification of MCD, MCBs and MCTs. where a minority community is in majority in the six States/UTs, 15% of minority population other than that of the minority community in majority in that State/UTs, has been used.

- Minority Concentration Districts (MCD), Minority Concentration Blocks and Minority Concentration Towns, have been identified on the basis of both population data and backwardness parameters of Census 2001 of these areas.

7. Indian economy to grow at _ percentage in 2017-18, according to the Economic Survey 2019?

A 6.8 per cent

B 6 per cent

C 5.7 per cent

D 5.2 per cent

E 8.7 per cent

Solution

- Option A is the correct answer.
- India continues to remain the fastest growing major economy in the world in 2018-19, despite a slight moderation in its GDP growth from 7.2 per cent in 2017-18 to 6.8 per cent in 2018-19.
- India's growth of real GDP has been high with average growth of 7.5 per cent in the last 5 years (2014-15 onwards).
- The Indian economy grew at 6.8 per cent in 2018-19. The moderation in growth momentum is mainly on account of lower growth in 'Agriculture & allied', 'Trade, hotel, transport, storage,

communication and services related to broadcasting' and 'Public administration & defence' sectors.

8. What is the premium for Rabi crops under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) scheme?

A 5%

B 2.5%

C 1.5%

D 3%

E 2%

Solution

- Option C is the correct answer.
- On 13th January 2016, the Government of India took a historic step towards strengthening risk coverage of crops for farmers of India and approved the flagship crop insurance scheme - the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). The scheme was conceived as a milestone initiative to provide a comprehensive risk solution at the lowest uniform premium across the country for farmers. The Government of India is committed towards protecting the interests of the farmers.

- There will be a uniform premium of only 2% to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops and 1.5% for all Rabi crops. In case of annual commercial and horticultural crops, the premium to be paid by farmers will be only 5%. The premium rates to be paid by farmers are very low and balance premium will be paid by the Government to provide full insured amount to the farmers against crop loss on account of natural calamities.

- Objectives

1. To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests & diseases.
2. To stabilise the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming.
3. To encourage farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices.
4. To ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector.

9. For major irrigation projects, the cultural command area is?

A more that 15,000 hectares

B more that 10,000 hectares

C more that 12,000 hectares

D more that 1,000 hectares

E more that 17,000 hectares

Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- Major Irrigation Projects: The area envisaged to be covered under irrigation is of the order over 10000 hectare ($CCA > 10,000$ ha).
- This type of project consist huge storage reservoirs, flow diversion structures and a large network of canals.
- A scheme having CCA (Cultivable Command Area) more than 10,000 hectares is major irrigation scheme.

10. When was the soil health card scheme launched?

A 2018

B 2016

C 2015

D 2017

E 2014

Solution

- Option C is the correct answer.
- Soil Health Card Scheme was launched by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on 19.02.2015 at Suratgarh, Rajasthan.
- The scheme has been introduced to assist State Governments to issue soil health cards to all farmers in the country.
- Soil health card provides information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility.
- The International year of soils was celebrated in 2015 the same year India's unique programme of soil health card was launched on

February 19 to assess the nutrient status of every farm holding in the country.

- The objectives of the Soil Health Card scheme are to issue soil health cards to farmers every 2 years so as to provide a basis to address nutritional deficiencies in fertilization practises.
- Soil testing is developed to promote soil test based on nutrient management .
- Soil testing reduces cultivation cost by application of right quantity of fertilizer.
- It ensures additional income to farmers by increase in yields and it also promotes sustainable farming.



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