

Banking Daily Quiz

Blog - December 13



(<https://www.entrime>)



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

1. In which year were the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation set up?

A 1995

B 1999

C 1997

D 1994

E 2004

Solution

- Option D is the correct answer.
- The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) was incorporated on 30th September 1994, as a company not for profit, under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 (now Section-8 of Companies Act,2013).
- The prime mandate of NMDFC is to provide concessional finance to the Minorities for self employment/ income generation activities. As per the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, the notified Minorities are Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists & Parsis.

Subsequently, Jain community was also added into the list of notified Minority Communities in January 2014. Under NMDFC programme, preference is given to Artisans & Women.

2. As per the Economic Survey 2018, mechanical and electrical sources of power have increased to about ___ in 2014-15?

A 43%

B 55%

C 62%

D 90%

E 78%

Solution

- Option D is the correct answer.
- Over the year, the shift has been towards the use of mechanical and electrical sources of power.
- In 1960-61, about 93% farm power was coming from animate sources, which has reduced to about 10% in 2014-15.
- On the other hand, mechanical and electrical sources of power have increased from 7% to about 90% during the same period,” the Survey said.

3. How many districts in India have been classified as Minority Concentration Districts?

A 51

B 43

C 90

D 64

E 78

Solution

- Option C is the correct answer.
- The 'minority concentration' of these 90 districts varies widely. In the case of 62 districts, the minority refers to Muslims, in 14 MCDs(Minority Concentration Districts) it is Christians, in 13 it is Buddhists and in one case it is Sikhs.
- During the 12th Five year Plan period, 90 minority concentration districts have already been identified by government which are relatively backward and falling behind the national average in terms of socio-economic and basic amenities indicators.

- These districts have a substantial minority population and are backward, with unacceptably low levels of socio-economic or basic amenities indicators, requiring attention and specific programme intervention.

4. What is the depth of standing water in puddling operation?

A 15-20 cm

B 10-15 cm

C 9-12 cm

D 5-7 cm

E 5-10 cm

Solution

- Option E is the correct answer.
- Puddling is churning the soil with water.
- It is done in paddy fields with standing water of 5-10 cm depth after initial ploughing with country plough. It breaks up the clods and churns the soil.
- Purpose of puddling:-
 1. To reduce leaching of water or decrease percolation of water,
 2. To kill the weeds by decomposition.
 3. To facilitate transplantation of paddy seedlings by making the soil softer.

4. To decrease water and nutrient losses by reduced hydraulic conductivity.

5. Which of the following crop has the maximum water requirement?

A Maize

B Sugarcane

C Rice

D Barley

E Wheat

Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- Sugarcane crops needs maximum water per hectare. The crop water need or crop evapotranspiration consists of transpiration by the plant and evaporation from the soil and plant surface.
- India is the second largest producer of this popular cash crop. It has one of the longest growing periods and its growth can come to an untimely halt if there is a shortage of water.
- Generally crops require 300-500mm of rainfall/water for their growth; however, sugar cane requires 1,500-2,500mm of rainfall/water to complete the growth cycle.

- Therefore, the crop requires 1500-3000 liters of water to produce a kilo of sugarcane! In India, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Uttarakhand, and Punjab are the major producers of this crop.

6. Which element is a basic component of proteins, chlorophyll and also aids plant growth and feeds micro-organisms?

A Sulfur

B Potassium

C Calcium

D Nitrogen

E Phosphorus

Solution

- Option D is the correct answer.
- Nitrogen is especially vital to the production of chlorophyll, the green pigment in plant leaves that converts energy from light into the carbohydrates plants feed on.
- Nitrogen is especially vital to the production of chlorophyll, the green pigment in plant leaves that converts energy from light into the carbohydrates plants feed on.
- Plants need nitrogen most early in their lives, when they are most actively growing stems, branches and leaves.

- Waste from fish processing, sometimes called “acidulated fish tankage,” and fermented corn extracts (which are high in Lysine, a potent amino acid) are healthy, sources of nitrogen.

7. Which vegetable has the sensitive stage from bulb formation to maturity?

A Carrot

B Sweet potato

C Onion

D Potato

E Tomato

Solution

- Option C is the correct answer.
- Onion has the sensitive stage from bulb formation to maturity.
- Onion plant performs well(quantity and quality) when temperatures are cool during the early stages and warm temperatures towards the end of the growth period.
- Cool season crop that will grow well over a wide range of temperatures optimal temperatures are 13-29oC.
- Onions can grow in practically all types of soil but prefer sandy loam, alluvial clay soils, friable, fertile, well supplied with humus

and well drained, Ph 5.8-6.8.

8. Which of the following is the milch cattle?

A Nagpuri

B Red Sindhi

C Jaffrabadi

D Nili Ravi

E Murrah

Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- There are different breeds of milch animals. -The Indian breeds include Gir, Sahiwal, Ongole, Rathi, Red Sindhi etc.
- Among them Sahiwal is the best breed which is mostly found in Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh.
- The yield of milk is around 1500-2500 kg milk per lactation.
- Red Sindhi

1. This breed is otherwise called as Red Karachi and Sindhi and Mahi.
2. Originated in Karachi and Hyderabad (Pakistan) regions of undivided India and also reared in certain organized farms in our

country.

3. Colour is red with shades varying from dark red to light, strips of white.
4. Milk yield ranges from 1250 to 1800 kgs per lactation.
5. Bullocks despite lethargic and slow can be used for road and field work.

9. What is the field capacity of double action disc harrow?

A 0.5 ha/ 1 ha

B 0.3 ha/ 1.3 ha

C 0.8 ha/ 4 ha

D **0.8 ha/ 1 ha**

E 0.5 ha/ 2 ha

Solution

- Option D is the correct answer.
- The field capacity of double action disc harrow-0.8 ha/ 1 ha.
- Double action disc harrow
- It is a disc harrow consisting of two or more gangs, in which a set of one or two gangs follow behind the set of the other one or two, arranged in such a way that the front and back gangs throw the soil in opposite directions and it generally covers the width ranging from 5 to 15 ft.
- Thus the entire field is worked twice in each trip.

- It may be of two types: a) Tandem- It is a disc harrow comprising of four gangs in which each gang can be angled in opposite direction and b) Off-set- It is a disc harrow with two gangs in tandem, capable of being off-set to either side of the centre line of pull. Two gangs are fitted one behind the other. The width covered by these types of harrows ranges from 4 to 30 ft. The soil is thrown in both directions because discs of both gangs face in opposite directions. It is very useful for orchards and gardens. It travels left or right of the tractor.

10. In which form of tillage is the soil left undisturbed from harvest to planting except for nutrient injection?

A No-till

B Ridge-till

C Mulch-till

D Conventional-till

E Reduced-till

Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- Tillage systems are sequences of operations that manipulate the soil in order to produce a crop. Operations include tilling, planting, fertilization, pesticide application, harvesting, and residue chopping or shredding.
- Ridge-till — in ridge-till, the soil is also left undisturbed from harvest to planting except for nutrient injection. Planting is completed in a seedbed prepared on ridges with sweeps, disk openers, coulters, or row cleaners. Residue is left on the surface

between ridges. Weed control is accomplished with herbicides and/or cultivation. Ridges are rebuilt during cultivation.



ENTRI

(<https://www.entrime.com>)



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