

AS' SAARTHI IAS

CHAPTER 2

Agriculture and Allied Sectors

1. What is the share of agriculture and allied sectors in Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices for 2023-24?

- A. 28.56%
- B. 30.12%
- C. 26.72%
- D. 25.54%

Answer: C

2. What is the estimated share of crops in Rajasthan's agriculture and allied sectors for 2023-24?

- A. 44.53%
- B. 48.58%
- C. 26.72%
- D. 6.40%

Answer: A

3. In 2023-24, what was the estimated share of livestock in Rajasthan's agriculture and allied sectors?

- A. 44.53%
- B. 48.58%
- C. 26.72%
- D. 6.40%

Answer: B

4. What is the estimated growth rate of the agriculture and allied sectors at constant (2011-12) prices in 2023-24?

- A. 5.83%
- B. 2.13%
- C. 9.99%
- D. 3.86%

Answer: B

5. Which crop sector showed negative growth at constant prices in 2023-24?

- A. Livestock
- B. Crops
- C. Forestry
- D. Fishing

Answer: B

6. What is the estimated Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the livestock sector at current prices for 2023-24?

- A. ₹1.70 lakh crore
- B. ₹1.85 lakh crore
- C. ₹2.05 lakh crore
- D. ₹2.61 lakh crore

Answer: B

7. What was the total reporting area of Rajasthan in 2022-23?

- A. 342.81 lakh hectares
- B. 300.23 lakh hectares
- C. 400.54 lakh hectares
- D. 250.15 lakh hectares

Answer: A

8. What percentage of Rajasthan's total area was under forests in 2022-23?

- A. 5.92%
- B. 6.89%
- C. 8.09%
- D. 4.82%

Answer: C

9. What was the percentage growth in the number of female operational land holdings between 2010-11 and 2015-16?

AS' SAARTHI IAS

- A. 50.56%
- B. 60.67%
- C. 41.94%
- D. 35.44%

Answer: C

10. What was the total food grain production in Rajasthan for the year 2023-24 as per the advance estimates?

- A. 252.80 lakh tonnes
- B. 245.01 lakh tonnes
- C. 260.40 lakh tonnes
- D. 230.15 lakh tonnes

Answer: B

11. What was the expected kharif food grain production for the year 2023-24?

- A. 109.60 lakh tonnes
- B. 89.83 lakh tonnes
- C. 76.43 lakh tonnes
- D. 91.88 lakh tonnes

Answer: B

12. What was the growth in production of rabi cereals in 2023-24 compared to 2022-23?

- A. 8.37%
- B. 6.17%
- C. 9.64%
- D. 5.83%

Answer: B

13. What was Rajasthan's rank in the production of bajra in 2021-22?

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

Answer: A

14. What was Rajasthan's contribution to India's total rape & mustard production in 2021-22?

- A. 38.98%
- B. 46.63%
- C. 22.25%
- D. 16.83%

Answer: B

15. Which crop did Rajasthan contribute the most to in terms of national production in 2021-22?

- A. Wheat
- B. Bajra
- C. Rape & Mustard
- D. Soybean

Answer: C

16. What was the total oilseed production in Rajasthan for 2023-24 as per advance estimates?

- A. 101.24 lakh tonnes
- B. 103.41 lakh tonnes
- C. 102.77 lakh tonnes
- D. 98.12 lakh tonnes

Answer: A

17. What was the estimated production of cotton in Rajasthan during 2023-24?

- A. 27.76 lakh bales
- B. 26.21 lakh bales
- C. 24.82 lakh bales
- D. 28.15 lakh bales

Answer: B

18. How much rainfall did Rajasthan receive from 1st June to 30th September 2023?

- A. 435.60 mm
- B. 500.23 mm
- C. 499.60 mm
- D. 420.15 mm

AS' SAARTHI IAS

Answer: C

19. How many operational land holdings were there in Rajasthan as per the Agriculture Census of 2015-16?

- A. 68.88 lakh
- B. 75.25 lakh
- C. 80.12 lakh
- D. 76.55 lakh

Answer: D

20. What was the expected production of kharif pulses in 2023-24 compared to 2022-23?

- A. 17.72 lakh tonnes in 2023-24
- B. 13.40 lakh tonnes in 2023-24
- C. 23.00 lakh tonnes in 2023-24
- D. 18.52 lakh tonnes in 2023-24

Answer: B

21. What percentage of Rajasthan's cropped area was under food grains in 2023-24?

- A. 70.85%
- B. 58.22%
- C. 65.90%
- D. 60.25%

Answer: C

22. What was the estimated production of bajra (pearl millet) in Rajasthan for 2023-24?

- A. 41.93 lakh tonnes
- B. 35.55 lakh tonnes
- C. 30.00 lakh tonnes
- D. 45.82 lakh tonnes

Answer: A

23. What is the estimated area under cultivation for oilseeds in Rajasthan for 2023-24?

- A. 44.82 lakh hectares
- B. 46.12 lakh hectares
- C. 43.45 lakh hectares
- D. 48.23 lakh hectares

Answer: C

24. What was Rajasthan's estimated production of wheat in 2023-24 as per the advance estimates?

- A. 112.90 lakh tonnes
- B. 108.24 lakh tonnes
- C. 116.15 lakh tonnes
- D. 110.00 lakh tonnes

Answer: B

25. What was the estimated area under wheat cultivation in Rajasthan for 2023-24?

- A. 33.60 lakh hectares
- B. 30.12 lakh hectares
- C. 32.14 lakh hectares
- D. 35.00 lakh hectares

Answer: A

26. What was the estimated sugarcane production in Rajasthan for 2023-24?

- A. 6.12 lakh tonnes
- B. 8.25 lakh tonnes
- C. 7.55 lakh tonnes
- D. 9.00 lakh tonnes

Answer: C

27. How much of Rajasthan's total gross cropped area was irrigated in 2022-23?

- A. 48.65%
- B. 52.30%
- C. 50.75%
- D. 47.22%

Answer: C

AS' SAARTHI IAS

28. What was the estimated production of gram (chickpea) in Rajasthan for 2023-24?

- A. 22.76 lakh tonnes
- B. 24.52 lakh tonnes
- C. 23.81 lakh tonnes
- D. 21.45 lakh tonnes

Answer: C

29. What was the growth in the production of rapeseed and mustard in Rajasthan from 2022-23 to 2023-24?

- A. 4.83%
- B. 5.25%
- C. 3.12%
- D. 6.15%

Answer: A

30. How much of Rajasthan's net sown area was irrigated by tube wells in 2022-23?

- A. 28.00%
- B. 30.12%
- C. 32.20%
- D. 29.55%

Answer: D

31. What was the estimated area under cotton cultivation in Rajasthan for 2023-24?

- A. 6.55 lakh hectares
- B. 5.85 lakh hectares
- C. 7.12 lakh hectares
- D. 6.25 lakh hectares

Answer: B

32. What was the share of net irrigated area to net sown area in Rajasthan for 2022-23?

- A. 70.85%
- B. 60.25%

- C. 51.32%
- D. 49.90%

Answer: C

33. What was the expected production of rabi pulses in Rajasthan for 2023-24 as per advance estimates?

- A. 11.52 lakh tonnes
- B. 10.30 lakh tonnes
- C. 9.85 lakh tonnes
- D. 12.45 lakh tonnes

Answer: A

34. What was the estimated production of groundnut in Rajasthan for 2023-24?

- A. 12.65 lakh tonnes
- B. 14.23 lakh tonnes
- C. 13.80 lakh tonnes
- D. 15.55 lakh tonnes

Answer: C

35. How much area was estimated to be under pulses cultivation in Rajasthan during 2023-24?

- A. 38.60 lakh hectares
- B. 40.45 lakh hectares
- C. 36.85 lakh hectares
- D. 42.50 lakh hectares

Answer: A

36. What was the total production of fruits in Rajasthan during 2023-24?

- A. 5.25 lakh tonnes
- B. 6.85 lakh tonnes
- C. 6.00 lakh tonnes
- D. 7.12 lakh tonnes

Answer: B

37. How much of Rajasthan's cultivated area was irrigated by canals in 2022-23?

AS' SAARTHI IAS

- A. 15.56%
- B. 10.85%
- C. 20.12%
- D. 12.50%

Answer: D

38. What was the growth rate of soybean production in Rajasthan for 2023-24 compared to the previous year?

- A. 7.42%
- B. 5.23%
- C. 6.89%
- D. 8.37%

Answer: A

39. What percentage of Rajasthan's net irrigated area was irrigated by wells in 2022-23?

- A. 28.12%
- B. 25.56%
- C. 23.45%
- D. 21.32%

Answer: C

40. How much of the area under cotton cultivation was irrigated in Rajasthan for 2022-23?

- A. 58.12%
- B. 60.25%
- C. 52.85%
- D. 55.10%

Answer: C

41. What could be the reason for Rajasthan's agriculture sector showing slower growth in crops compared to livestock in 2023-24?

- A. Increased focus on livestock farming due to higher profitability
- B. Declining interest in crop farming due to poor monsoons
- C. Government policies favoring livestock over crops

D. Reduced investment in irrigation infrastructure for crops

Answer: A

Explanation: The higher profitability in livestock farming compared to crops could be the main reason for the sector's better performance, as farmers may be shifting their focus to livestock for better returns.

42. Given that crops showed negative growth at constant prices in 2023-24, what could be the long-term implication for Rajasthan's agricultural sector?

- A. Increased dependency on imported food grains
- B. Expansion of other sectors like livestock and fisheries
- C. Long-term decline in rural employment
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Negative growth in crops could lead to dependency on imported food grains, expansion of alternative agricultural sectors, and a decline in rural employment opportunities.

43. What could be a potential impact of the decreasing share of crops and increasing share of livestock in Rajasthan's agriculture sector?

- A. Increased economic stability due to diversification
- B. Higher risk from disease outbreaks in livestock
- C. Decline in food grain self-sufficiency
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: While diversification can lead to economic stability, increased livestock farming poses risks such as disease outbreaks, and decreased crop farming can impact food grain self-sufficiency.

AS' SAARTHI IAS

44. Given that Rajasthan received 499.60 mm of rainfall from 1st June to 30th September 2023, what could be the most significant challenge for crop production?

- A. Adequate irrigation infrastructure
- B. Water scarcity affecting crop yields
- C. Over-reliance on groundwater resources
- D. Both B and C

Answer: D

Explanation: Rajasthan's limited rainfall may lead to water scarcity and over-reliance on groundwater, both of which could negatively affect crop production.

45. If Rajasthan's area under food grains cultivation decreased by 2% in 2023-24, what could be a potential reason for this reduction?

- A. Decline in profitability of food grains compared to cash crops
- B. Increased urbanization and reduction in arable land
- C. Expansion of livestock and horticulture sectors
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: A decline in profitability, urbanization, and expansion of other sectors like livestock and horticulture could collectively contribute to a reduction in the area under food grains cultivation.

46. What reasoning could explain the increased production of oilseeds in Rajasthan in 2023-24?

- A. Government subsidies on oilseed cultivation
- B. Rising global demand for edible oils
- C. More favorable climatic conditions for oilseeds compared to food grains
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Government incentives, increasing global demand, and favorable climatic conditions likely contributed to the increased focus on oilseed production.

47. What can be inferred from the fact that Rajasthan contributes 46.63% to India's rape and mustard production?

- A. Rajasthan has a comparative advantage in oilseed production
- B. The state's agricultural policies heavily favor oilseed cultivation
- C. Farmers in Rajasthan prioritize cash crops over food grains
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Rajasthan's dominance in rape and mustard production suggests a comparative advantage in oilseeds, supported by favorable policies and a shift in farmer priorities towards more profitable cash crops.

48. Considering that Rajasthan ranks first in bajra (pearl millet) production in India, what impact might a significant reduction in bajra cultivation have on the state's economy?

- A. Increased food insecurity
- B. Higher prices for pearl millet
- C. Negative impact on rural incomes
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Bajra is a key crop in Rajasthan, so any significant reduction in its cultivation could result in food insecurity, price hikes, and loss of rural income.

49. What is the significance of Rajasthan's high percentage of irrigated area for oilseeds cultivation in 2022-23?

- A. It enhances productivity and profitability of oilseeds
- B. It reduces the risk of crop failure due to rainfall variability

AS' SAARTHI IAS

- C. It attracts more investments into oilseed farming
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: A high percentage of irrigated area supports better yields, reduces the risk of crop failure, and makes oilseed farming more attractive for investors and farmers alike.

50. With a decrease in food grain production in Rajasthan in 2023-24, what strategic changes could the state implement to counter the negative effects on food security?

- A. Increase investments in irrigation and crop diversification
- B. Focus more on import substitution for food grains
- C. Expand the production of drought-resistant crops
- D. Both A and C

Answer: D

Explanation: To address declining food grain production, Rajasthan could invest in irrigation and focus on drought-resistant crops to ensure food security and resilience to climatic challenges.

51. What might be the reasoning behind the decline in kharif food grain production compared to rabi food grain production in 2023-24?

- A. Kharif crops are more dependent on monsoons, which were inadequate
- B. Rabi crops have better access to irrigation facilities
- C. Rabi crops are more profitable for farmers
- D. Both A and B

Answer: D

Explanation: Kharif crops rely more on monsoon rains, while rabi crops benefit from irrigation infrastructure, making the latter more stable in terms of production.

52. How could the higher percentage of irrigated areas under wheat cultivation in Rajasthan influence the state's agricultural strategies?

- A. It will push for increased wheat production over other food grains
- B. Wheat cultivation will be prioritized due to its stable water supply
- C. Crop diversification will be limited to areas with lower irrigation coverage
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: A higher percentage of irrigated areas for wheat may lead to an emphasis on wheat production, reducing focus on other food grains and limiting crop diversification.

53. Given the growing importance of livestock in Rajasthan's agricultural economy, what might be a key area of focus for policymakers?

- A. Promoting advanced animal husbandry practices
- B. Expanding veterinary healthcare and disease management
- C. Increasing investment in fodder production and management
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Policymakers need to focus on advanced animal husbandry, veterinary healthcare, and fodder management to support the growing importance of livestock in the agricultural economy.

54. What could be a major challenge associated with Rajasthan's high reliance on groundwater for irrigation?

- A. Depletion of groundwater levels
- B. Higher energy costs for pumping water
- C. Long-term sustainability of agricultural productivity
- D. All of the above

AS' SAARTHI IAS

Answer: D

Explanation: High reliance on groundwater for irrigation can lead to depletion, increased energy costs, and concerns about the long-term sustainability of agricultural productivity.

55. How might the government's focus on increasing fruit production in Rajasthan impact rural incomes?

- A. Diversification into high-value horticulture crops can increase farmers' incomes
- B. It may reduce dependence on food grains, which have lower profitability
- C. It will promote agricultural export opportunities
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Focusing on fruit production can enhance rural incomes by diversifying into high-value horticulture, reducing reliance on less profitable food grains, and promoting exports.

56. What can be inferred from the fact that Rajasthan's food grain production declined in 2023-24 despite its vast agricultural land?

- A. Climatic challenges like insufficient rainfall could have played a role
- B. The state is focusing more on high-value crops like oilseeds and cotton
- C. A shift towards livestock and horticulture is reducing food grain cultivation
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Climatic challenges, a shift towards high-value crops, and increased focus on livestock and horticulture likely contributed to the decline in food grain production.

57. What might be the long-term consequence of Rajasthan's decreasing area under food grain cultivation?

- A. Potential food insecurity if production continues to decline
- B. Increased import dependency for essential food grains
- C. Farmers might shift to more lucrative crops or livestock
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: A decrease in food grain cultivation could lead to food insecurity, increased import dependency, and farmers shifting to more profitable agricultural activities.

58. How might the growth in livestock sector impact the future of agriculture in Rajasthan?

- A. Livestock could become the primary source of agricultural income
- B. Crop farming may take a secondary role in rural economies
- C. Investment in fodder and veterinary services will increase
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: As livestock continues to grow, it may become the main income source for farmers, reducing the focus on crops and increasing investments in fodder and veterinary services.

59. What could be the reasoning behind the decline in cotton production in Rajasthan in 2023-24?

- A. Reduced rainfall and water scarcity in key cotton-growing areas
- B. Shifting focus to more profitable crops like oilseeds
- C. Increased pest attacks or poor quality of seeds
- D. Both A and B

Answer: D

Explanation: Water scarcity, reduced rainfall, and the profitability of alternative crops like

AS' SAARTHI IAS

oilseeds could be key factors behind the decline in cotton production.

60. How might Rajasthan's agricultural strategies evolve in the coming years to address the dual challenges of water scarcity and declining crop production?

- A. Increased adoption of water-efficient farming techniques like drip irrigation
- B. Diversification towards drought-resistant crops
- C. Greater emphasis on livestock and horticulture
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: To combat water scarcity and declining crop production, Rajasthan may adopt water-efficient techniques, grow drought-resistant crops, and further emphasize livestock and horticulture.

61. What could be a long-term effect of Rajasthan's growing focus on oilseed production over traditional food grains?

- A. Decline in food security if oilseed production replaces food grains
- B. Increased exports due to higher demand for oilseeds
- C. Farmers' incomes may increase as oilseeds have higher market value
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: A shift to oilseed production can increase farmers' incomes and export potential but may raise concerns about food security if food grain production declines.

62. If Rajasthan's total area under food grain cultivation continues to decline, what alternative crops could help maintain agricultural productivity?

- A. Drought-resistant crops like millets and pulses
- B. High-value crops like fruits and vegetables

- C. Expanding livestock-related activities
- D. Both A and B

Answer: D

Explanation: By cultivating drought-resistant crops and high-value crops, Rajasthan could maintain agricultural productivity despite a reduction in food grain cultivation.

63. What might be the impact of improved irrigation infrastructure on Rajasthan's agricultural output?

- A. Increased productivity of water-intensive crops like wheat
- B. Reduced reliance on groundwater, leading to sustainable farming
- C. Expansion of areas under cash crops like cotton and oilseeds
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Improved irrigation infrastructure can enhance productivity, reduce groundwater dependency, and allow for greater cultivation of cash crops.

64. Why might the agriculture sector's reliance on groundwater for irrigation in Rajasthan be a concern for future sustainability?

- A. Groundwater levels are depleting due to over-extraction
- B. Increased energy costs for pumping water
- C. Long-term depletion could lead to reduced agricultural productivity
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Groundwater depletion poses significant sustainability issues, including reduced productivity and increased costs for farmers.

65. What could be a possible reason for Rajasthan's expansion of livestock production in recent years?

AS' SAARTHI IAS

- A. Livestock is less vulnerable to erratic weather patterns
- B. Government incentives and subsidies for livestock farming
- C. Higher market demand for animal products
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Livestock production is less dependent on rainfall, and government support, along with growing demand, makes it an attractive option for farmers.

66. How might the significant contribution of the livestock sector to Rajasthan's GSVA affect the agricultural workforce?

- A. More farmers may shift from crop farming to livestock-related activities
- B. It could lead to an increase in rural employment opportunities
- C. Livestock farming might become the dominant livelihood in rural areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The growing prominence of the livestock sector could cause a shift in labor from crop farming to livestock-related activities, creating more employment opportunities.

67. What could be a potential consequence of Rajasthan's high percentage of irrigated land under oilseeds and wheat?

- A. Increased yield and profitability for farmers
- B. Greater water usage, risking further depletion of water resources
- C. Shift away from rain-fed crops
- D. Both A and B

Answer: D

Explanation: While irrigated land can boost crop yields and profitability, it also increases water usage, putting more pressure on already scarce water resources.

68. Why might Rajasthan's agricultural sector prioritize the cultivation of rabi crops over kharif crops?

- A. Rabi crops are less dependent on monsoon rains
- B. Rabi crops have access to better irrigation infrastructure
- C. Kharif crops face higher risks of failure due to unpredictable rainfall
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Rabi crops are less reliant on monsoon rains and can benefit from irrigation infrastructure, making them more reliable than kharif crops in Rajasthan's climate.

69. What could be the strategic reason behind Rajasthan's government promoting the cultivation of drought-resistant crops like millets?

- A. To mitigate the impact of erratic rainfall patterns
- B. To enhance food security in drought-prone regions
- C. To reduce the reliance on water-intensive crops
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Drought-resistant crops require less water and are better suited to Rajasthan's dry climate, helping to ensure food security and reduce water dependence.

70. Given the increasing contribution of the livestock sector to Rajasthan's agricultural GSVA, what might be the focus of future agricultural policies?

- A. Expanding veterinary services and disease control
- B. Investing in fodder production and water conservation for livestock
- C. Enhancing livestock product value chains and market access
- D. All of the above

AS' SAARTHI IAS

Answer: D

Explanation: To support the growing livestock sector, future policies would likely focus on veterinary care, fodder production, and improving market access for livestock products.

71. If Rajasthan's food grain production continues to decline, what might be the social and economic implications for rural areas?

- A. Increased food insecurity in rural households
- B. Shift towards urbanization as farmers seek alternative livelihoods
- C. Greater reliance on imports or government subsidies for essential grains
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: A decline in food grain production could lead to food insecurity, rural-urban migration, and greater reliance on food imports or subsidies.

72. How might Rajasthan's strong performance in oilseed production impact its position in India's agricultural market?

- A. Increased revenue from oilseed exports
- B. Expansion of processing industries related to edible oils
- C. Greater demand for Rajasthan's oilseeds from other states
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Strong oilseed production can boost Rajasthan's agricultural revenue, lead to industrial expansion, and increase its market share in edible oils.

73. Given that Rajasthan's irrigation is heavily reliant on groundwater, what long-term solutions could the state implement to ensure water sustainability?

- A. Promote rainwater harvesting and watershed management
- B. Invest in alternative water sources like desalination
- C. Reduce the cultivation of water-intensive crops
- D. Both A and C

Answer: D

Explanation: To ensure water sustainability, Rajasthan could promote rainwater harvesting and reduce reliance on water-intensive crops to preserve groundwater levels.

74. How could the increased focus on horticulture and fruit production in Rajasthan impact the state's agricultural diversification?

- A. Diversifying income sources for farmers, reducing dependency on grains
- B. Attracting more investment into the agricultural sector
- C. Expanding agricultural exports
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Expanding into horticulture can diversify farm incomes, attract investments, and increase export opportunities, making Rajasthan's agricultural economy more resilient.

75. If Rajasthan continues to face declining rainfall and water shortages, how might this impact the state's overall agricultural production?

- A. Reduced yields for water-intensive crops like wheat and cotton
- B. A shift towards drought-tolerant crops such as pulses and millets
- C. Increased reliance on groundwater, leading to its further depletion
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Water shortages could force a shift towards less water-intensive crops while

AS' SAARTHI IAS

reducing yields for crops that require more water, exacerbating groundwater depletion issues.

76. Why might Rajasthan's agricultural sector experience a shift towards cash crops and livestock in the coming years?

- A. Higher profitability and lower water requirements compared to food grains
- B. Government incentives for non-food crop production
- C. Climatic challenges limiting the growth of traditional food grains
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Cash crops and livestock offer higher profitability, require less water, and are supported by government incentives, making them more attractive amid Rajasthan's climatic challenges.

77. How might government policies encouraging the cultivation of pulses and oilseeds affect Rajasthan's agricultural economy?

- A. Diversify the crop base and reduce risks associated with monocropping
- B. Increase farmers' incomes due to higher market demand
- C. Improve soil health by incorporating nitrogen-fixing crops like pulses
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Policies encouraging pulses and oilseeds will diversify agriculture, raise incomes, and benefit soil health through crop rotation practices, especially with nitrogen-fixing pulses.

78. If Rajasthan's share of irrigated land increases, what could be the long-term benefits for the state's agricultural sector?

- A. Greater resilience to climate variability
- B. Improved productivity of both food and cash

crops

- C. Reduced dependence on seasonal rainfall for agricultural output
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Increasing irrigated land would boost productivity, provide resilience against climate variability, and reduce the reliance on erratic rainfall patterns for crop yields.

79. How could the expansion of fruit and vegetable production impact rural development in Rajasthan?

- A. Creation of value-added industries, such as food processing
- B. Increased employment opportunities in both farming and related industries
- C. Higher incomes for farmers due to the profitability of horticulture
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Expanding fruit and vegetable production can create value-added industries, generate employment, and boost farmer incomes, contributing to rural development.

80. What is a possible reason for the steady increase in rabi crop production compared to kharif crops in Rajasthan?

- A. Better irrigation infrastructure for rabi crops
- B. Rabi crops are less dependent on rainfall
- C. More government support for rabi crops
- D. Both A and B

Answer: D

Explanation: Rabi crops benefit from better irrigation and are less dependent on erratic rainfall, making them more stable and productive in Rajasthan's climate.

81. If Rajasthan continues its focus on high-value crops like oilseeds and cotton, what could be the potential impact on the agricultural labor market?

AS' SAARTHI IAS

- A. Shift in labor from food grain cultivation to cash crop farming
- B. Increase in demand for skilled labor in processing industries
- C. Potential decrease in agricultural employment due to mechanization
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: High-value crops like oilseeds and cotton may drive shifts in the labor market, increase demand for skilled labor in processing, and lead to some mechanization, which could reduce manual labor demand.

82. What might be the long-term consequences of Rajasthan's increasing share of irrigated land for cash crops?

- A. Higher profitability for farmers but increased pressure on water resources
- B. Improved agricultural productivity but reduced food security
- C. Depletion of water resources and decreased availability for food grain crops
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: While irrigating cash crops can boost profitability and productivity, it may deplete water resources and reduce the cultivation of food grains, impacting food security.

83. How could climate change affect the future of Rajasthan's agriculture, given its current reliance on groundwater and rain-fed crops?

- A. More frequent droughts could reduce yields of rain-fed crops
- B. Farmers might shift towards more drought-tolerant crops
- C. Increased irrigation demand could further deplete groundwater levels
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Climate change could exacerbate droughts, leading to shifts towards drought-tolerant crops and further strain on groundwater resources due to increased irrigation demand.

84. What could be the reason behind Rajasthan's agricultural sector moving towards diversification, including livestock and horticulture?

- A. Climatic challenges affecting crop yields
- B. Higher profitability and market demand for livestock and horticulture
- C. Government policies promoting diversification for economic resilience
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Climatic challenges, profitability, market demand, and supportive government policies are likely driving Rajasthan's shift towards agricultural diversification.

85. Given Rajasthan's relatively low rainfall, why might the state prioritize investment in water-efficient technologies like drip irrigation?

- A. To maximize crop yields while conserving water
- B. To reduce the reliance on groundwater
- C. To ensure sustainable farming practices in the face of water scarcity
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Water-efficient technologies like drip irrigation help maximize yields, reduce groundwater dependency, and ensure sustainability in a water-scarce state like Rajasthan.

86. What could be the impact of a decline in groundwater levels on Rajasthan's agricultural productivity in the long term?

- A. Lower agricultural yields due to reduced water availability

AS' SAARTHI IAS

- B. Increased costs for farmers to access deeper groundwater
- C. A potential shift towards less water-intensive crops
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Declining groundwater levels could lower yields, increase farming costs, and force a shift towards less water-intensive crops, affecting long-term agricultural productivity.

87. If the livestock sector continues to grow, what could be a key challenge for Rajasthan's agricultural policy?

- A. Managing fodder supply and preventing overgrazing
- B. Ensuring adequate water resources for livestock
- C. Expanding veterinary care and disease management infrastructure
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: As the livestock sector grows, challenges like fodder supply, water availability, and veterinary infrastructure will need to be addressed to ensure sustainability.

88. What could be the reasoning behind the government's encouragement of crop diversification in Rajasthan, particularly towards drought-resistant crops like pulses and millets?

- A. To ensure food security in the face of erratic rainfall
- B. To reduce the environmental impact of water-intensive crops
- C. To promote sustainable farming practices in drought-prone areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Promoting drought-resistant crops ensures food security, reduces environmental stress, and supports sustainable

agriculture in Rajasthan's drought-prone regions.

49. How might Rajasthan's agricultural economy change if the government prioritizes investment in horticulture and fruit production?

- A. Increased diversification of crops and income sources for farmers
- B. Expansion of the food processing industry
- C. Greater export potential for high-value crops
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Prioritizing horticulture and fruit production could diversify income sources, boost the food processing industry, and increase export potential, transforming Rajasthan's agricultural economy.

90. Given that Rajasthan has a significant share of irrigated land, what might be the reasoning for promoting the cultivation of water-efficient crops?

- A. To conserve water resources amid increasing demand for irrigation
- B. To maximize productivity while reducing water consumption
- C. To ensure long-term sustainability of agriculture in a water-scarce region
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Promoting water-efficient crops helps conserve resources, maximize productivity, and ensure sustainable agriculture in Rajasthan's water-scarce conditions.

91. If Rajasthan's farmers increasingly turn to cash crops like oilseeds, what could be a potential downside for food grain production?

- A. Decline in domestic food grain availability
- B. Increased reliance on imports to meet food grain demand
- C. Lower investment in food grain farming

AS' SAARTHI IAS

infrastructure

D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: A shift to cash crops could reduce food grain availability, lead to reliance on imports, and lower investment in food grain infrastructure, impacting food security.

92. How might Rajasthan's agricultural sector benefit from increased investment in rural infrastructure, such as roads and cold storage facilities?

- A. Improved market access for farmers
- B. Reduced post-harvest losses for perishable crops
- C. Higher incomes through access to larger and more profitable markets
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Investment in rural infrastructure like roads and cold storage facilities would improve market access, reduce losses, and boost farmer incomes.

93. What long-term strategy could Rajasthan implement to reduce its dependency on groundwater for irrigation?

- A. Promotion of water-efficient farming techniques like drip and sprinkler irrigation
- B. Expansion of rainwater harvesting systems
- C. Encouraging the cultivation of less water-intensive crops
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: A combination of water-efficient techniques, rainwater harvesting, and less water-intensive crops would help reduce dependency on groundwater and ensure sustainability.

94. How could the increasing focus on livestock in Rajasthan's agricultural economy affect land use patterns?

- A. More land may be allocated to fodder cultivation
- B. A shift away from food grains towards livestock feed production
- C. Reduced availability of land for crop farming
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Increased livestock production may lead to more land being used for fodder cultivation, reduced crop farming, and a shift in land use patterns to support livestock feed.

95. What could be a strategic reason for Rajasthan's emphasis on increasing fruit and vegetable production alongside traditional crops?

- A. To diversify farmer incomes with high-value horticulture
- B. To reduce the state's dependence on staple crops
- C. To boost agricultural exports and value-added processing industries
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Expanding fruit and vegetable production would diversify incomes, reduce dependency on staples, and boost exports and value-added processing, strengthening Rajasthan's agricultural economy.

96. Given Rajasthan's climatic challenges, what could be a major advantage of shifting towards drought-tolerant and climate-resilient crops?

- A. Improved crop yields during periods of water scarcity
- B. Increased agricultural resilience to climate change
- C. Reduced vulnerability to erratic rainfall and droughts
- D. All of the above

CONTACT US: +91- 7877885089, 7688877631

AS' SAARTHI IAS

Answer: D

Explanation: Shifting to drought-tolerant and climate-resilient crops would improve yields, boost resilience, and reduce vulnerability to climate change and erratic weather patterns.

97. How might the rising demand for livestock products influence agricultural practices in Rajasthan?

- A. More focus on fodder production and improved pasture management
- B. Investment in veterinary services and livestock health infrastructure
- C. Shift in land use towards supporting the livestock sector
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The rising demand for livestock products may result in increased fodder production, improved livestock health services, and a shift in land use to support the livestock sector.

98. What could be the rationale behind Rajasthan promoting the use of rainwater harvesting and watershed management?

- A. To reduce the dependence on groundwater for irrigation
- B. To improve water availability during dry seasons
- C. To ensure sustainable water management practices
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Rainwater harvesting and watershed management would reduce groundwater dependency, improve water availability, and ensure sustainable water management in Rajasthan.

99. How could a continued focus on livestock farming alter the traditional crop-livestock mix in Rajasthan's rural areas?

- A. Increased fodder production might replace some crop farming
- B. Livestock farming could become the dominant agricultural activity
- C. Crop farming might be relegated to supporting livestock feed needs
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: A continued focus on livestock farming could shift land use towards fodder production, making livestock the primary agricultural activity and reducing the area dedicated to crops.

100. How might climate change affect Rajasthan's reliance on traditional food crops like wheat and bajra in the future?

- A. Wheat and bajra may become less viable due to changing weather patterns
- B. Farmers may shift towards more resilient crops like pulses and oilseeds
- C. Increased pressure on water resources may limit the cultivation of traditional crops
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Climate change could make traditional crops like wheat and bajra less viable, leading to a shift towards more resilient crops and increasing pressure on water resources.

101. How does the monsoon's erratic nature impact Rajasthan's agricultural sector?

- A. It leads to consistent agricultural production
- B. It affects crop productivity by causing uneven and unreliable rainfall, leading to water stress for crops
- C. It boosts groundwater levels uniformly across the state
- D. It increases overall agricultural yields annually

Answer: B

AS' SAARTHI IAS

Explanation: The erratic nature of the monsoon in Rajasthan causes irregular rainfall patterns, which negatively affect agricultural productivity by creating periods of drought or insufficient water for crops.

102. What is the primary challenge faced by Rajasthan's agriculture due to rain-fed conditions?

- A. The dependence on groundwater
- B. The short monsoon season and varying rainfall, which leads to low and irregular water availability for crops
- C. The excessive use of modern technology
- D. Abundant rainfall across all regions

Answer: B

Explanation: Rajasthan's agriculture is largely dependent on the short and irregular monsoon season, resulting in challenges related to water availability for crops.

103. What is the significance of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in understanding Rajasthan's agricultural sector?

- A. It only measures industrial growth
- B. It indicates the total value added by agriculture and allied sectors to the state economy
- C. It ignores contributions from the livestock sector
- D. It is used exclusively for national economic assessments

Answer: B

Explanation: GSVA provides a measure of the value added by agriculture and allied sectors, helping assess the sector's contribution to Rajasthan's overall economic performance.

104. How does the decline in groundwater levels affect Rajasthan's agricultural productivity?

- A. It increases crop yields
- B. It reduces the availability of water for irrigation, thereby limiting agricultural

productivity, especially in dry years

- C. It has no effect on agriculture
- D. It leads to the growth of water-intensive crops

Answer: B

Explanation: Declining groundwater levels reduce water availability for irrigation, which is essential in a predominantly rain-fed agricultural region like Rajasthan, thereby limiting productivity.

105. How does the agriculture sector's share in GSVA from 2011-12 to 2023-24 reflect structural changes in Rajasthan's economy?

- A. It shows a growing dependence on agriculture
- B. It indicates a shift from agriculture to other sectors like services and industry
- C. It highlights the dominance of agriculture in the state's economy
- D. It suggests a stable agricultural contribution

Answer: B

Explanation: The declining share of agriculture in GSVA indicates a structural shift towards other sectors such as services and industry, reflecting economic diversification.

106. How might the growth in livestock production contribute to Rajasthan's economic stability?

- A. By reducing the number of livestock-dependent families
- B. By increasing rural incomes and providing a stable source of revenue, especially in drought-prone regions
- C. By reducing overall agricultural productivity
- D. By limiting investment in crop production

Answer: B

Explanation: Livestock production provides a stable source of income, especially in regions where crop production is affected by erratic rainfall, contributing to economic stability.

AS' SAARTHI IAS

107. What impact does livestock have on the overall agriculture and allied sectors in Rajasthan?

- A. It contributes a minor share to the sector
- B. Livestock contributes nearly 48.58% of the value added in agriculture and allied sectors, making it a significant component
- C. It has no impact on Rajasthan's GSVA
- D. It is a declining sector in the state

Answer: B

Explanation: Livestock plays a crucial role, contributing 48.58% to the GSVA, showing its importance in Rajasthan's agriculture and allied sectors.

108. How do crop diversification strategies affect Rajasthan's agricultural resilience?

- A. By reducing the number of crops grown
- B. By introducing a variety of crops, which helps mitigate the impact of adverse climatic conditions and fluctuating market prices
- C. By focusing solely on a single high-yield crop
- D. By increasing water consumption

Answer: B

Explanation: Crop diversification improves resilience by spreading risk and enabling farmers to adapt to changing climate and market conditions.

109. How could the development of horticulture contribute to Rajasthan's agricultural growth?

- A. It reduces crop diversity
- B. It diversifies income sources and provides employment opportunities in rural areas, boosting overall agricultural growth
- C. It focuses only on traditional farming practices
- D. It limits the growth of other crops

Answer: B

Explanation: Horticulture provides additional employment opportunities and diversifies

income, contributing to overall agricultural growth.

110. How does the Mukhyamantri Beej Swavalamban Yojana support seed production in Rajasthan?

- A. By providing subsidies only for fertilizers
- B. By encouraging farmers to produce high-quality seeds on their own farms, improving seed availability and quality
- C. By focusing only on animal husbandry
- D. By limiting access to modern seed varieties

Answer: B

Explanation: This scheme promotes seed production on farms, helping farmers access high-quality seeds and improving overall agricultural productivity.

111. How does land fragmentation affect the agricultural economy of Rajasthan?

- A. It increases agricultural productivity
- B. It decreases productivity as landholdings become smaller, making efficient farming more difficult
- C. It has no effect on productivity
- D. It increases the number of large farms

Answer: B

Explanation: Land fragmentation results in smaller landholdings, which can reduce agricultural efficiency and productivity due to difficulties in managing smaller plots effectively.

112. How does the Agriculture Census 2015-16 data reflect changes in landholding patterns in Rajasthan?

- A. There has been a decrease in marginal landholdings
- B. It shows an increase in marginal and small landholdings, reflecting the fragmentation of land due to family divisions
- C. It indicates an increase in large landholdings
- D. It shows no significant changes in landholding patterns

Answer: B

AS' SAARTHI IAS

Explanation: The census data highlights an increase in smaller landholdings, which is often the result of land fragmentation due to family divisions.

113. How could the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) enhance agricultural productivity in Rajasthan?

- A. By focusing only on irrigation systems
- B. By providing financial assistance for project-based agricultural development, focusing on improving productivity through technology and better practices
- C. By limiting investments to horticulture
- D. By focusing solely on livestock

Answer: B

Explanation: The RKVY scheme funds project-based development, which helps improve agricultural productivity through the introduction of new technology and farming practices.

114. What could be a key factor in improving soil health under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture?

- A. Limiting the use of fertilizers
- B. Promoting soil testing and judicious use of fertilizers based on soil health card recommendations
- C. Reducing crop diversification
- D. Focusing solely on monocropping

Answer: B

Explanation: Soil health can be improved through soil testing and the recommended use of fertilizers, helping maintain long-term productivity and sustainability.

115. How does the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) support risk management in Rajasthan's agriculture?

- A. By increasing crop production
- B. By providing insurance coverage for crops, helping farmers manage risks related to crop failure due to adverse weather conditions

- C. By focusing only on livestock insurance
- D. By limiting insurance coverage to large farms

Answer: B

Explanation: PMFBY provides crop insurance, reducing the financial risk for farmers in the event of crop failure due to climatic uncertainties.

116. How could the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme support financial inclusion for Rajasthan's farmers?

- A. By reducing access to credit
- B. By providing affordable, flexible credit to farmers for both agricultural and non-agricultural needs, reducing their dependence on informal lenders
- C. By limiting credit to large-scale farmers only
- D. By focusing solely on irrigation finance

Answer: B

Explanation: The Kisan Credit Card scheme provides easy access to credit for small and marginal farmers, enabling them to meet their financial needs for agriculture and other activities without resorting to high-interest informal loans.

117. How might drip irrigation improve water use efficiency in Rajasthan's water-scarce regions?

- A. By increasing water consumption
- B. By delivering water directly to plant roots, reducing water wastage and ensuring more efficient use of available resources
- C. By focusing only on groundwater irrigation
- D. By reducing the number of irrigated crops

Answer: B

Explanation: Drip irrigation is a highly efficient method of delivering water directly to the roots of plants, which helps conserve water in arid regions like Rajasthan.

118. How does the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) contribute to technology transfer in agriculture for Rajasthan's farmers?

AS' SAARTHI IAS

- A. By limiting farmers' access to modern technology
- B. By providing training, demonstrations, and technical support to farmers, promoting the adoption of advanced agricultural techniques
- C. By focusing solely on large-scale commercial farmers
- D. By reducing government involvement in agriculture

Answer: B

Explanation: KVKs play a crucial role in transferring agricultural technology to farmers through demonstrations, training, and technical support, helping them adopt modern practices to increase productivity.

119. What could be a key challenge in achieving sustainable agriculture in Rajasthan?

- A. Over-reliance on traditional methods
- B. Erratic rainfall, depleting groundwater levels, and limited adoption of sustainable farming techniques
- C. Abundant water resources
- D. Lack of modern agricultural technology

Answer: B

Explanation: The challenges of erratic rainfall, declining groundwater, and limited adoption of sustainable practices hinder long-term agricultural sustainability in Rajasthan.

120. How does the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) support the development of organic farming in Rajasthan?

- A. By limiting farmers to traditional methods
- B. By promoting organic farming practices, providing financial support for certification, and encouraging farmers to adopt sustainable and chemical-free agricultural practices
- C. By focusing solely on inorganic farming
- D. By excluding small farmers from participation

Answer: B

Explanation: The PKVY scheme promotes organic farming by supporting farmers in adopting sustainable, chemical-free practices and helping them with the certification process.

121. How does crop insurance under the PMFBY contribute to economic stability for farmers in Rajasthan?

- A. By excluding small farmers
- B. By reducing the financial impact of crop losses due to extreme weather events, ensuring farmers can recover from potential economic setbacks
- C. By focusing only on livestock insurance
- D. By limiting insurance to high-value crops

Answer: B

Explanation: The PMFBY scheme helps farmers mitigate risks associated with crop failures caused by unpredictable weather, ensuring their economic stability and recovery from losses.

122. What impact might agro-climatic zones have on crop diversification in Rajasthan?

- A. It reduces the need for crop rotation
- B. Different agro-climatic zones allow farmers to cultivate a variety of crops suited to specific local conditions, promoting diversification and reducing risk
- C. It limits farmers to monocropping
- D. It increases the risk of crop failure

Answer: B

Explanation: Agro-climatic zones offer a range of environmental conditions that support the cultivation of different crops, encouraging diversification and reducing agricultural risk.

123. How could the conservation of traditional water harvesting systems, such as khadins and baoris, support sustainable agriculture in Rajasthan?

- A. By reducing the focus on modern water management
- B. By improving water availability through

AS' SAARTHI IAS

traditional means, helping to conserve water for agriculture in water-scarce regions

- C. By limiting the number of irrigated crops
- D. By focusing only on groundwater extraction

Answer: B

Explanation: Traditional water harvesting systems like khadins and baoris help conserve water, supporting agriculture in arid regions by ensuring water availability.

124. How does crop residue management help in addressing the challenges of sustainable farming in Rajasthan?

- A. By promoting soil degradation
- B. By improving soil health, reducing air pollution from stubble burning, and contributing to organic matter recycling in agricultural fields
- C. By limiting the use of organic fertilizers
- D. By focusing solely on chemical inputs

Answer: B

Explanation: Proper crop residue management improves soil health and reduces pollution, supporting the sustainability of agriculture in Rajasthan.

125. How could the introduction of climate-resilient crop varieties benefit Rajasthan's farmers in the context of climate change?

- A. By increasing water dependency
- B. By helping farmers grow crops that are more resistant to drought, heat, and other climate-induced stresses, ensuring stable yields
- C. By limiting crop diversification
- D. By focusing only on traditional crop varieties

Answer: B

Explanation: Climate-resilient crop varieties are designed to withstand environmental stresses, ensuring more stable yields even under adverse weather conditions caused by climate change.

126. What role does micro-irrigation play in enhancing the water-use efficiency of Rajasthan's agriculture?

- A. It increases water wastage
- B. By delivering water more efficiently to crops, micro-irrigation reduces water wastage and improves agricultural productivity in water-scarce areas
- C. It focuses only on groundwater irrigation
- D. It limits the number of irrigated crops

Answer: B

Explanation: Micro-irrigation systems, such as drip and sprinkler irrigation, deliver water directly to crops in a controlled manner, reducing wastage and improving water-use efficiency.

127. How might the expansion of horticulture contribute to the diversification of agricultural income in Rajasthan?

- A. By reducing the number of crops cultivated
- B. By providing additional income streams through the cultivation of high-value fruits, vegetables, and flowers, reducing dependence on traditional crops
- C. By focusing only on grain production
- D. By limiting the number of farmers involved in horticulture

Answer: B

Explanation: Horticulture offers farmers the opportunity to grow high-value crops, such as fruits and vegetables, which can supplement income and reduce dependence on traditional crops.

128. How does the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) contribute to climate-smart farming in Rajasthan?

- A. By limiting technological advancements
- B. By promoting practices such as efficient water use, soil health improvement, and the adoption of climate-resilient crops to address the impacts of climate change

AS' SAARTHI IAS

- C. By focusing only on traditional farming methods
- D. By reducing the adoption of modern agricultural technologies

allowing farmers to store their products for longer periods and sell them when prices are more favorable.

Answer: B

Explanation: NMSA supports climate-smart farming by encouraging the use of water-efficient technologies, improving soil health, and introducing climate-resilient crop varieties to help farmers adapt to changing climate conditions.

129. What is the significance of market reforms like the e-NAM (National Agriculture Market) in improving market access for Rajasthan's farmers?

- A. It limits market access to local markets
- B. It connects farmers to a broader, nationwide market, improving price transparency and helping them sell their produce at better prices
- C. It focuses solely on government procurement
- D. It limits farmers' access to advanced market information

Answer: B

Explanation: e-NAM provides farmers with access to a national market, enhancing price transparency and enabling them to secure better prices for their produce by reducing the influence of middlemen.

130. How might the development of cold storage facilities support the agricultural supply chain in Rajasthan?

- A. By increasing post-harvest losses
- B. By reducing post-harvest losses, extending the shelf life of perishable produce, and ensuring that farmers can sell their products even during off-peak periods
- C. By limiting storage options to large-scale farmers
- D. By focusing only on non-perishable crops

Answer: B

Explanation: Cold storage facilities help reduce post-harvest losses for perishable crops,

CONTACT US: +91- 7877885089, 7688877631