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Moisture conservation practices such as ridging and furrowing with weedicide following mulch in Kharif have been found very effective in conserving soil moisture for cultivation of mustard in eroded soils. Moong-mustard and Urd-mustard crop rotation has a great promise in fertility build up and moisture conservation. Application of nitrogen has a definite advantage, crop grown at conserved soil profile moisture (138-165 mm) require 60 to 80 kg N/ha for better yields. Application of irrigation without proper nitrogen dose may lead to wasteful use of water. Three irrigations are necessary when crop is fertilized with nitrogen at 120 kg/ha whereas two irrigations are enough with the application of 40 to 80 kg N/ha. Irrigation at flowering and podfilling stages of mustard gave better results.