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IBPS SO AGRICULTURE FIELD OFFICER QUIZ – 2

Directions: Study the following questions carefully and answers the questions given below:

1. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Persistent Organic Pollutants?

- A. They are water soluble.
- B. They are fat soluble.
- C. POPs lead to bio-accumulation and bio-magnification.
- D. They can get transported over long ranges
- E. All are correct.

2. The Stockholm Convention conducted by UNEP was called in which year?

- A. 1992
- B. 1993
- C. 1994
- D. 1995
- E. 1996

3. The fall army worm, scientifically called *Spodoptera frugiperda*, is an invasive pest that was in the news recently (August 2018). It is known to attack majorly which crop in India?

- A. Maize
- B. Sugarcane
- C. Millets
- D. Cotton
- E. Rice

4. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare has recently (August 2018) issued the Pesticides (Prohibition) Order, 2018, banning 18 pesticides. Of these 18, 12 pesticides have been banned from immediate effect (from August 9, 2018) and ban on another six will be implemented from December 31, 2020. This order was on the recommendations of which committee?

- A. Bhartai Pathak Committee
- B. Anupam Verma Committee
- C. Faizal Masood Committee
- D. Rakesh Varma Committee
- E. Kavita Kuruganti Committee

5. The world's hottest chilli is found in which state of India?

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Assam
- C. Kerala
- D. Manipur
- E. West Bengal

6. Which of the following is an eco-friendly example of pesticide?

- A. Phosphamidon B. Hydrogen Peroxide C. Trichlorfan D. Silver Hydrogen Peroxide
E. Methoxy Ethyl Mercury Chloride

7. Which of the following states has become the world's first fully organic state?

- A. Brazil B. Denmark C. Quito D. Colombo E. Sikkim

8. The National Organic Farming Research Institute has been setup in which state in India?

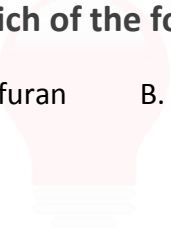
- A. Arunachal Pradesh B. Assam C. Sikkim D. Manipur E. Mizoram

9. Which of the following pesticides is an example of an organochlorine?

- A. DDT B. Aldrin C. Endosulphan D. BHC E. All of the above

10. Which of the following pesticides is an example of an organophosphate?

- A. Carbofuran B. Oxamyl C. Pyrethrin D. Malathion E. Simazine



Correct answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	D	A	B	B	D	E	C	E	D

Explanations:

1.

The persistent Organic Pollutants generally have:

Low Water solubility

High lipid solubility

It leads to bioaccumulation in animal tissues.

Semi volatile: These occur either in the vapour phase or adsorbed on atmospheric particles, thereby facilitating their long range transport through the atmosphere

The POPs with higher Molecular weights are more toxic and more persistent generally.

Most of the POPs are halogenated and many have Chlorine as a component.

POPs have not soluble in water.

Hence, option A is correct.

2.

Stockholm Convention is first ever-concerted global effort on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP). It was called in 1995 by UNEP. The convention calls to outlaw nine of the dirty dozen chemicals, limit the use of DDT to malaria control, and curtail inadvertent production of dioxins and furans. The convention listed twelve distinct chemicals in three categories in the beginning.

These include:

- Eight pesticides (aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mirex and toxaphene)
- Two industrial chemicals (poly chlorinated biphenyls and hexachlorobenzene)
- Two unintended byproducts (poly chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzo furans, commonly referred to as dioxins and furans).

Hence, option D is correct.

3.

Spodoptera frugiperda, is an invasive caterpillar native to North Americas which destroyed maize crops across Africa in 2016 and 2017. It had put the entire continent at risk of a food crisis. The pest has attacked more than 70 per cent of the maize crop in Karnataka. It can lay eggs fast and ensures that they spread fast.

Hence, option A is correct.

4.

The Anupam Verma Committee reviewed 66 pesticides and recommended ban of 18 of them.

Hence, option B is correct.

5.

Ghost peppers are considered the world's hottest chilli, and are indigenous to Assam.

Hence, option B is correct.

6.

Silver Hydrogen Peroxide has earned its name as an eco-friendly disinfectant that can be used universally. The silver here functions both as a stabilizer and activator, keeping the peroxide ions stable. The resultant silver hydrogen peroxide is both safe and nontoxic for people and surroundings. This synergy of hydrogen peroxide and silver provides high efficacy in killing of microorganisms in all possible media applications of air, water, surface, and soil. It proves to be a powerful antibacterial, fungicide, virucide, amoebicide, algacide that chips away at a wide range of microorganisms.

Hence, option D is correct.

7.

Sikkim was awarded UN Food and Agriculture Organisation's (FAO) Future Policy Gold Award (Gold Prize) for its achievement in becoming the world's first totally organic agriculture state.

Hence, option E is correct.

8.

The Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has decided to set up the National Organic Farming Research Institute (NOFRI) in Sikkim. The NOFRI will be established by upgrading the existing Gangtok based Regional Centre of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

Hence, option C is correct.

9.

Organochlorines are very slowly decomposing chlorinated organic compounds, which are lipophilic i.e show much affinity for the fatty tissue of animals. Examples of Organochlorines are DDT, BHC, Aldrin, Endosulphan etc. DDT is the most famous chemical in the world and is oldest synthetic pesticide. Benzene hexachloride (BHC) also known as Lindane or Gammexane was used in agriculture and Pharma until its farm use was banned under the Stockholm convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. However, it is still used in second-line pharmaceutical treatment for lice and scabies. Aldrin is applied to foundations of buildings to prevent termite.

All options are correct.

Hence, option E is correct.

10.

Organophosphates are organic esters of phosphoric, thiophosphoric and other phosphoric, thiophosphoric and other phosphoric acids. Common examples are Malathion, Parathion, Fenitrothion etc. Malathion is widely used in agriculture, residential landscaping, public recreation areas, and in public health pest control programs such as mosquito eradication. In some countries, it is the most commonly used organophosphate insecticide. Malathion / Organophosphates are harmful and of concern to both scientists and regulators because they work by irreversibly blocking an enzyme that's critical to nerve function in both insects and humans. Thus, their effect is mostly visible on nervous system.

Hence, option D is correct.



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