Sn	Question	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	Name the agroclimatic zone of Rajasthan where "Queen of	Flood prone eastern Plain	Humid southern Plain (IV	Humid South eastern	Irrigated north western
1	cereals" is extensively grown in rabi season :-	(III b)	b)	Plain (V)	plain (I b)
2	Hindi name of "Brassica Juncea" is :-	Raya	Toria	Kali Sarson	Peeli Sarson
	Rock phosphate deposits are abundantly found in				
3	district of Rajasthan :-	Nagaur	Bikaner	Barmer	Udaipur
	In which of the following agro-climatic zones of India,		Upper gangetic plain	Middle gangetic plain	
4	Punjab and Haryana falls ?	Transgangetic Plain region	region	region	Lower gangetic plain region
5	World Soil day is celebrated every year on :-	5th December	12th December	26th December	30th December
	Weather element that is not correctly matched with its				Atmospheric pressure -
6	measuring unit :-	Temperature - °C	Relative humidity - %	Cloud cover - Hours	Millibars
_	The base temperature of maize for calculating growing			0.00	10.00
7	degree days is :-	10 °C	4.5 °C	8 °C	12 °C
8	Headquaters of World Meteorogical Organization is located	Caracia	Davia	Marchineton	Dame.
•	at :- What will be the gross irrigation requirement of a field	Geneva	Paris	Washington	Rome
	having net irrigation requirement 400 mm and field				
9	irrigation efficiency 80% ?	300 mm	400 mm	500 mm	700 mm
- 3	As per CSSRI, Karnal, Classification of irrigation water boron	300 11111	400 111111	300 11111	700 11111
10	content of normal water should be :-	Less than 3 ppm	3 to 4 ppm	4 to 5 ppm	5 to 10 ppm
10	The commonly used pan coefficent value in	Less than 5 ppm	э то 4 ррпп	+ to 3 ррпп	3 to 10 ррш
11	evapotranspiration study is :-	0.7	1.7	2.7	3.7
	The ratio between the irrigated area and volume of water				
12	applied is known as :-	Delta of Water	Duty of Water	Base of Water	Water course
	If a crop is to be irrigated at 0.6 IW/CPE ratio with 6 cm		,		
13	depth, it should be given at CPE value of :-	10 mm	60 mm	600 mm	100 mm
14	One hectare meter is equal to :-	100 m³ water	1,000 m³ water	10,000 m³ water	100,000 m³ water
	Among different soil textural classes, which is an ideal one				
15	for most of the crops ?	Sandy	Clayey	Loamy	Silty
16	Nitrogen content of Sulphur coated urea ranges between :-	26% - 28%	36% - 37%	40% - 42%	46% - 48%
	Nutrient element acts as "energy currency" within plants is				
17	:-	calcium	Potassium	Phosphorus	Nitrogen
	Nutrient deficiency responsible for heart rot in sugarbeet is				
18	-  -	Molybdenum	Copper	Zinc	Boron
19	Sea weed "a marine algae" is used as "-	Herbicide	Fertilizer	Insecticide	Fungicide
20	Orobanche a parasitic weed is classified as :-	Holo stem parasitic weed	Hemi root parasitic weed	Holo root paracitic wood	Hemi stem parasitic weed
20	Quantity of Solaro 50 WP for 2 hectares maize to supply	riolo stelli parasitic weed	Hemi root parasitic weed	Tiolo root parasitic weed	nemi stem parasitic weed
21	atrazine at 0.75 kg/ha :-	0.5 Kg	3.0 Kg	1.5 Kg	0.75 Kg
	Which one among the following weeds is a board leaved	0.5 1.6	5.5 1.5	110 116	5175 Ng
22	monocotyledon?	Avena fatua	Phalaris minor	Spergulla arvensis	Commelina spp.
	"Brown manuring" a recent approach towards weed control	,		, ,	,,
23	is practiced is :-	Maize	Direct seeded rice	Mustard	Pigeonpea
	What will be the weed control efficiency (%) if weed dry				
	matter in weety check is 30 quintals and is treated plot it is				
24	15 quintals/ha ?	15	30	45	50
	If a soil has bulk density 1.5 Mg/m <sup>3</sup> and particle density 2.5				
25	Mg/m³, what will be the percent porosity of soil?	30%	40%	50%	60%
	In which district, Indian Institute of Farming Systems				
26	Research (IIFSR) is situated :-	Jhansi	Meerut	Ghaziabad	Sholapur
	Which among the following indicators is used to assess the				
27	inter cropping system ?	Leaf area index	Light use efficiency	Land equivalent ratio	Sustainability index
		1.20 6 31:	<b>1</b> , ,,		
28	The unit of relative growth rate (RGR) of any crop is :-	g/m² (leaf area)/ day	g/g /day		g /day
29	A rapid growing phase of plant is termed as :-	Lag Phase	Senescence	Plateau Phase	Log phase
		For good aren susualla	For correcting "top sickness" of tabacco -	For quality reserves	For correcting yellowing in
20	coloct incorrect match from the following:	For good crop growth -		For quality produce -	groudnut - apply Zn
30	select incorrect match from the following:-	apply N Fertilizer	apply B Fertilizer	apply K Fartilizer	Fertilizer
21	Which one of the following crops is more tolerant to Sodicity ?	Sorghum	Groundnu+	Rice	Mustard
31 32	Soybean is originated from which country?	Sorghum China	Groundnut India	Brazil	Mustard Mexico
32	Select the correct combination of a crop variety and its	Cimia	maia	French bean (Udai) -	IVICAICO
33	1000 grain weight :-	Wheat (HI 8498) - 35 g	Gram (KAK -2) - 380 g	500 g	Groundnut (TAG -24) - 250 g
			(	0	2-7 200 6
	What quality of sulphuric acid is required to spray 1000				
34	liters of water in one hectare to control frost in rabi crops ?	100 ml	500 ml	1000 ml	1500 ml
		•	•	•	

35					
35	The optimum temerature range for ideal germination of	- 40.00	10.15.00	20.05.00	22.25.40
	Wheat seed is :-	5-10 °C	10-15 °C	20-25 °C	30-35 ℃
	Which one among the following crops is known as "Queen				
36	of oilseeds" ?	Soybean	Mustard	Sunflower	Sesame
	For good quality tabacco, chloride content in leaves should				
37	never exceed :-	2%	3%	4%	5%
	For delinting 10 Kg fuzzy cottonseed, industrial grade				
38	sulphurid acid required is :-	500 ml	1000 ml	1500 ml	2000 ml
39	Red rot is an important disease of this crop :-	Potato	Sugarbeet	Sugarcane	Maize
	The oil of crop is extensively used in paints and	Totato	Sugurscet	Sugarcane	TVI CIE
40		6	C - f(f)	Batastat	12
40	varnish industry :-	Sesame	Safflower	Ratanjot	Linseed
	Quantity of seed required for one hectare area of a crop, if				
	plant population per hectare is 50,000, test weight 200 g				
41	and real value of seed is 100 per cent :-	10 Kg	20 Kg	30 Kg	40 Kg
		(Mean/Standard Deviation)	(Standard	Standard	
42	The coefficient of variation (CV%) is calculated by formula :-	X 100	Deviation/Mean) X 100	Deviation/Mean	Mean/Standard Deviation
43	Size of mini watershed varies between :-	10,000 - 50,000 hectares	1000 - 10,000 hectares	100 - 1000 hectares	10 - 100 hectares
44	Fumigation of rat burrows in the field is done by :-	Zinc Phosphide	Aluminium Phosphide	Zinc Sulphate	Zinc Phosphate
44	runingation of fat burlows in the field is dolle by	Zilic Pilospilide	Aluminum Phospinae	Ziric Sulpriate	Zilic Pilospilate
		1			
45	Jakham dam is situated in which district of Rajasthan :-	Jaipur	Tonk	Dausa	Pratapgarh
	Agriculture is not merely growing crop but more of applied				
46	:	Ecosystem	Environment	Ecology	Climate
	We are growing wheat in plains in winter and high hills in				
47	summer due to :-	Height	Temperature	Scenic beauty	Crop rotation
48	Rainfall in hills is more towards :-	Windward side	Leeward side	Both Side	Either Side
49	Soils in foot hills are :-	Matured	Immatured	Fully mature	None of these
50	Well drained volcanic soils are :-	More fertile	Less fertile	Non fertile	Useless
	Threshold temperature refers to the point at which a				
51	stimulus begins to :-	No response	Partial response	Full response	bring a response
52	In slopy lands most suitable irrigation method is :-	Drip	Check basin	Sprinkler	Surface flood
				To control water	To control soil erosion and
53	Objective of zero tillage is :-	To control soil run off	To check water run off	percolation	allow aggregation
				p	Long term (more than 30
		Diversal changes in weather	Wooldy shanges in	Monthly shanges in	- '
		Diurnal changes in weather	Weekly changes in	Monthly changes in	years) changes in weather
54	Climate change means :-	parameters	weather parameters	weather parameters	parameters
<del></del>					
55	Green house effect is related to :-	Rise in temperature	Rise in rainfall	Rise in precipitation	Rainfall delay
55 56	Green house effect is related to :- Role of abscisic acid in plants is :-	Rise in temperature Increase in growth	Rise in rainfall Growth retardation	Rise in precipitation Cell elongation	Rainfall delay  More branching
		Increase in growth			,
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56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67	Role of abscisic acid in plants is :-  Application of cycocel leads to :-  Relative growth rate of plants is :-  Highest density of water is at the temperature of °C  The temperature range of stratosphere is :-  C, plants saturate light upto 40,000 to 50,000 Lux while C, plants :-  Fresh water bodies including rivers and streams are known as :-  The pungency and odour in onion is due to :-  According to the essentiality criteria of nutrients which one is correct (without it) :-  Free living N-fixers are :-  Phosphorus availability in soil increases with increase in pH :-	Increase in growth Retardation of vegetative growth  More yield with time  0.0  -10 to -19 °C  50,000-60,000  Lentic  Nitrogen Plant can not complete life cycle  Rhizobia  >8.0  7.0	Growth retardation  Retardation of fruiting  Yield with time  2.0  -45 to -75 °C  60,000-70,000  Lacustrine  Phosphorus  Plant can complete life cycle  Azotobactor  >8.2  7.5	Cell elongation  Retardation of flowering  More growth with time  4.0  -60 to -85 °C  70,000-80,000  Lotic or riverine  Potassium  Plant can not grow  Azospirillum  >8.4  6.5	More branching Check rooting Growth with per unit time. 8.0 -80 to -95 °C 90,000-100,000 Palustrine Sulphur Plant can grow very well Azotobactor & Azospirillum Both >8.5 3.5
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56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67	Role of abscisic acid in plants is :-  Application of cycocel leads to :-  Relative growth rate of plants is :-  Highest density of water is at the temperature of °C  The temperature range of stratosphere is :-  C, plants saturate light upto 40,000 to 50,000 Lux while C, plants :-  Fresh water bodies including rivers and streams are known as :-  The pungency and odour in onion is due to :-  According to the essentiality criteria of nutrients which one is correct (without it) :-  Free living N-fixers are :-  Phosphorus availability in soil increases with increase in pH :-  P fixation in acid soil starts below the pH :-	Increase in growth Retardation of vegetative growth  More yield with time  0.0  -10 to -19 °C  50,000-60,000  Lentic  Nitrogen Plant can not complete life cycle  Rhizobia  >8.0  7.0	Growth retardation  Retardation of fruiting  Yield with time  2.0  -45 to -75 °C  60,000-70,000  Lacustrine  Phosphorus  Plant can complete life cycle  Azotobactor  >8.2  7.5	Cell elongation  Retardation of flowering  More growth with time  4.0  -60 to -85 °C  70,000-80,000  Lotic or riverine  Potassium  Plant can not grow  Azospirillum  >8.4  6.5	More branching Check rooting Growth with per unit time. 8.0 -80 to -95 °C 90,000-100,000 Palustrine Sulphur Plant can grow very well Azotobactor & Azospirillum Both >8.5 3.
56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69	Role of abscisic acid in plants is :-  Application of cycocel leads to :-  Relative growth rate of plants is :-  Highest density of water is at the temperature of °C  The temperature range of stratosphere is :-  C, plants saturate light upto 40,000 to 50,000 Lux while C, plants :-  Fresh water bodies including rivers and streams are known as :-  The pungency and odour in onion is due to :-  According to the essentiality criteria of nutrients which one is correct (without it) :-  Free living N-fixers are :-  Phosphorus availability in soil increases with increase in pH :-  P fixation in acid soil starts below the pH :-  Soil moisture could be measured by :-  Micro nutriant use efficiancey is more when these are applied :-	Increase in growth Retardation of vegetative growth  More yield with time  0.0 -10 to -19 °C  50,000-60,000  Lentic Nitrogen Plant can not complete life cycle Rhizobia >8.0 7.0  Picnometer Through sprinkler	Growth retardation  Retardation of fruiting  Yield with time  2.0  -45 to -75 °C  60,000-70,000  Lacustrine  Phosphorus  Plant can complete life cycle  Azotobactor  >8.2  7.5  Moisture meter	Cell elongation  Retardation of flowering  More growth with time  4.0  -60 to -85 °C  70,000-80,000  Lotic or riverine  Potassium  Plant can not grow  Azospirillum  >8.4  6.5  Gravimetry method  Soil application	More branching Check rooting Growth with per unit time. 8.0 -80 to -95 °C 90,000-100,000 Palustrine Sulphur Plant can grow very well Azotobactor & Azospirillum Both >8.5  Moisture meter & Gravimetry method Both Through drip irrigation
56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69	Role of abscisic acid in plants is :-  Application of cycocel leads to :-  Relative growth rate of plants is :-  Highest density of water is at the temperature of °C  The temperature range of stratosphere is :-  C, plants saturate light upto 40,000 to 50,000 Lux while C, plants :-  Fresh water bodies including rivers and streams are known as :-  The pungency and odour in onion is due to :-  According to the essentiality criteria of nutrients which one is correct (without it) :-  Free living N-fixers are :-  Phosphorus availability in soil increases with increase in pH :-  P fixation in acid soil starts below the pH :-  Soil moisture could be measured by :-  Micro nutriant use efficiancey is more when these are applied :-  Largest area under micro irrigartion is in the state of :-	Increase in growth Retardation of vegetative growth  More yield with time  0.0 -10 to -19 °C  50,000-60,000  Lentic Nitrogen Plant can not complete life cycle Rhizobia >8.0 7.0  Picnometer Through sprinkler Bihar	Growth retardation  Retardation of fruiting  Yield with time  2.0  -45 to -75 °C  60,000-70,000  Lacustrine  Phosphorus  Plant can complete life cycle  Azotobactor  >8.2  7.5  Moisture meter  Foliar spray  U.P.	Cell elongation  Retardation of flowering  More growth with time  4.0  -60 to -85 °C  70,000-80,000  Lotic or riverine  Potassium  Plant can not grow  Azospirillum  >8.4  6.5  Gravimetry method  Soil application  Rajasthan	More branching Check rooting Growth with per unit time. 8.0 -80 to -95 °C 90,000-100,000 Palustrine Sulphur Plant can grow very well Azotobactor & Azospirillum Both >8.5 3. Moisture meter & Gravimetry method Both Through drip irrigation Kerala
56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71	Role of abscisic acid in plants is :-  Application of cycocel leads to :-  Relative growth rate of plants is :-  Highest density of water is at the temperature of °C  The temperature range of stratosphere is :-  C, plants saturate light upto 40,000 to 50,000 Lux while C, plants :-  Fresh water bodies including rivers and streams are known as :-  The pungency and odour in onion is due to :-  According to the essentiality criteria of nutrients which one is correct (without it) :-  Free living N-fixers are :-  Phosphorus availability in soil increases with increase in pH :-  P fixation in acid soil starts below the pH :-  Soil moisture could be measured by :-  Micro nutriant use efficiancey is more when these are applied :-  Largest area under micro irrigartion is in the state of :-  Most salinity tolerant crop among the seed spices is :-	Increase in growth Retardation of vegetative growth  More yield with time  0.0  -10 to -19 °C  50,000-60,000  Lentic Nitrogen Plant can not complete life cycle  Rhizobia  >8.0  7.0  Picnometer  Through sprinkler  Bihar Coriander	Growth retardation  Retardation of fruiting  Yield with time  2.0  -45 to -75 °C  60,000-70,000  Lacustrine  Phosphorus  Plant can complete life cycle  Azotobactor  >8.2  7.5  Moisture meter  Foliar spray  U.P.  Cumin	Cell elongation  Retardation of flowering  More growth with time  4.0  -60 to -85 °C  70,000-80,000  Lotic or riverine  Potassium  Plant can not grow  Azospirillum  >8.4  6.5  Gravimetry method  Soil application  Rajasthan Fennel	More branching Check rooting Growth with per unit time. 8.0 -80 to -95 °C 90,000-100,000 Palustrine Sulphur Plant can grow very well Azotobactor & Azospirillum Both >8.5 3. Moisture meter & Gravimetry method Both Through drip irrigation Kerala Fenugreek
56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72	Role of abscisic acid in plants is :-  Application of cycocel leads to :-  Relative growth rate of plants is :-  Highest density of water is at the temperature of °C  The temperature range of stratosphere is :-  C, plants saturate light upto 40,000 to 50,000 Lux while C, plants :-  Fresh water bodies including rivers and streams are known as :-  The pungency and odour in onion is due to :-  According to the essentiality criteria of nutrients which one is correct (without it) :-  Free living N-fixers are :-  Phosphorus availability in soil increases with increase in pH :-  P fixation in acid soil starts below the pH :-  Soil moisture could be measured by :-  Micro nutriant use efficiancey is more when these are applied :-  Largest area under micro irrigartion is in the state of :-  Most salinity tolerant crop among the seed spices is :-  Saline soils could be improved by :-	Increase in growth Retardation of vegetative growth  More yield with time  0.0  -10 to -19 °C  50,000-60,000  Lentic Nitrogen Plant can not complete life cycle  Rhizobia  >8.0  7.0  Picnometer  Through sprinkler  Bihar  Coriander Leaching	Growth retardation  Retardation of fruiting  Yield with time  2.0  -45 to -75 °C  60,000-70,000  Lacustrine  Phosphorus  Plant can complete life cycle  Azotobactor  >8.2  7.5  Moisture meter  Foliar spray  U.P.	Cell elongation  Retardation of flowering  More growth with time  4.0  -60 to -85 °C  70,000-80,000  Lotic or riverine  Potassium  Plant can not grow  Azospirillum  >8.4  6.5  Gravimetry method  Soil application  Rajasthan Fennel Pyrite application	More branching Check rooting Growth with per unit time. 8.0 -80 to -95 °C 90,000-100,000 Palustrine Sulphur Plant can grow very well Azotobactor & Azospirillum Both >8.5 3. Moisture meter & Gravimetry method Both Through drip irrigation Kerala Fenugreek Sulphur application
56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71	Role of abscisic acid in plants is :-  Application of cycocel leads to :-  Relative growth rate of plants is :-  Highest density of water is at the temperature of °C  The temperature range of stratosphere is :-  C, plants saturate light upto 40,000 to 50,000 Lux while C, plants :-  Fresh water bodies including rivers and streams are known as :-  The pungency and odour in onion is due to :-  According to the essentiality criteria of nutrients which one is correct (without it) :-  Free living N-fixers are :-  Phosphorus availability in soil increases with increase in pH :-  P fixation in acid soil starts below the pH :-  Soil moisture could be measured by :-  Micro nutriant use efficiancey is more when these are applied :-  Largest area under micro irrigartion is in the state of :-  Most salinity tolerant crop among the seed spices is :-	Increase in growth Retardation of vegetative growth  More yield with time  0.0  -10 to -19 °C  50,000-60,000  Lentic Nitrogen Plant can not complete life cycle  Rhizobia  >8.0  7.0  Picnometer  Through sprinkler  Bihar Coriander	Growth retardation  Retardation of fruiting  Yield with time  2.0  -45 to -75 °C  60,000-70,000  Lacustrine  Phosphorus  Plant can complete life cycle  Azotobactor  >8.2  7.5  Moisture meter  Foliar spray  U.P.  Cumin	Cell elongation  Retardation of flowering  More growth with time  4.0  -60 to -85 °C  70,000-80,000  Lotic or riverine  Potassium  Plant can not grow  Azospirillum  >8.4  6.5  Gravimetry method  Soil application  Rajasthan Fennel	More branching Check rooting Growth with per unit time. 8.0 -80 to -95 °C 90,000-100,000 Palustrine Sulphur Plant can grow very well Azotobactor & Azospirillum Both >8.5 3. Moisture meter & Gravimetry method Both Through drip irrigation Kerala Fenugreek
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56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73	Role of abscisic acid in plants is :-  Application of cycocel leads to :-  Relative growth rate of plants is :-  Highest density of water is at the temperature of °C  The temperature range of stratosphere is :-  C, plants saturate light upto 40,000 to 50,000 Lux while C, plants :-  Fresh water bodies including rivers and streams are known as :-  The pungency and odour in onion is due to :-  According to the essentiality criteria of nutrients which one is correct (without it) :-  Free living N-fixers are :-  Phosphorus availability in soil increases with increase in pH :-  P fixation in acid soil starts below the pH :-  Soil moisture could be measured by :-  Micro nutriant use efficiancey is more when these are applied :-  Largest area under micro irrigartion is in the state of :-  Most salinity tolerant crop among the seed spices is :-  Saline soils could be improved by :-  Example of narrow leaf weed is :-	Increase in growth Retardation of vegetative growth  More yield with time  0.0  -10 to -19 °C  50,000-60,000  Lentic Nitrogen Plant can not complete life cycle  Rhizobia  >8.0  7.0  Picnometer  Through sprinkler  Bihar  Coriander Leaching Amaranthus	Growth retardation  Retardation of fruiting  Yield with time  2.0  -45 to -75 °C  60,000-70,000  Lacustrine Phosphorus Plant can complete life cycle  Azotobactor  >8.2  7.5  Moisture meter  Foliar spray  U.P.  Cumin Gypsum application  Argemone	Cell elongation  Retardation of flowering  More growth with time  4.0  -60 to -85 °C  70,000-80,000  Lotic or riverine Potassium  Plant can not grow  Azospirillum >8.4  6.5  Gravimetry method  Soil application  Rajasthan Fennel Pyrite application Phalaris	More branching Check rooting Growth with per unit time. 8.0 -80 to -95 °C 90,000-100,000 Palustrine Sulphur Plant can grow very well Azotobactor & Azospirillum Both >8.5 3.5 Moisture meter & Gravimetry method Both Through drip irrigation Kerala Fenugreek Sulphur application Chenopodium

			Before germination of	After germination of	
77	Post-emergence herbicide is used :-	Before germination of crop	weed	crop	After germination weed
	Application of 2,4-D Na Salt may be avoided in the			'	, and the second
78	following type of soil to reduce leaching loss :-	Sandy	Sandy clay loam	Clay loam	Clayey
	Which cropping system accommodate maximum crops in a	,		Mixed cropping & Inter	, ,
79	piece of land within specified time :-	Mixed cropping	Relay cropping	cropping	Inter cropping
	Dryfarming means cultivation of crops where rainfall is less				
80	than :-	550 mm	650 mm	750 mm	850 mm
	Under moisture stress in plant, concentration of				
81	photosynthetic assimilates :-	Decreases	Increases	Remains constant	As usual
		Matures within the rainfall			
82	Escaping drought by the crops means :-	period	Germinate early	Matures late	Matures after rain
	Under drought conditions, in awned varieties, awns				
83	contribute photosynthates about :-	12%	10%	20%	50%
84	Water infiltration in soil means :-	Water movement in soil	Water enters in soil	Percolation	Leaching
85	Pratap (C-50) is the variety of crop :-	Wheat	Sesamum	Dill	Maize
86	Most adaptive crop under moisture limited condition is :-	Rice	Maize	Wheat	Sesamum
	When field varies in fertility which experimental design is				
87	appropriate ?	CRD	RBD	Split plot	Paired row
	For the multi factor study which experimental design is				
88	more appropriate ?	BRD	RBD	CRD	Split Plot
	Dependency of one factor on other could be calculated by	o =	l		
89	appropriate method :-	Student T test	Mean	Correlation	Harmonic Mean
90	India is divided in how many Agroecosubregions :-	20	30	50	60
	Based on the recent estimates, Bikaner and Jaisalmer are				
91	delineated in the Agroclimatic Zone of :-	I A	II A	ıc	II C
92	Delta in irrigation is measured in which unit ?	cm	Hours	Cusec	Liter/Second/ha.
32	Study of desert and dry land management is studied under	CIII	Tiours	Cusec	Liter/Second/na.
93		Ecology	Dry land farming	Xerophic Science	Eremology
33		LCOIOGY	Dry land lanning	Acropine Science	Eremology
94	Threshold wind velocity for chemical spray in field crops is :-	< 1 km/h	< 2 km/h	< 3 km/h	< 4 km/h
95	Mallika is variety of which crop ?	Khejari	Babool	Groundnut	Black gram
				[ (14/2 2 d d m , m 24 4 2 m	[ /\A/a a d du . maatta u
				[ (Weed dry matter	[ (Weed dry matter
				production in treated	production in treated plot -
				plot - weed dry matter	weed dry matter
		[ (crop yield of weed free	[ (crop yield of weed free	production in weed	production in weed free
		plot - crop yield of treated	plot - crop yield of treated	free plot) / (Weed dry	plot) / (weed dry matter
		plot) / (Crop yield of weed	plot) / (crop yield of	matter production in	production in weed free
96	Weed index is calculated as :-	free plot ) ] X 100	treated plot) ] X 100	treated plot) ] X 100	plot)] X 100
	All India severe drought year is declared when spatial				
97	coverage of drought is more than :-	20%	40%	60%	80%
98	Celiec disease in human being is caused by :-	Gluten allergy	Tryptophane Allergy	Lycine Allergy	Zein Allergy
99	Which type of corn comes under primitive type ?	Flint corn	Sweet corn	Pod corn	Waxy corn
	Which type of N fertilizers should be avoided in paddy crop				
100	?	Nitrate	Ammonical	Amide	Cynamide

Sn	Question	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	राजस्थान के सस्य जलवायु खंड का नाम जहाँ "धान्य फसलों की रानी"को रबी के मौसम में व्यापक रूप से				
	फसलों की रानी"को रबी के मौसम में व्यापक रूप से	बाढ़ संभाव्य पूर्वी मैदान (॥।		आर्द्रदक्षिणी पूर्वी मैदान	सिंचित उत्तर-पश्चिमी मैदान
	उगाया जाता है :-	ৰ)	आर्द्रदक्षिणी मैदान (IV ब)	(V)	(। ब)
2	ब्रेसिका जन्सिया का हिन्दी नाम है :-	राया	तोरिया	काली सरसों	पीली सरसों
	राजस्थान के जिले में रॉक फॉस्फेट निक्षेप बह्लता				
3	में जमा है :-	नागौर	बीकानेर	बाइमेर	उदयपुर
	भारत के निम्न में से किस सस्य जलवाय खंड में पंजाब			गंगा का मध्य मैदान	
	और हरियाणा आते हैं ?	गंगा पार मैदानी क्षेत्र	गंगा का ऊपरी मैदान क्षेत्र	क्षेत्र	गंगा का निचला मैदान क्षेत्र
	प्रति वर्ष विश्व मृदा दिवस मनाते हैं :-	5 दिसम्बर को	12 दिसम्बर को	26 दिसम्बर को	30 दिसम्बर को
	मौसम का वह अवयव जो कि उसके नापने की इकाई से				
6	यथोचित नहीं मिलता है :-	तापक्रम - ° से	सापेक्ष आर्द्रता -%	मेघ आवरण - घंटे	वाय्मंडलीय दाब - मिलीबार्स
	मक्का की वर्धन कोटि दिवस की गणना के लिए आधार				
7	तापमान है :-	10 °C	4.5 °C	8 °C	12 °C
8	विश्व मौसम विज्ञान संगठन का मुख्यालय स्थित है :-	जिनेवा	पेरिस	वाशिंगटन	रोम
	यदि किसी खेत की शुद्ध जल मांग 400 मि.मी. और प्रक्षेत्र				
	सिंचाई दक्षता 80 प्रतिशत है तो सकल जल मांग क्या होगी				
9	?	300 mm	400 mm	500 mm	700 mm
	CSSRI , करनाल के सिंचाई जल वर्गीकरण अनुसार सामान्य				
10	जल में बोरोन की मात्रा होनी चाहिए :-	3 ppm से कम	3 से 4 ppm	4 से 5 ppm	5 社 10 ppm

		1	1	T	1
	वाष्पन - वाष्पोत्सर्जन अध्ययन हेतु साधारणतया पात्र				
11	गुणांक मान का उपयोग किया जाता है :- सिचित क्षेत्र और प्रयुक्त किये गए जल के बीच अनुपात को	0.7	1.7	2.7	3.7
	सिचित क्षेत्र और प्रयुक्त किये गए जल के बीच अनुपात को				
12	किहते हैं :-	त्रिकोण जल	जल मान	आधार जल	जल प्रवाह
	यदि किसी फसल को 0.6 IW/CPE अनुपात पर 6 cm गहराई तक सिंचाई करते है, तो इसे संचयी पात्र वाष्पन मान पर				
	तक सिंचाई करते है, तो इसे संचयी पात्र वाष्पन मान पर				
13	दिते है :-	10 mm	60 mm	600 mm	100 mm
14	एक हैक्टेयर मीटर के त्ल्य है :-	100 m³ पानी	1,000 m³ पानी	10,000 m³ पानी	100,000 m³ पानी
	विभिन्न मृदा गठन वर्गों में से कौनसा मृदा वर्ग अधिकाँश				
15	फसलों के लिए आदर्श है ?	रेतीली	मृतिकामय	दुमटी	सादमय
	गंधक लेपित यूरिया में नत्रजन का अंश इसके बीच रेंज				
16	करता है :-	26% - 28%	36% - 37%	40% - 42%	46% - 48%
	करता है :- पौधों में "उर्जा प्रचलन" के रूप में कार्य करने वाला पौषक				
17	तत्त्व है :-	कैल्सियम	पोटेशियम	फ़ॉस्फ़ोरस	नत्रजन
18	च्कन्दर में "हार्ट रोट" के लिए उत्तरदायी पोषक तत्त्व है :-	मोलीब्डेनम	कॉपर	जिंक	बोरोन
	समुद्री तृणक "एक सामुद्र शैवाल" किस की तरह उपयोग				
19	करते है :-	शाकनाशी	उर्वरक	कीटनाशी	फफ़ंदनाशी
- 13	17(1) (1)	पूर्ण स्तंभ परजीवी	अर्ध जड़ परजीवी	पूर्ण जड़ परजीवी	अर्ध स्तंभ परजीवी
20	ओरोबेंकी एक परजीवी खरपतवार के रूप में वर्गीकृत है :-	खरपतवार	खरपतवार	खरपतवार	खरपतवार
20	जाराबयम रयम गरेजाया खर्गरायार यम राम म यमामूमा है	GCACIGIC	GCTCIGIC	GCTCIGIC	GCTCIGIC
	मक्का में 0.75 kg एट्राजीन प्रति हेक्टेयर की दर से आपूर्ति				
21	विच 3 देखतेगा के जिए मोनामे 50 दुवन्य मी की माना	0.5.1/2	2.0 %	1 5 1/2	0.75 %
21	हेत् 2 हेक्टेयर के लिए सोलारो 50 डब्ल्यू पी की मात्रा :- निम्नांकित खरपतवारों में कौनसा चौड़ी पत्ती वाला एक बीज	0.5 Kg	3.0 Kg	1.5 Kg	0.75 Kg
22		112 11 12 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1 10 marr	स्परगुला आर्वेन्सिस	कोमेलीना स्पेसीज
22	पत्री खरपतवार है ?	एवेना फट्आ	फेलेरिस माइनर	रनरगुला आवा <del>वसस</del>	कामलाचा स्तसाय
22	खरपतवारों के नियंत्रण हेतु "ब्राउन मेन्युरिंग" एक नयी विधि, की फसल में अपनाई जाती है :-	11221	en A men	<u></u>	21727
23		मक्का	धान की सीधी ब्वाई	सरसो	अरहर
	यदि खरपतवार युक्त भूखण्ड में खरपतवारों का शुष्क भार 30 क्विंटल और उपचारित भूखण्ड में 15 क्विंटल/है. है, तो खरपतवार नियंत्रण दक्षता (%) कितनी होगी ?				
	30 क्विंटल और उपचारित भखण्ड में 15 क्विंटल/हैं. है. तो				
24	खरपतवार नियंत्रण दक्षता (%) कितनी होगी ?	15	30	45	50
					3,0
	यदि एक मृदा जिसका आभासी घनत्व 1.5 मेगा ग्राम/घन				
	मीटर और कण घनत्व 2.5 मेगा ग्राम/घन मीटर है तो उस				
25	मृदा की प्रतिशत सरन्घ्रता क्या होगी ?	30%	40%	50%	60%
23	भारतीय कृषि प्रणाली अनुसंधान संस्थान (IIFSR) किस जिले	30%	40%	3076	00%
26	में स्थित है :-	झांसी	मेरठ	गाजियाबाद	शोलाप्र
20	अन्तः सस्य पद्धति के निर्धारण हेतु निम्नांकित सूचकों में	र्भारा	नर्	गाजपाबाद	सालापुर
27	से कौनसा उपयोग किया जाता है ?	पर्ण क्षेत्र सूचकांक	प्रकाश उपयोग दक्षता	भू तुल्य अनुपात	टिकाऊपण सूचकांक
21	स वगणसा अववाण विग्या आसा ह !	पण यात्र सूचकाक	प्रकारा उपयोग द्वाता	न् त्रम्य अनुवास	टियाअयण सूचयाया
	~~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~				
28	किसी फसल की सापेक्ष वृद्धि दर की इकाई है :- पौधों की तीव्र बढवार वाली अवस्था कहलाती है :-	ग्राम/मी. (पर्णक्षेत्र)/ दिन	ग्राम/ग्राम/ दिन		ग्राम/ दिन
29	पाधा का ताव्र बढवार वाला अवस्था कहलाता ह :-	विलम्ब अवस्था	जरावस्था	पठार अवस्था	लॉग अवस्था
		0 0	× ×		
		फसल की अच्छी बढ़वार -	तम्बाकू में "टॉप सिकनेस"		मूंगफली में पीलापन दूर करना - जस्ता उर्वरक
		नत्रजन उर्वरक प्रयोग में	को सही करना - बोरोन	गुणवत्ता उत्पाद - पोटाश उर्वरक प्रयोग में लाना	
30	निम्नांकित में से अन्चित जोड़ी का चयन करे :- निम्नांकित फसलों में से कौनसी फसल क्षारीयता के प्रति	लाना	उर्वरक प्रयोग में लाना	उर्वरक प्रयोग में लाना	प्रयोग में लाना
	निम्नांकित फसलों में से कौनसी फसल क्षारीयता के प्रति		l		
31	अधिक सहनशील है ?	ज्वार	मूँगफली	चावल	सरसों
32	सोयाबीन की उत्पति किस देश से हुई है ?	चीन	भारत	ब्राज़ील	मैक्सिको
	फसल की किस्म और उसके 1000 दानों के वजन के एक	Ī	1		
33	सही संयोग का चयन करे :-	गेहूं (HI 8498) - 35 g	चना (KAK -2) - 380 g	राजमा (Udai) - 500 g	मूंगफली (TAG -24) - 250 g
	रबी फसलों में पाले के नियंत्रण हेतु प्रति हेक्टेयर 1000				
	लीटर पानी के छिड़काव हेतू गंधक के तेज़ाब की कितनी				
34	मात्रा की आवश्यकता होगी ?	100 ml	500 ml	1000 ml	1500 ml
35	गेहूँ के आदर्श अंक्रण हेत् इष्टतम तापमान रेज है :- निम्नांकित फसलों में से कौनसी एक फसल "तिलहनों की	5-10 °C	10-15 °C	20-25 °C	30-35 ℃
	निम्नांकित फसलों में से कौनसी एक फसल "तिलहनों की				
36	रानी" कहलाती है ?	सोयाबीन	राया	सूरजम्खी	तिल
	अच्छी गुणवता की तम्बाकू के लिए पत्तियों में क्लोरिन का				
37	अंश कभी भी इससे ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए :-	2%	3%	4%	5%
	अंश कभी भी इससे ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए :- 10 Kg रुआमंय कपास के बीज को तन्तुहीन करने हेतु औद्योगिक श्रेणी के गंधक के तेजाब की आवश्यकता होती				
	औदयोगिक श्रेणी के गंधक के तेजाब की आवश्यकता होती				
38	है :-	500 ml	1000 ml	1500 ml	2000 ml
39	लाल सडन इस फसल की एक महत्वपूर्ण बिमारी है :-	आलू की	चुकन्दर की	गन्ना की	मक्का की
- 33	फसल का तेल व्यापक रूप से प्रलेप और वार्निश		4,		
40	उद्योग में उपयोग किया जाता है	<u></u>	क्स्म	रतनजोत	अलसी
	04 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	IXIXI	1.71,1	(//2/01//	OKTAII
	शिटि किसी फसब की पीर्न हेक्टेगर पींडी सरला ६०,०००	i	I	1	
	यदि किसी फसल की प्रति हेक्टेयर पौध संख्या 50,000				
40	परिक्षण भार 200 ग्राम तथा बीजों का वास्तविक मान 100				
	परिक्षण भार 200 ग्राम तथा बीजों का वास्तविक मान 100 प्रतिशत है तो एक हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र के लिए बीज की आवश्यक	10 Va	20 Ka	20 Kg	40 Ka
41	परिक्षण भार 200 ग्राम तथा बीजों का वास्तविक मान 100	10 Kg	20 Kg	30 Kg	40 Kg
41	परिक्षण भार 200 ग्राम तथा बीजों का वास्तविक मान 100 प्रतिशत है तो एक हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र के लिए बीज की आवश्यक मात्रा होगी :-		(मानक विचलन/माध्य) X		
	परिक्षण भार 200 ग्राम तथा बीजों का वास्तविक मान 100 प्रतिशत है तो एक हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र के लिए बीज की आवश्यक	10 Kg (माध्य/मानक विचलन) X 100	(मानक विचलन/माध्य) X	30 Kg मानक विचलन/माध्य	40 Kg माध्य/मानक विचलन

43	अतिलघ् जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र का आकार होता है :-	10,000 - 50,000 हेक्टेयर	1000 - 10,000 हेक्टेयर	100 - 1000 हेक्टेयर	10 - 100 हेक्टेयर
	ontring over the first of the f	20,000 30,000 ( 10 1)	1000 10,000 ( 10 1)	100 1000 (101)	10 100 ( 10 1)
44	खेतों में चूहों के बिलों का प्रधूमन से किया जाता है :-	जिंक फॉस्फाइड	एल्य्मिनियम फॉस्फाइड	जिंक सल्फेट	जिंक फॉस्फेट
45	राजस्थान के किस जिले में जाखम बाँध स्थित है :-	जयप्र	टोंक	दौसा	प्रतापगढ़
	कृषि मात्र फसल उगाना ही नहीं है बल्कि एक प्रायोगिक				
46	विज्ञान है :-	पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र	वातावरण	पारिस्थितिकी	जलवाय्
	किस कारण से हम गेहूँ को शीत ऋतु में मैदानी भाग व ग्रीष्म ऋतु में पहाड़ी भाग में उगाते हैं :-	w r		, c	
47	ग्रीष्म ऋत् में पहाड़ी भाग में उगाते हैं :-	ऊँचाई	तापमान	दृश्य सौन्दर्य	फसल चक्र
	4 2 4			×	Q-2
48	वर्षा पहाड़ों की किस दिशा में सर्वाधिक होती है :-	वाय् की दिशा की ओर	वाय् की दिशा के विपरीत	दोनों ओर	किसी एक तरफ
49	पहाड़ों की तलहटी की मृदायें होती हैं :-	विकसित	अविकसित	पूर्ण विकसित	इनमें से कोई नहीं
50	पूर्ण अपवाहित ज्वालाम्खी क्षेत्रों की मृदाएँ होती है :- तापक्रम का सीमान्तर से तात्पर्य उस बिंदु से है जहाँ से	बह्त उपजाऊ	कम उपजाऊ	अन्पजाऊ	बेकार
51	उद्दीपन :-	अक्रिय होता है	अल्प प्रतिक्रिया	पूर्ण प्रतिक्रिया	प्रतिक्रिया प्रारम्भ होती है
52	डालू भूमियों के लिए सर्वोत्तम सिंचाई विधि है :-	बंद-बंद	क्यारी विधि	पूर्वा प्राताक्रया फव्वारा	सतह अपवाह
- 52				-	मृदा अपरदन रोकना व
53	शून्य जुताई/ कर्षण से तात्पर्य है :-	मृदा अपवाह रोकना	जल अपवाह रोकना	जल निस्पन्दन रोकना	समुच्यन में वृद्धि
			साप्ताहिक मौसम में	मासिक मौसम में	लम्बे समय (>30 वर्षी) के
54	जलवाय् परिवर्तन का अर्थ है :-	दैनिक मौसम में परिवर्तन	परिवर्तन	परिवर्तन	मौसम में परिवर्तन
55	ग्रीन हाउस प्रभाव का संबंध है :-	तापमान में वृद्धि	वर्षा में वृद्धि	अवक्षेपण में वृद्धि	वर्षा में देरी
56	पौधों में एबसिसिक अम्ल की भूमिका है :-	वृद्धि बढ़ाना	वृद्धि अवरोधक	कोशिका लम्बन	अधिक शाखाएं
	वृद्धि नियामक साइकोसिल के प्रयोग परिणामस्वरूप होता	-			
57	हैं :-	वृद्धि अवरोध	फलन अवरोध	प्ष्पन अवरोध	जड़ स्फ्टन अवरोध
				समय के प्रति अधिक	
58	पौधों की सापेक्ष वृद्धि दर से अभिप्राय है :-	समय के अधिक उपज	समय के प्रति उपज	वृद्धि	समय के प्रति वृद्धि
59	पानी का घनत्व °से. तापक्रम पर सर्वाधिक होता है :-	0.0	2.0	4.0	8.0
60	समताप मंडल में तापमान का पराष है (°C)	-10 to -19 °C	-45 to -75 °C	-60 to -85 °C	-80 to -95 °C
	सी, पौधे 40,000 से 50,000 लक्स तक के प्रकाश को उपयोग				
61	में लेने की क्षमता रखते है जबकि सी पौधों की क्षमता है :-	50,000-60,000	60,000-70,000	70,000-80,000	90,000-100,000
	ताज़ा/मीठा पानी के जलाशय जिनमें कि नदियाँ भी				
62	सम्मिलित है, कहलाते है :-	लैंटिक	लोटिक	लोटिक अथवा रेवेराइन	पाल्स्ट्राइन
63	प्याज में तीखापन व गंध का कारण होता है :-	नत्रजन	फ़ॉस्फ़ोरस	पोटेशियम	सल्फर/गन्धक
	अनिवार्यता मानदण्ड के आधार पर पोषक तत्व की	पौधे अपना जीवन चक्र पूरा	पौधे जीवन चक्र पूरा कर	", "	पौधे अच्छी तरह उग
64	अन्पस्थिति में :-	नहीं कर सकते अववाराम्य विवास व	सकते है	पौधे उग नहीं सकते	सकते है
	*	राइजोबिया	अजोटोवेक्टर	2	अजोटोवेक्टर एवं अजोस्पाइरिलम दोनों
65	स्वतंत्र-जीवी नाइट्रोजन यौगिकीकारक है :- मृदा में फ़ॉस्फ़ोरस की उपलब्धता इस पी.एच् मान से बढ़ने	राइजा।बया	अजाटावक्टर	अजोस्पाइरिलम	अजास्पाइरिलम दाना
66	निवा न प्रास्त्रारस का उपलब्यता इस पारप् नान स बढ्न लगती है:-	>8.0	>8.2	>8.4	>8.5
- 00	अम्लीय मृदाओं में इस पी.एच मान के नीचे फॉस्फोरस	70.0	70.2	70.4	76.5
67	स्थिर होने लगता है :-	7.0	7.5	6.5	3.5
					मोइस्चर मीटर एवं
68	मृदा नमी को इसके द्वारा मापा जा सकता है :-	पिक्नोमीटर	मोइस्चर मीटर	भारात्मक माप	भारात्मक माप दोनों
	सुक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों की उपयोग दक्षता सर्वाधिक होती है जब				
69	इनका प्रयोग किया जाता है :-	फव्वारा द्वारा	पर्णीय छिडकाव	मृदा प्रयोग	बूंद-बूंद सिंचाई के साथ
					1.
70	सूक्ष्म सिंचाई विधि का क्षेत्रफल किस प्रदेश में सर्वाधिक है :-	बिहार	з.я.	राजस्थान	केरल
	\$ \$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	ا م			A-0-
71	बीजीय मसालों में सर्वाधिक लवणता सहनशील फसल है :-	धनियाँ	जीरा	सौंफ	मैथी
72	बनागिय महाभी को हम निधि हनाम मध्यम जा गहरण है	निस्पन्दन विधि	जिप्सम का प्रयोग	पाइराईट का प्रयोग	गंधक प्रयोग
72 73	लवणीय मृदाओं को इस विधि द्वारा स्धारा जा सकता है :- संकरी पत्ती के खरपतवार का उदाहरण है :-	।नस्पन्दन ।वाध अमेरैन्थस	अरजीमौन	पाइराइट का प्रयाग फेलेरिस	गधक प्रयाग चीनोपोडियम
/3	राजरा जा के खरजापार का उदाहरण है :-	JI™₹º Ч₹1	<u>गार</u> णाबाब	דייןוראיר	AIVIITIIOAU
74	कमल जैसे खरपतवार के बीजों की जीवन क्षमता रहती है :-	10 वर्ष	100 वर्ष	1000 वर्ष	इनमे से कोई नहीं
	The second section of the second section (St. 1)				4 : 1 21 11/4 - 161
75	निम्न में से कौनसा सर्वांगी खरपतवार नाशी नहीं है :-	अट्राजिन	सिमेजिन	प्रोपेनिल	पैराक्वाट
	निम्न में से कौनसा सर्वांगी खरपतवार नाशी नहीं है :- निम्न में से कौनसा फिनौक्सी समूह का खरपतवार नाशी				
76	नहीं है :-	2,4-डी	2,4-डी बी	एम.सी.पी.ए.	2,3,6 टीबीए
77	अंक्रण-पश्च खरपतवार नाशी प्रयुक्त होता है :- मृदा में निस्पन्दन हानि को रोकने के लिए 2,4,-D सोडियम	फसल उगने से पूर्व	खरपतवार उगने से पूर्व	फसल उगने के उपरान्त	खरपतवार उगने के उपरान्त
	मृदा में निस्पन्दन हानि को रोकने के लिए 2,4, - D सोडियम				
	लंबण का प्रयोग निम्न में से किस मृदा में नहीं करना				
78	चाहिए :-	बल्ई	दोमट	चिकनी दोमट	चिकनी
	_ 22 4 4 2				
	एक निश्चित समय में किस सस्य प्रणाली से सर्वाधिक	<del></del>	A	मिश्रित फसल प्रणाली	3 <del>i-1</del>
79	फसलें एक ही खेत से ली जा सकती है :- श्ष्क कृषि से अभिप्राय है, जहाँ वर्षा की मात्रा निम्न में से	मिश्रित फसल प्रणाली	रिले प्रणाली	एवं अंतः फसलीकरण	अंत: फसलीकरण
80	शुष्क कृषि से आमप्राय हें, जहां वर्षा का मात्रा निम्न में स कम होती है :-	550 mm	650 mm	750 mm	850 mm
- 00	नमी के अभाव में पौधों में प्रकाश संश्लेषित पदार्थों की	550 IIIII	050 11111	7.50 111111	050 111111
81	मात्रा :-	घटती है	बढती है	स्थिर रहती है	सामान्य रहती है
	:	1 ··· v	1 8		

		वर्षा के समय में ही			
82	फसलों दवारा सूखे से बचाव का अर्थ है :-	परिपक्व हो जाती है	जल्दी उगती है	देर से पकती है	वर्षा उपरान्त पकती है
02	पासला प्यारा सूख स बयाय या अय ह :-	नारववय हा आता ह	अस्या उगता ह	पर सा अकरा। ह	पना उनराज्या नकारा। ह
	मरवा की भवस्था में मिकट (निकट) वाली किस्मों में मिकट				
83	स्खा की अवस्था में सिकुट (तिकुट) वाली किस्मों में सिकुट से प्रकाश संश्लेषित पदार्थ का अंशदान होता है :- मृदा में जल निस्पन्दन से अभिप्राय है :-	12%	10%	20%	50%
84	मटा में जल निस्पन्दन से अभिपाय है -	मदा में जल संचलन	मदा में जल प्रवेश	अंत:स्रवन	निक्षाल <b>न</b>
85	प्रताप (C-50) किस फसल की किस्म है :-	गेहँ	तिल	सौआ (दिल)	मक्का
- 03	Milit (6.30) Fixt Pixt Military (F.	10	KKI	thon (iqti)	
86	कम नमी की दशा में कौनसी फसल सर्वाधिक अनकल है ?	धान	मक्का	गेहँ	तिल
	कम नमी की दशा में कौनसी फसल सर्वाधिक अनुकूल है ? मृदा उर्वरता में परिवर्तन की दशा में कौनसी प्रक्षेत्र प्रयोग			.0	
87	डिजाइन उपयक्त है ?	सी.आर.डी.	आर.बी.डी.	स्प्लिट प्लाट	पेयरड रो
	बह्त से कारकों का एक साथ अध्ययन करने के लिए कौन				
88	से प्रक्षेत्र प्रयोग डिजाडन सर्वोत्तम है :-	बी.आर.डी.	आर.बी.डी.	सी.आर.डी.	स्प्लिट प्लाट
	से प्रक्षेत्र प्रयोग डिज़ाइन सर्वोत्तम है :- एक कारक जब दूसरे कारक पर निर्भर करता है उसकी				
89	गणना इस विधि से करते है :-	स्टूडेंट टी टेस्ट	माध्य	सह संबंध	हरात्मक माध्य
90	गणना इस विधि से करते है :- भारत कितने सस्यपारि उपक्षेत्र में विभक्त है :-	20		50	•
	आधुनिक आकलन के आधार पर राजस्थान के बीकानेर व				
	जैसलमेर को किस सस्य जलवायवीय क्षेत्र में निरुपित किया				
91	गया है :-	IA	II A	IC	II C
92	सिंचाई में डेल्टा किस इकाई में मापा जाता है :-	से.मी.	घंटे	क्य्सेक	ली./से./है.
	मरुस्थल व शष्क भमि प्रबंधन का अध्ययन किस विज्ञान				
93	के अंतर्गत किया जाता है :- सस्य फसलो में रासायनिक छिडकाव के लिए हवा की	पारिस्थितिकी	शुष्क क्षेत्र कृषि	जीरोफिक साइंस	ऐरेमोलोजी
	सस्य फसलो में रासायनिक छिडकाव के लिए हवा की				
94	सीमान्स्तर गति है :-	< 1 km/h	< 2 km/h	< 3 km/h	< 4 km/h
95	मिललका कौनसी फसल की किस्म है :-	खेजड़ी	बबूल	मूंगफली	उड़द
			**		
				[ (उपचारित खेत में	[ (उपचारित खेत में
				खरपतवार की श्ष्क	खरपतवार की शुष्क मात्रा -
		[(खरपतवार मुक्त फसल की उपज - उपचारित खेत	[ (खरपतवार मुक्त फसल की उपज - उपचारित खेत	खरपतवार की शुष्क मात्रा - खरपतवार मुक्त	खरपतवार की शुष्क मात्रा - खरपतवार मुक्त खेत में खरपतवार का शुष्क भार) / (खरपतवार मुक्त खेत में खरपतवार का शुष्क भार) ]
		की उपज - उपचारित खेत	की उपज - उपचारित खेत	खेत में खरपतवार का	खरपतवार का शुष्क भार)/
		की फसल की उपज)/	की फसल की उपज)/	शुष्क भार) / (उपचारित	(खरपतवार मुक्त खेत में
		(खरपतवार मुक्त फसल की	(उपचारित खेत की फसल	खेत में खरपतवार की	खरपतवार कॉ शुष्क भार)]
96	खरपतवार सूचकांक की गणना की जाती है :-	उपज) ] X 100	की उपज)] x 100	शुष्क मात्रा)] X 100	X 100
	अखिल भारतीय प्रचण्ड सूखा वर्ष घोषित किया जाता है, जब				
97	स्खा-छादित क्षेत्र से अधिक होता है :-	20%	40%	60%	80%
98	मन्ष्य में सेलिक बिमारी का कारण है :-	ग्ल्टिन ऐलर्जी	ट्रप्टोफेन ऐलर्जी	लाइसिन ऐलर्जी	जेएन ऐलर्जी
99	कौनसी मक्का प्राचीन प्रकार की है :-	फ्लिंट मक्का	मीठी मक्का	पोडकार्न	मोमी मक्का
	धान की फसल में किस प्रकार के नत्रजन उर्वरको को				
100	उपयोग में नहीं लेना चाहिए :-	नाइट्रेट	अमोनिकल	अमाइड	साइनेमाइड