

Banking Daily Quiz Blog - January 12



<https://www.entri.me>



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

1. **What is the comparison year for doubling farmer's income by 2022?**

A 2015-16

B 2016-17

C 2014-15

D 2013-14

E 2011-12

Solution

- Option A is the correct answer.
- It is also evident that the PM referred doubling farmers' income by year 2022, which is seven years away from the base year 2015-16. And, if anything is to be doubled by the year 2022-23, it will require an annual growth rate of 10.4 per cent.
- Agriculture sustains livelihood for more than half of India's total population. Doubling farmers' income in such a short period is an overwhelming task for decision makers, scientists and policy makers because of its continued role in employment, income and most importantly in national food security.

- Doubling farmers' income is possible through increasing total output and better price realization in the market, reduction in production costs, diversification of product, efficient post-harvest management, value addition, etc.

2. Under PMKVY (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana) what is the target year to skilling of 10 million youth?

A 2016

B 2020

C 2019

D 2018

E 2017

Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) was launched in 2015 to encourage and promote skill development in the country by providing free short duration skill training and incentivizing this by providing monetary rewards to youth for skill certification. The overall idea is to boost both industry and employability of youths. During its pilot phase in 2015-16, 19.85 lakh candidates were trained.

- After the successful implementation of pilot PMKVY (2015-16), PMKVY 2016-20 was launched by scaling up both in terms of Sector and Geography and by greater alignment with other missions of Government of India like Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat, etc. The Scheme is aligned to Common Cost Norms and has a total budgetary outlay of Rs 12000 Crores.
- Objectives of PMKVY 2016-20
 1. Enable and mobilize a large number of youths to take up industry designed quality skill training, become employable and earn their livelihood.
 2. Increase productivity of the existing workforce, and align skill training with the actual needs of the country.
 3. Encourage standardisation of the Certification process and put in place the foundation for creating a registry of skills.
 4. Benefit 10 million youth over the period of four years (2016- 2020).

3. Pruning of grapes is done in which month in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh?

A Feb- March

B September-October

C March-April

D June-July

E November-December

Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- Peak production during March-April months leading to glut in the market and poor quality of grapes resulting in tremendous post-harvest losses are other problems which limit profits.
- Growers need to be educated on means of extending harvest over a longer period to get better price for their produce and to minimize market risk.
- In Andhra Pradesh grape vines are pruned twice in a year once in summer after the harvest of crop i.e. February-April and again in

winter i.e. September to October. In summer pruning canes are pruned to 1 to 2 buds for vegetative growth.

- In Maharashtra north Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh the vines are forced to undergo rest for about a month immediately after harvest. This helps in storing the food material in the mature parts of the vine. The canes are cut back in April by keeping 1-2 buds which develops into canes in 4-5 months.
- In Maharashtra north Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh the vines are forced to undergo rest for about a month immediately after harvest. This helps in storing the food material in the mature parts of the vine. The canes are cut back in April by keeping 1-2 buds which develops into canes in 4-5 months.
- The dried canes are also removed. Here it is called 'back pruning' or 'growth' pruning. In the month of September-October these canes are pruned for fruiting.
- This pruning is called 'forward pruning' or winter pruning. Vines, which have attained the age of one year can be subjected to this pruning. The level of forward pruning depends upon the region, variety and vine vigour.

4. **Yellow revolution is related to the production of what ?**

A Oilseeds

B Horticulture & Honey

C Fish

D Fertilizer

E Petroleum

Solution

- Option A is the correct answer.
- Yellow Revolution Related with Oil Seed Production.
- Yellow revolution refers to a sudden increase in the production of edible oil due to the plantation of hybrid oil seeds like mustard, sesame, etc.
- The revolution launched in 1986- 1987 to increase the production of edible oil, especially mustard and sesame seeds to achieve self-reliance is known as the Yellow Revolution.
- Sam Pitroda is Known as the father of the Yellow Revolution in India.

5. **Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) gives boost to?**

A environment protection

B soil fertility

C agriculture

D Local artisans

E education

Solution

- Option D is the correct answer.
- The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) was established in 1987, under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984. This body works for the social and economic development of the tribal people of the country. It is administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- TRIFED's cap will be the about-to-be-launched exclusive e-marketplace for tribal producers – forest dwellers and artisans, to facilitate the purchase of MFPs, handicrafts and handlooms online.

- Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) under Ministry of Tribal Affairs reiterated its commitment towards the transformation of tribal lives on the occasion of its thirty-third foundation day on August 6, 2020.

6. What is the Seed rate of medium sized wheat?

A 250 kg/ hectare

B 225 kg/ hectare

C 150 kg/ hectare

D 125 kg/ hectare

E 100 kg/ hectare

Solution

- Option E is the correct answer.
- For medium sized grain varieties Seed rate of 100 kg/ha, for bold seeded variety 125 kg/ha and for late sown seed rate of 125-150 kg/ha is recommended.
- Spacing: Spacing of 22.5 cm is considered optimum for irrigated timely sown wheat, for irrigated late sowing spacing is reduced to 15-18 cm.
- Seed rate is the quantity of seed of a crop that is required to sow a unit area of land for optimum crop production. To maintain optimum plant population in the field for higher yield harvest. To prevent seed

wastage from excess sowing such reduces the initial cost of production.

7. **Black cotton soils belongs to which order?**

A Alfisols

B Vertisol

C Aridisols

D Ultisols

E Mollisols

Solution

- Option B is the correct answer.
- Black cotton soil is heavy clay soil, varying from clay to loam; it is generally light to dark grey in colour. Cotton grows in this kind of soil. The soil prevails generally in central and southern parts of India.
- Vertisols (from the Latin *verto* – turn) are clay-rich soils that contain a type of “expansive” clay that shrinks and swells dramatically. These soils therefore shrink as they dry and swell when they become wet. When dry, vertisols form large cracks that may be more than one meter (three feet) deep and several centimeters, or inches, wide.

The movement of these soils can crack building foundations and buckle roads. Vertisols are highly fertile due to their high clay content; however, water tends to pool on their surfaces when they become wet. Vertisols are located in areas where the underlying parent materials allow for the formation of expansive clay minerals. They occupy about 2% of the glacier-free land surface.

8. Blue coloured tag is found in which seed?

A Certification Tags

B relative tags

C comparison tags

D Analysis tags

E Treat tags

Solution

- Option A is the correct answer.
- Each class of certified seed is associated with a colored seed tag. Certified seed tags are blue, registered are purple, and foundation tags are white.
- The certification class refers to the number of generations away from the original variety that was developed by the plant breeder.
- Good crop production begins with high-quality planting seed. Standards may vary from crop to crop, but a certification tag on a bag of seed is the symbol of quality. It assures the purchaser that the

seed inside the bag is the variety stated and it has met the standards for germination and purity.

- Each class of certified seed is associated with a colored seed tag. Certified seed tags are blue, registered are purple, and foundation tags are white.
- The certification class refers to the number of generations away from the original variety that was developed by the plant breeder. The first class is Breeder – the seed provided by the breeder of the new plant variety. Progeny from Breeder seed is the Foundation class, or one generation removed from Breeder seed. The Registered class is progeny of Foundation seed, and two generations removed. The final class is Certified, and it may be the progeny of Registered seed or Foundation seed. This is the seed most generally available to farmers. The progeny of Certified seed must enter the commodity market and may not be used for planting seed. This system ensures that planting seed is mostly free of genetic and physical contamination.

9. What is the pH of alkali soils?

A 3-6

B 4-7

C 11-15

D 7-9

E 10-13

Solution

- Option D is the correct answer.
- Alkali, or Alkaline, soils are clay soils with high pH (> 8.5), a poor soil structure and a low infiltration capacity. Often they have a hard calcareous layer at 0.5 to 1 metre depth.
- Alkali soils owe their unfavorable physico-chemical properties mainly to the dominating presence of sodium carbonate, which causes the soil to swell and difficult to clarify/settle. They derive their name from the alkali metal group of elements, to which sodium belongs, and which can induce basicity. Sometimes these soils are also referred to as alkaline sodic soils.

- Alkaline soils are basic, but not all basic soils are alkaline.

10. **GOBARDHAN** scheme has been launched by which ministry?

A Ministry of Tribal Affairs

B Ministry of Science and Technology

C Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation

D Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

E Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Solution

- Option C is the correct answer.
- Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation has launched the GOBAR (Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources) - DHAN scheme. The scheme is being implemented as part of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).
- The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) comprises two main components for creating clean villages – creating open defecation free (ODF) villages and managing solid and liquid waste in villages. With over 3.5 lakh villages, 374 districts and 16 States/UTs of the country being declared ODF, the stage is set for ODF-plus activities,

including measures to enhance Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). The GOBAR-DHAN scheme, with its focus on keeping villages clean, increasing the income of rural households, and generation of energy from cattle waste, is an important element of this ODF-plus strategy.

- The scheme aims to positively impact village cleanliness and generate wealth and energy from cattle and organic waste. The scheme also aims at creating new rural livelihood opportunities and enhancing income for farmers and other rural people.



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



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