

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

## AGRICULTURE IN RAJASTHAN

**1. What percentage of Rajasthan's population relies on agriculture for their livelihood?**

- A) 54.6%
- B) 62%
- C) 48%
- D) 70%

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** About 62% of Rajasthan's population depends on agriculture for their livelihood.

**Additional Information:** In comparison, 54.6% of the workforce in India is engaged in agriculture.

**2. Which region in Rajasthan is referred to as the "Heartland of Agriculture"?**

- A) Plains
- B) Aravalli Region
- C) Thar Desert
- D) Marwar Region

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The plains are known as the "Heartland of Agriculture" due to their fertile soil and water availability, supporting extensive agriculture.

**Additional Information:** These areas support the bulk of Rajasthan's crop cultivation.

**3. The Aravalli range in Rajasthan has minimal agricultural activity mainly due to:**

- A) Excessive rainfall
- B) Rugged terrain
- C) High water table
- D) Dense population

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The rugged terrain of the Aravalli range limits large-scale agricultural practices.

**Additional Information:** Agriculture in this region is minimal and usually practiced on small scales.

**4. Which type of agriculture is unique to the Thar Desert, particularly in Jaisalmer?**

- A) Khadeen Agriculture
- B) Shifting Agriculture
- C) Mono Culture
- D) Duo Culture

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Khadeen Agriculture is practiced in the Thar Desert, where rainwater is trapped for crop production in arid areas.

**Additional Information:** This technique is traditionally practiced by the Paliwal Brahmins.

**5. Which agricultural classification is also known as "rainfed agriculture" in Rajasthan?**

- A) Barani Agriculture
- B) Khadeen Agriculture
- C) Relay Culture
- D) Contour Farming

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Barani Agriculture relies solely on monsoon rains without supplemental irrigation.

**Additional Information:** It is common in Rajasthan's dry regions like Barmer.

**6. In the "Duo Culture" method, how many crops are grown in a field during one agricultural year?**

- A) One
- B) Two
- C) Three
- D) Four

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Duo Culture involves growing two crops in a field within a single agricultural year.

**Additional Information:** This method diversifies crop yield and optimizes land use.

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7. Which crop is referred to as "White Gold" in Rajasthan?

- A) Cotton
- B) Maize
- C) Groundnut
- D) Jatropha

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Cotton is called "White Gold" due to its economic importance in Rajasthan's textile industry.

**Additional Information:** Rajasthan is one of the leading cotton-producing states in India.

8. Which term is used for shifting agriculture practiced by the Bhil community in Rajasthan?

- A) Chimate
- B) Waba Agriculture
- C) Dajiya
- D) Oligo Culture

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Waba Agriculture is a form of shifting agriculture practiced primarily by the Bhil community.

**Additional Information:** This method involves rotating cultivation areas to allow soil recovery.

9. What is the primary purpose of the "Green Revolution" in Rajasthan?

- A) Increase petroleum production
- B) Boost food grain production
- C) Improve milk yield
- D) Enhance cotton quality

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Green Revolution focused on increasing food grain production, particularly wheat and rice.

**Additional Information:** This revolution introduced high-yield varieties, fertilizers, and modern farming techniques.

10. The "White Revolution" is also known as:

- A) Milk Flood

B) Operation Flood

C) Dairy Boost

D) Lactose Drive

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The White Revolution, known as "Operation Flood," aimed at increasing milk production.

**Additional Information:** Spearheaded by Dr. Verghese Kurien, it made India the largest milk producer worldwide.

11. In Rajasthan, "Jatropha" is popularly referred to as:

- A) Yellow Gold
- B) Black Gold
- C) Almonds of the Poor
- D) Bread of the Poor

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Jatropha, or "Yellow Gold," is used to produce biodiesel, especially beneficial in arid areas.

**Additional Information:** Jatropha cultivation is promoted under biofuel initiatives.

12. The "National Horticulture Mission" started in which year?

- A) 2005-06
- B) 2010-11
- C) 2015-16
- D) 2001-02

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The National Horticulture Mission began in 2005-06 to promote the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and other horticultural crops.

**Additional Information:** Rajasthan has 24 districts included in this mission.

13. Which crop is known as "Horse Cumin" in Rajasthan?

- A) Mustard
- B) Maize
- C) Isabgol
- D) Sorghum

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**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Isabgol, commonly called "Horse Cumin," is a medicinal crop grown in Rajasthan, primarily in Jaisalmer and Barmer.

**Additional Information:** Isabgol is valued for its natural laxative properties.

**14. Which agricultural practice in Rajasthan involves following natural land contours to reduce soil erosion?**

- A) Khadeen Agriculture
- B) Contour Farming
- C) Relay Culture
- D) Shifting Agriculture

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Contour Farming is practiced on slopes, following land contours to minimize soil erosion.

**Additional Information:** This technique is particularly useful in hilly areas to conserve soil and water.

**15. Which of the following is NOT classified as a Rabi crop in Rajasthan?**

- A) Wheat
- B) Gram
- C) Mustard
- D) Rice

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Rice is a Kharif crop, grown during the monsoon season, while the others are Rabi crops.

**Additional Information:** Rabi crops are sown in winter and harvested in spring.

**16. The state of Rajasthan is divided into how many agricultural zones?**

- A) 5
- B) 10
- C) 15
- D) 8

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Rajasthan is divided into 10 agricultural zones, each with unique soil, climate, and water resources.

**Additional Information:** These zones aid in region-specific agricultural planning.

**17. The key Rabi oilseed crop grown in Rajasthan is:**

- A) Groundnut
- B) Sesame
- C) Taramira
- D) Linseed

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Taramira is an important Rabi oilseed crop in Rajasthan, primarily grown in dry regions.

**Additional Information:** Taramira oil is used in both cooking and traditional medicine.

**18. The state's agriculture is heavily influenced by the "Gamble of Monsoon," meaning:**

- A) The dependence on unpredictable monsoon rains
- B) The reliance on irrigation
- C) Consistent rainfall patterns
- D) Limited impact of weather

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Agriculture in Rajasthan is termed a "Gamble of Monsoon" due to its dependence on seasonal rains, which are often erratic.

**Additional Information:** Insufficient or delayed monsoons can lead to severe drought conditions.

**19. Which agricultural revolution in Rajasthan focused specifically on increasing poultry production?**

- A) Blue Revolution
- B) Pink Revolution
- C) Silver Revolution
- D) Red Revolution

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Pink Revolution targeted poultry and shrimp production, improving the poultry sector.

**Additional Information:** This revolution

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contributed to job creation and dietary protein availability.

## 20. The "Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana" in Rajasthan aims to:

- A) Promote organic farming
- B) Insure crops against natural calamities
- C) Increase milk production
- D) Improve soil fertility

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** This scheme provides crop insurance to protect farmers against losses from natural disasters.

**Additional Information:** The scheme has specific premium rates for Kharif, Rabi, and horticultural crops.

## 21. Which crop is referred to as "Bread of the Poor" in Rajasthan?

- A) Sorghum
- B) Maize
- C) Bajra
- D) Wheat

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Sorghum is known as the "Bread of the Poor" due to its affordability and nutritional value, especially for low-income families.

**Additional Information:** Sorghum is a staple food in arid regions, providing essential nutrients in a challenging climate.

## 22. The "Blue Revolution" in Rajasthan is primarily associated with:

- A) Poultry production
- B) Dairy production
- C) Fish production
- D) Vegetable farming

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Blue Revolution focused on enhancing fish production and promoting fisheries.

**Additional Information:** It aimed to increase the availability of fish as a protein source and promote aquaculture in suitable areas.

## 23. Which research center in Rajasthan specializes in mustard crop development?

- A) Millet Research Centre, Barmer
- B) Mustard Research Centre, Bharatpur
- C) Rice Research Centre, Banswara
- D) National Research Centre on Seed Spices, Ajmer

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Mustard Research Centre in Bharatpur focuses on enhancing mustard yield and quality.

**Additional Information:** Mustard is an essential oilseed crop in Rajasthan, widely grown during the Rabi season.

## 24. Which type of crop is primarily cultivated in the Zayd season in Rajasthan?

- A) Wheat
- B) Green vegetables
- C) Mustard
- D) Cotton

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Green vegetables are typically grown during the Zayd season, which falls between the Rabi and Kharif seasons.

**Additional Information:** This season allows for short-duration crops, ensuring fresh produce during summer.

## 25. Which oilseed crop is referred to as "Almonds of the Poor" in Rajasthan?

- A) Mustard
- B) Sesame
- C) Groundnut
- D) Olive

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Groundnut is commonly called "Almonds of the Poor" due to its affordable price and high nutritional value.

**Additional Information:** Groundnuts are grown as a Kharif crop, particularly in Alwar and Dausa regions.

## 26. The "White Revolution" primarily benefited which industry in Rajasthan?

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- A) Textile industry
- B) Dairy industry
- C) Spice industry
- D) Poultry industry

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The White Revolution transformed the dairy industry, significantly increasing milk production.

**Additional Information:** Rajasthan became the second-largest milk-producing state in India due to this initiative.

**27. Which crop is termed "Golden Fibre" in Rajasthan?**

- A) Cotton
- B) Maize
- C) Jute
- D) Wheat

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Jute is known as "Golden Fibre" because of its color and economic importance in the textile industry.

**Additional Information:** Jute cultivation is suited to the climate in certain regions of Rajasthan.

**28. The agricultural technique "Contour Farming" is practiced mainly to:**

- A) Improve soil fertility
- B) Minimize soil erosion
- C) Increase crop yield
- D) Reduce water usage

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Contour farming helps reduce soil erosion by following the natural contours of hilly land.

**Additional Information:** This method is effective on slopes, where it prevents runoff and conserves soil.

**29. Which agricultural research center in Rajasthan is dedicated to psyllium (Isabgol)?**

- A) Millet Research Centre, Barmer
- B) Psyllium Research Center, Jodhpur

- C) Rice Research Centre, Banswara
- D) Date Research Centre, Beechwal

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Psyllium Research Center in Jodhpur focuses on Isabgol, a valuable medicinal crop in Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** Psyllium husk is used for digestive health and has a significant export market.

**30. Which crop is cultivated in Rajasthan's Jodhpur region and is also known for its spice parks?**

- A) Ginger
- B) Red Chilli
- C) Turmeric
- D) Cumin

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Cumin is extensively grown in Jodhpur, where spice parks have been established to process and market the crop.

**Additional Information:** Cumin from Rajasthan is renowned for its flavor and quality, catering to domestic and export markets.

**31. Which of the following revolutions was initiated to increase the production of fruits and vegetables in India?**

- A) Green Revolution
- B) Pink Revolution
- C) Golden Revolution
- D) Silver Revolution

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Golden Revolution focused on promoting horticulture, including fruits and vegetables.

**Additional Information:** This initiative has improved the availability and quality of horticultural produce.

**32. The term "Khadeen Agriculture" refers to:**

- A) Use of artificial irrigation
- B) Water-efficient technique in dry lake beds
- C) Intensive farming in plains

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D) Contour farming in hills

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Khadeen Agriculture, practiced in the Thar Desert, uses dry lake beds to trap rainwater for crop cultivation.

**Additional Information:** It is a traditional water conservation method suitable for arid conditions.

**33. Which crop variety, among those cultivated in Rajasthan, is known as "Queen of Grains"?**

A) Maize

B) Wheat

C) Rice

D) Bajra

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Maize is often called the "Queen of Grains" due to its adaptability and high yield.

**Additional Information:** Maize is versatile and used as food, fodder, and in various industries.

**34. Which crop is predominantly grown in the Barmer region and suited for arid environments?**

A) Cotton

B) Sesame

C) Wheat

D) Sugarcane

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Sesame is widely cultivated in Barmer due to its drought-resistant nature and suitability for arid conditions.

**Additional Information:** Sesame oil is valued for culinary and medicinal uses.

**35. In which year did the "Soil Health Card Scheme" begin in Rajasthan?**

A) 2012

B) 2015

C) 2018

D) 2019

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Launched in 2015, the Soil

Health Card Scheme helps farmers apply balanced fertilizers based on soil health.

**Additional Information:** The scheme aims to improve crop productivity by ensuring appropriate soil nutrients.

**36. Which fruit is primarily grown in the Ganganagar and Hanumangarh regions of Rajasthan?**

A) Mango

B) Orange

C) Kinnow

D) Guava

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Kinnow, a type of citrus fruit, is extensively grown in Ganganagar and Hanumangarh.

**Additional Information:** Kinnow is popular for its refreshing taste and nutritional value, with high export demand.

**37. Which oilseed is referred to as "Black Gold" in the context of Rajasthan's agriculture?**

A) Mustard

B) Opium

C) Jatropha

D) Olive

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Opium, often called "Black Gold," has significant economic value and is grown under government regulation.

**Additional Information:** Opium cultivation is limited and controlled, primarily for medicinal uses.

**38. Which area is known as the center of "Mehandi" or henna production in Rajasthan?**

A) Kota

B) Alwar

C) Sojat

D) Jaipur

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Sojat is famous for its high-quality henna, widely used in body art and as a

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natural dye.

**Additional Information:** Sojat henna is also a major export product, known for its rich color.

**39. Which research center in Rajasthan is dedicated to horticultural practices suited to arid regions?**

- A) Date Research Centre, Beechwal
- B) Arid Horticulture Research Centre, Bikaner
- C) Millet Research Centre, Barmer
- D) Psyllium Research Center, Jodhpur

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Arid Horticulture Research Centre in Bikaner focuses on horticultural practices in arid climates.

**Additional Information:** Research here aids the development of crops that can thrive in Rajasthan's dry conditions.

**40. The "Nectar Revolution" in India primarily focuses on:**

- A) Promoting honey production
- B) Connecting rivers for improved irrigation
- C) Enhancing milk production
- D) Boosting fish production

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Nectar Revolution aims at linking rivers to enhance water availability for irrigation and agriculture.

**Additional Information:** This initiative helps address water scarcity, especially in arid and semi-arid regions.

**41. The "Round Revolution" is associated with the production of which crop?**

- A) Potato
- B) Wheat
- C) Rice
- D) Maize

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Round Revolution focuses on increasing potato production, an important crop for Rajasthan's food industry.

**Additional Information:** Potatoes are widely used in various cuisines and processed foods.

**42. In Rajasthan, bajra (pearl millet) is typically grown during which season?**

- A) Rabi
- B) Zaid
- C) Kharif
- D) Winter

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Bajra is a Kharif crop, cultivated during the monsoon season due to its drought-resistant nature.

**Additional Information:** It is a staple food for many people in Rajasthan's arid regions.

**43. What is the primary purpose of the "Soil Health Card Scheme" in Rajasthan?**

- A) Increase crop production through intensive farming
- B) Improve soil fertility by advising on balanced fertilizer use
- C) Reduce soil erosion in desert areas
- D) Encourage organic farming only

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Soil Health Card Scheme provides recommendations for balanced fertilizer use based on soil health assessments, aiming to improve soil fertility and productivity.

**Additional Information:** This scheme was launched in 2015 to help farmers enhance crop productivity sustainably.

**44. Which crop is referred to as the "King of Fodder" in Rajasthan?**

- A) Sorghum
- B) Bajra
- C) Maize
- D) Barley

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Sorghum, often called the "King of Fodder," is widely cultivated in Rajasthan as a primary livestock feed.

**Additional Information:** Sorghum is drought-resistant and nutritious, making it ideal for arid regions.

**45. The main crop grown in the "Samba" season in India, including Rajasthan, is:**

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- A) Maize
- B) Rice
- C) Wheat
- D) Mustard

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Samba season is a rice-growing season in parts of India, including irrigated areas of Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** This season is vital for areas with water availability, particularly where rice cultivation is feasible.

**46. Which initiative is specifically focused on developing the olive oil industry in Rajasthan?**

- A) Desert Green Project
- B) Oilseeds Development Program
- C) Olive Cultivation Mission
- D) Rajasthan Olive Oil Project

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The Rajasthan Olive Oil Project aims to promote olive cultivation and develop the state as a leading olive oil producer.

**Additional Information:** Initiated with the support of Israel, the project has been successful in certain arid areas of Rajasthan.

**47. Which crop is predominantly grown in Rajasthan's Hadoti region, making it a vital crop for the area?**

- A) Soybean
- B) Maize
- C) Cotton
- D) Bajra

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Soybean is a key crop in the Hadoti region, contributing significantly to the area's agriculture and economy.

**Additional Information:** Kota and Baran districts in Hadoti are major soybean producers in Rajasthan.

**48. Which region in Rajasthan is known for its extensive cultivation of date palms due to arid conditions?**

- A) Jaisalmer

- B) Bharatpur
- C) Bikaner
- D) Kota

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Bikaner, with its arid conditions, has become a center for date palm cultivation, leveraging the climate for this crop.

**Additional Information:** Date palm cultivation in Bikaner is part of a broader effort to increase agricultural diversity in arid zones.

**49. Which cash crop is significant in Rajasthan's Dungarpur and Banswara districts due to tribal farming practices?**

- A) Tobacco
- B) Opium
- C) Cotton
- D) Millet

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Opium is a traditional cash crop grown in Dungarpur and Banswara by tribal farmers, albeit under strict government regulations.

**Additional Information:** Opium from Rajasthan is used in pharmaceuticals and is one of the few legal areas for its cultivation.

**50. Rajasthan's famous "Sona Moti" variety is associated with which crop?**

- A) Maize
- B) Wheat
- C) Bajra
- D) Cotton

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** "Sona Moti" is a wheat variety known for its high yield and quality, widely cultivated in Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** Wheat is a major Rabi crop in Rajasthan, especially in the irrigated plains.

**51. Which crop is essential to Rajasthan's fiber industry and grown predominantly in the region?**

- A) Cotton
- B) Groundnut



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C) Mustard

D) Bajra

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Cotton is crucial for Rajasthan's fiber industry, supplying raw materials for the textile sector.

**Additional Information:** Ganganagar and Bikaner are significant cotton-producing districts in Rajasthan.

**52. The "Arid Zone Research Institute" (AZRI) in Jodhpur focuses primarily on research related to:**

A) High-yield wheat varieties

B) Sustainable agriculture in arid conditions

C) Dairy production enhancement

D) Paddy crop management

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** AZRI focuses on sustainable agricultural practices suitable for arid and semi-arid regions like Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** The institute develops techniques for conserving soil and water resources in dry areas.

**53. Which crop, known for its medicinal properties, is grown extensively in Rajasthan and often exported?**

A) Psyllium (Isabgol)

B) Barley

C) Green Gram

D) Chickpea

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Psyllium, also known as Isabgol, is valued for its medicinal properties, particularly as a natural laxative, and is widely grown in Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** Rajasthan is a leading producer of Isabgol, especially in Jodhpur and Barmer.

**54. In Rajasthan, which district is notable for being a large producer of "Methi" (Fenugreek)?**

A) Jaisalmer

B) Bikaner

C) Alwar

D) Kota

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Kota is known for extensive fenugreek cultivation, a popular spice and medicinal herb.

**Additional Information:** Methi is used widely in cooking and has several health benefits.

**55. Which traditional rainwater harvesting system is widely used in Rajasthan's arid areas?**

A) Baoli

B) Tankas

C) Canals

D) Wells

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Tankas are a traditional rainwater harvesting system designed to store rainwater in Rajasthan's arid regions.

**Additional Information:** These structures are often built below ground level to minimize water evaporation.

**56. The "Mousam" variety is a notable variety of which crop in Rajasthan?**

A) Wheat

B) Bajra

C) Jowar

D) Maize

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** "Mousam" is a high-yield variety of Bajra, well-suited for Rajasthan's arid conditions.

**Additional Information:** Bajra is a staple crop in the state, known for its drought resistance.

**57. The "Silver Revolution" in Rajasthan was aimed at boosting which type of agricultural production?**

A) Wheat

B) Poultry and eggs

C) Fruits

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D) Fish

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Silver Revolution focused on increasing poultry and egg production to meet the growing demand for protein.

**Additional Information:** This initiative helped improve the poultry industry in Rajasthan and other parts of India.

**58. Which fruit is extensively grown in the Alwar district of Rajasthan due to suitable climatic conditions?**

- A) Mango
- B) Litchi
- C) Guava
- D) Papaya

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Guava is widely grown in Alwar due to its suitability to the region's climate and soil.

**Additional Information:** Rajasthan has seen a growth in guava cultivation, making it a prominent horticultural crop.

**59. Which type of mustard is commonly grown in Rajasthan as a Rabi crop?**

- A) Yellow Mustard
- B) White Mustard
- C) Brown Mustard
- D) Black Mustard

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Brown mustard is the most common variety grown in Rajasthan, adapted to the climate and soil.

**Additional Information:** Mustard is a key oilseed crop and is used for both oil production and as a condiment.

**60. Which initiative in Rajasthan supports water conservation specifically for agriculture in drought-prone areas?**

- A) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
- B) Green Rajasthan Project
- C) Mission Water Conservation
- D) Rajasthan Irrigation Support Initiative

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana promotes water conservation and efficient irrigation techniques, vital for Rajasthan's agriculture.

**Additional Information:** This initiative helps ensure optimal water use in drought-prone areas, supporting sustainable agriculture.

**61. Why is Bajra considered a suitable crop for Rajasthan's arid regions?**

- A) It requires high rainfall.
- B) It has a short growing period.
- C) It is drought-resistant and can grow in poor soil.
- D) It needs high irrigation.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Bajra (pearl millet) is highly drought-resistant and thrives in low-nutrient soils, making it ideal for Rajasthan's arid climate.

**Additional Information:** Bajra is a staple crop in Rajasthan due to its resilience in water-scarce conditions.

**62. What is the primary challenge of implementing the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Rajasthan?**

- A) High administrative costs
- B) Lack of farmer awareness
- C) Limited access to water sources
- D) Challenges in accurately assessing crop damage

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Assessing crop damage accurately in large, arid regions is challenging, which impacts the effectiveness of the insurance program.

**Additional Information:** Remote sensing and digital tools are being explored to improve damage assessment.

**63. Which factor most significantly impacts the yield of rainfed crops in Rajasthan?**

- A) Use of chemical fertilizers
- B) Dependence on monsoon rainfall

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- C) Access to modern machinery
- D) Access to export markets

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The yield of rainfed crops is highly dependent on monsoon rainfall, which is unpredictable in Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** Insufficient rainfall leads to low yields, impacting food security in the region.

**64. How does the diversification of crops benefit Rajasthan's agricultural economy?**

- A) Reduces the need for pesticides
- B) Increases reliance on a single crop
- C) Enhances income stability and reduces risk
- D) Reduces the focus on cash crops

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Crop diversification reduces risks associated with dependency on a single crop and increases income stability for farmers.

**Additional Information:** Diversifying crops also helps improve soil health and prevents over-exploitation of land.

**65. The main reason for promoting olive cultivation in Rajasthan is:**

- A) High market demand for olive oil
- B) Increased rainfall in desert areas
- C) Reduced demand for traditional crops
- D) Government subsidies for traditional crops

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Olive oil has a high market demand, and the arid climate of Rajasthan is well-suited for olive cultivation, making it a profitable crop option.

**Additional Information:** Olive cultivation is supported by technology and expertise from Israel.

**66. Why is drip irrigation more suitable for Rajasthan's agriculture than flood irrigation?**

- A) Drip irrigation uses less water and reduces evaporation.
- B) Flood irrigation is too expensive for Rajasthan.

C) Drip irrigation is better for rice and wheat cultivation.

D) Drip irrigation increases waterlogging risks.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Drip irrigation is highly water-efficient, reducing water use and evaporation, which is crucial in Rajasthan's arid climate.

**Additional Information:** It is commonly used for high-value crops like fruits and vegetables in water-scarce areas.

**67. Which is the main environmental benefit of Khadeen Agriculture in Rajasthan's Thar Desert?**

- A) High pesticide use
- B) High soil fertility
- C) Reduction in soil erosion and water conservation
- D) Increased groundwater depletion

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Khadeen Agriculture reduces soil erosion and conserves water by trapping rainwater in the desert landscape.

**Additional Information:** This method has been traditionally used to make agriculture feasible in arid areas.

**68. The reason for introducing date palm cultivation in Bikaner and other arid areas of Rajasthan is:**

- A) The high water requirement of date palms
- B) Date palms' ability to thrive in high temperatures and low water conditions
- C) Government incentives on exotic crops
- D) Limited land availability for traditional crops

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Date palms are well-suited to Rajasthan's arid climate due to their resilience to high temperatures and minimal water needs.

**Additional Information:** Date palm cultivation has provided new economic opportunities in areas with limited crop options.

**69. Why is mustard an important crop for both economic and environmental sustainability in Rajasthan?**

- A) It is a staple food crop for the population.

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- B) Mustard oil has a high market demand, and it improves soil health.
- C) It requires no water and high fertilizer use.
- D) Mustard depletes nutrients from the soil.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Mustard is economically important due to the demand for mustard oil, and it can improve soil health as part of a crop rotation system.

**Additional Information:** Mustard is grown as a Rabi crop and is a major oilseed in Rajasthan's economy.

**70. Why is Rajasthan one of India's leading producers of guar gum?**

- A) Guar requires abundant rainfall.
- B) Guar is highly drought-resistant and suitable for dry areas.
- C) Guar is a Kharif crop dependent on monsoon.
- D) Guar has no market demand.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Guar is drought-resistant and well-suited to Rajasthan's dry climate, making it a significant crop for the region.

**Additional Information:** Guar gum, derived from guar, is widely used in the food, cosmetics, and oil industries.

**71. Which irrigation technique is most effective in reducing water usage and improving crop yield in Rajasthan?**

- A) Furrow irrigation
- B) Canal irrigation
- C) Drip irrigation
- D) Flood irrigation

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Drip irrigation delivers water directly to plant roots, reducing water usage and enhancing crop yields, especially in arid regions.

**Additional Information:** Drip systems are ideal for high-value crops, such as vegetables and orchards.

**72. Which crop rotation method helps prevent soil depletion in Rajasthan's agricultural zones?**

- A) Continuous monoculture

- B) Growing only Rabi crops
- C) Alternating legumes with grains
- D) Flood irrigation cycles

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Alternating legumes with grains replenishes soil nutrients, particularly nitrogen, preventing soil depletion.

**Additional Information:** Crop rotation helps maintain soil health and reduces pest buildup.

**73. The cultivation of which crop contributes to the concept of "sustainable agriculture" in Rajasthan?**

- A) Rice
- B) Cotton
- C) Bajra
- D) Tobacco

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Bajra is drought-resistant, requires minimal water, and adapts well to Rajasthan's climate, promoting sustainable agriculture.

**Additional Information:** Bajra also improves food security for communities in arid regions.

**74. Why is animal husbandry integrated into agricultural practices in Rajasthan?**

- A) High availability of fodder crops
- B) Limited arable land and reliance on livestock for income
- C) Focus on commercial grain crops only
- D) Availability of high-tech equipment

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Rajasthan's limited arable land and semi-arid conditions make animal husbandry a valuable complementary income source.

**Additional Information:** Livestock provides dairy, meat, and labor, supporting the livelihoods of rural households.

**75. How does the seasonal practice of "Duo Culture" in Rajasthan's agriculture contribute to crop yield?**

- A) It focuses on only one crop per season.

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- B) It allows for multiple crop cycles within a single season.
- C) It depends on high levels of chemical input.
- D) It depletes soil nutrients rapidly.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Duo Culture involves growing two crops in a year, optimizing land use and increasing overall crop yield.

**Additional Information:** This practice is especially useful in regions with a short growing season.

**76. The growth of spice parks in Jodhpur and Barmer is intended to:**

- A) Increase production of vegetables
- B) Process and export high-quality spices
- C) Increase traditional food crop production
- D) Reduce the focus on export markets

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Spice parks help in processing and exporting high-quality spices, which boosts income for local farmers.

**Additional Information:** Spices such as cumin and coriander are extensively processed in these parks.

**77. Which environmental factor most affects the success of rainfed farming in Rajasthan?**

- A) Soil texture
- B) Rainfall variability
- C) Proximity to rivers
- D) Availability of labor

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Rainfed farming is highly vulnerable to rainfall variability, impacting crop yields due to reliance on monsoon rains.

**Additional Information:** Erratic rainfall patterns can lead to crop failure, particularly in drought-prone regions.

**78. What is the role of the National Horticulture Mission in Rajasthan's agricultural development?**

- A) Promoting staple crop production
- B) Encouraging industrial farming practices

- C) Supporting fruit and vegetable cultivation
- D) Increasing cereal crop production

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The National Horticulture Mission promotes the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and other high-value horticultural crops.

**Additional Information:** This mission supports rural income and food diversification.

**79. How does Khadeen Agriculture contribute to Rajasthan's agricultural sustainability?**

- A) Increases water table depletion
- B) Reduces the need for modern irrigation systems
- C) Requires intensive chemical use
- D) Limits the types of crops that can be grown

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Khadeen Agriculture uses natural rainwater collection, reducing dependence on modern irrigation systems and conserving water.

**Additional Information:** This practice is sustainable and cost-effective, supporting crop growth in arid conditions.

**80. The "Tanka" system is an ancient rainwater harvesting technique. Its primary benefit is:**

- A) Increased agricultural output
- B) Collection and storage of water in arid areas
- C) Irrigation for large agricultural fields
- D) Drainage of excess water

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Tanka system is designed to collect and store rainwater, making water accessible for household and agricultural use in dry areas.

**Additional Information:** Tankas are essential for water security in Rajasthan's desert regions.

**81. Why is it critical for Rajasthan farmers to implement soil health practices?**

- A) To increase pesticide usage

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- B) To improve soil fertility and reduce erosion
- C) To enhance soil erosion for water flow
- D) To reduce crop variety

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Implementing soil health practices improves soil fertility and reduces erosion, essential for sustainable agriculture.

**Additional Information:** Healthy soil supports better crop growth and reduces dependency on fertilizers and pesticides.

**82. Which crop is preferred in Rajasthan for enhancing food security due to its resilience to drought?**

- A) Cotton
- B) Barley
- C) Rice
- D) Bajra

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Bajra (pearl millet) is resilient to drought, making it a reliable crop for food security in arid regions like Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** Bajra is a staple in Rajasthan and provides essential nutrients in the local diet.

**83. What role do cooperative societies play in the agricultural economy of Rajasthan?**

- A) They primarily focus on exporting raw crops.
- B) They assist in loan distribution and provide marketing support.
- C) They replace government agencies in crop distribution.
- D) They only focus on crop insurance.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Cooperative societies in Rajasthan provide loans and support crop marketing, enhancing farmers' access to financial resources and markets.

**Additional Information:** They play a crucial role in rural development by promoting fair trade practices.

**84. Why is wheat grown primarily in irrigated areas in Rajasthan?**

- A) It is a low-water crop.

B) Wheat requires consistent moisture to yield optimally.

C) Wheat needs sandy soil to grow.

D) The crop can only be grown in desert conditions.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Wheat requires consistent moisture, making irrigated areas suitable for its cultivation in Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** Wheat is a Rabi crop and relies on groundwater or canal irrigation in regions with limited rainfall.

**85. How does the "Kisan Credit Card" scheme benefit farmers in Rajasthan?**

- A) By allowing farmers to purchase luxury goods
- B) By providing quick access to affordable credit for farming inputs
- C) By providing only seasonal crop insurance
- D) By increasing interest rates on loans

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Kisan Credit Card scheme provides farmers with easy access to affordable credit for purchasing seeds, fertilizers, and other farming inputs.

**Additional Information:** This scheme helps farmers manage cash flow, especially in times of need.

**86. Which environmental factor has the greatest influence on crop choice in Rajasthan?**

- A) Soil color
- B) Rainfall patterns
- C) Market prices
- D) Proximity to cities

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Rainfall patterns greatly impact crop choice as water availability determines the feasibility of certain crops.

**Additional Information:** Rajasthan's farmers often choose drought-resistant crops like bajra and sorghum.

**87. Why is crop diversification increasingly important for farmers in Rajasthan?**

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- A) It increases dependency on a single crop.
- B) It reduces market access for farmers.
- C) It mitigates risks associated with climate and market fluctuations.
- D) It requires additional water resources.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Crop diversification mitigates risks associated with fluctuating climate and market conditions, enhancing farm resilience.

**Additional Information:** It also contributes to soil health and increases food security.

**88. How does the cultivation of medicinal plants like Isabgol benefit Rajasthan's economy?**

- A) It encourages reliance on traditional crops.
- B) Medicinal plants have high market demand and export potential.
- C) They reduce the state's dependency on other crops.
- D) They are easy to grow in all soil types.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Medicinal plants such as Isabgol have high demand in both domestic and international markets, providing substantial economic benefits.

**Additional Information:** Isabgol is widely used for its medicinal properties, making it a valuable cash crop.

**89. Which irrigation system is considered most effective for smallholder farmers in Rajasthan to conserve water?**

- A) Sprinkler irrigation
- B) Furrow irrigation
- C) Drip irrigation
- D) Canal irrigation

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Drip irrigation is highly water-efficient, making it ideal for smallholders in Rajasthan's water-scarce areas.

**Additional Information:** It delivers water directly to the plant roots, minimizing waste and enhancing water use efficiency.

**90. What is the main purpose of contour farming in Rajasthan's hilly regions?**

- A) Increase water runoff
- B) Encourage monoculture practices
- C) Reduce soil erosion by following the land's natural contours
- D) Increase pesticide usage

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Contour farming minimizes soil erosion by following natural land contours, which helps conserve soil and water on slopes.

**Additional Information:** This method is especially effective in preventing soil degradation in hilly areas.

**91. How does the introduction of crop insurance schemes like Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana support farmers?**

- A) By eliminating all farming risks
- B) By providing financial protection against crop losses due to natural disasters
- C) By reducing crop yields to match insurance payouts
- D) By restricting crop variety

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Crop insurance protects farmers financially against losses from natural disasters, ensuring stability for their income.

**Additional Information:** This scheme covers risks such as drought, flood, and pest attacks.

**92. Why are legumes such as gram and chickpea beneficial for crop rotation in Rajasthan?**

- A) They require less sunlight.
- B) They deplete soil nutrients quickly.
- C) They help fix nitrogen in the soil, enriching it for the next crop.
- D) They require continuous rainfall.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Legumes fix nitrogen in the soil, improving fertility for subsequent crops, making them ideal for crop rotation.

**Additional Information:** This practice reduces the need for chemical fertilizers, supporting sustainable agriculture.

**93. What is the purpose of establishing spice parks in areas like Jodhpur?**

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- A) To decrease spice quality for domestic use
- B) To improve processing, packaging, and export of spices
- C) To encourage the use of local spices only
- D) To reduce the variety of spices grown

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Spice parks enhance the processing and packaging quality of spices, boosting exports and farmer income.

**Additional Information:** These parks add value to spices, making them competitive in global markets.

**94. Which crop is primarily grown in Rajasthan's Barmer district due to its adaptability to dry conditions?**

- A) Sugarcane
- B) Maize
- C) Sesame
- D) Rice

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Sesame is highly drought-resistant, making it well-suited for Barmer's arid climate.

**Additional Information:** Sesame is used for oil and is a major export crop, providing income to farmers.

**95. How does the Rajasthan government's Olive Cultivation Project contribute to the state's agricultural innovation?**

- A) By focusing on traditional crops only
- B) By promoting olives as a high-value crop suited to arid climates
- C) By increasing water-intensive crops
- D) By discouraging diversification

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Olives are a high-value crop well-suited to Rajasthan's arid climate, introducing a profitable new crop to the region.

**Additional Information:** The project aims to position Rajasthan as a leading olive oil producer in India.

**96. How does intercropping with legumes benefit Rajasthan's arid land farmers?**

- A) It reduces crop variety.
- B) It depletes soil nutrients.
- C) It increases soil nitrogen content and supports soil health.
- D) It increases reliance on chemical fertilizers.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Legumes fix nitrogen, improving soil fertility and benefiting the main crop in intercropping systems.

**Additional Information:** This practice reduces the need for chemical fertilizers, promoting sustainable farming.

**97. Why is Rajasthan's agriculture described as the "Gamble of Monsoon"?**

- A) Farmers receive regular rainfall every year.
- B) Crop yields are heavily dependent on the erratic monsoon season.
- C) The region has abundant irrigation facilities.
- D) Crops are mostly irrigated by canals.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Agriculture in Rajasthan is highly dependent on the unpredictable monsoon, impacting crop success based on rainfall.

**Additional Information:** Insufficient monsoons lead to water scarcity and low yields.

**98. Why are spices like cumin and coriander widely grown in Rajasthan?**

- A) They require high levels of rainfall.
- B) They thrive in dry and arid conditions with minimal water.
- C) They are used only for local consumption.
- D) They are grown exclusively in winter.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Cumin and coriander require minimal water, making them suitable for Rajasthan's dry climate.

**Additional Information:** These spices have high market demand, both domestically and internationally.

**99. How does the concept of "water-use efficiency" apply to Rajasthan's agriculture?**



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- A) Increasing water usage for high yields
- B) Reducing water use while maintaining crop productivity
- C) Relying on monsoon only
- D) Using only traditional irrigation methods

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Water-use efficiency focuses on using less water without compromising crop yield, which is vital in Rajasthan's water-scarce regions.

**Additional Information:** Techniques like drip and sprinkler irrigation improve water-use efficiency.

**100. How does organic farming benefit Rajasthan's agricultural sector?**

- A) Reduces crop variety
- B) Reduces reliance on chemical inputs and enhances soil health
- C) Increases water needs
- D) Decreases soil fertility over time

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Organic farming avoids chemical inputs, enhancing soil health and providing safer food.

**Additional Information:** Organic produce has a growing market demand, providing new income opportunities for Rajasthan's farmers.