

AS' SAARTHI IAS

DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF RAJASTHAN

1. Which river contributes the most to the inland drainage system in Rajasthan?

- a) Luni
- b) Chambal
- c) Ghaggar
- d) Banas

Answer: a) Luni

Explanation: The Luni River is the most significant contributor to the inland drainage system, flowing westward into the landlocked Rann of Kutch.

2. Which range divides the rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal in Rajasthan?

- a) Satpura Range
- b) Vindhya Range
- c) Aravalli Range
- d) Western Ghats

Answer: c) Aravalli Range

Explanation: The Aravalli Range acts as a water divide between rivers flowing towards the Arabian Sea and those flowing towards the Bay of Bengal.

3. What is the largest part of the drainage system in Rajasthan?

- a) Arabian Sea Drainage
- b) Bay of Bengal Drainage
- c) Inland Drainage System
- d) Himalayan Drainage System

Answer: c) Inland Drainage System

Explanation: The inland drainage system accounts for 60% of the drainage in Rajasthan, primarily due to the Thar Desert.

4. Which river is known as the "Lifeline of Western Rajasthan"?

- a) Chambal
- b) Banas
- c) Luni
- d) Sabarmati

Answer: c) Luni

Explanation: The Luni River is referred to as the lifeline of Western Rajasthan because it supports agricultural and domestic needs despite its saline water downstream.

5. Where does the Luni River originate?

- a) Aravalli Hills
- b) Naag Hills
- c) Vindhya Range
- d) Shivalik Hills

Answer: b) Naag Hills

Explanation: The Luni River originates in the Naag Hills of Ajmer District in Rajasthan.

6. Which of the following rivers flows into the Bay of Bengal?

- a) Luni
- b) Banas
- c) Chambal
- d) Ghaggar

Answer: c) Chambal

Explanation: The Chambal River is part of the Bay of Bengal drainage system and flows northeast to meet the Yamuna River.

7. What percentage of Rajasthan's rivers flow into the Arabian Sea?

- a) 23%
- b) 17%
- c) 60%
- d) 10%

Answer: b) 17%

Explanation: Only 17% of the rivers in Rajasthan, such as the Luni, flow into the Arabian Sea.

8. Which river is associated with the Sambhar Lake's inland drainage system?

- a) Khari
- b) Ghaggar
- c) Chambal
- d) Sabarmati

Answer: a) Khari

Explanation: The Khari River is one of the tributaries flowing into the inland Sambhar Lake, contributing to its saline nature.

9. What is the total length of the Luni River in Rajasthan?

- a) 200 km
- b) 500 km
- c) 495 km
- d) 1000 km

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Answer: c) 495 km

Explanation: The Luni River runs for approximately 495 km within Rajasthan, making it the longest river in the western part of the state.

10. Which dam is built on the Bandi River, a tributary of Luni?

- a) Jawai Dam
- b) Hemavaas Dam
- c) Bakali Dam
- d) Jaswant Sagar Dam

Answer: b) Hemavaas Dam

Explanation: The Hemavaas Dam is constructed on the Bandi River, a tributary of the Luni River, helping in water regulation and irrigation.

11. Which river originates in the Shivalik Hills and is part of the inland drainage system in Rajasthan?

- a) Chambal
- b) Ghaggar
- c) Luni
- d) Sabarmati

Answer: b) Ghaggar

Explanation: The Ghaggar River originates in the Shivalik Hills and flows through Rajasthan before disappearing in the Thar Desert.

12. Which is the longest tributary of the Chambal River in Rajasthan?

- a) Banas
- b) Seep
- c) Kali Sindh
- d) Parvati

Answer: a) Banas

Explanation: The Banas River is the longest tributary of the Chambal River, playing a significant role in the southeastern drainage system.

13. Which river crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice?

- a) Luni
- b) Chambal
- c) Sabarmati
- d) Mahi

Answer: d) Mahi

Explanation: The Mahi River uniquely crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice during its course.

14. Which of the following is the primary function of the Sujalam-Suphalaam project related to the Mahi River?

- a) Power generation
- b) Drinking water supply
- c) Flood control
- d) Irrigation

Answer: b) Drinking water supply

Explanation: The Sujalam-Suphalaam project focuses on providing drinking water, particularly in the regions of southern Rajasthan.

15. The Triveni Sangam of the Mahi River occurs at which location?

- a) Rann of Kutch
- b) Mahend Hills
- c) Beneshwar Dham
- d) Jalore

Answer: c) Beneshwar Dham

Explanation: The Triveni Sangam at Beneshwar Dham marks the confluence of the Mahi, Som, and Jakham rivers, an important hydrological and religious site.

16. Which river is referred to as the "Ganga of Tribes" in Rajasthan?

- a) Chambal
- b) Sabarmati
- c) Mahi
- d) Banas

Answer: c) Mahi

Explanation: The Mahi River is often called the "Ganga of Tribes" due to its significance for the tribal communities living in southern Rajasthan.

17. What is the purpose of the Sei Tunnel in Rajasthan?

- a) Power generation
- b) Water transfer to Jawai Dam
- c) Flood control
- d) Tourism

Answer: b) Water transfer to Jawai Dam

Explanation: The Sei Tunnel is an important water transfer project that supplies water to the Jawai Dam, especially during periods of water shortage.

18. Which river is known as a chemical river due to industrial pollution in Rajasthan?

- a) Ghaggar

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- b) Chambal
- c) Bandi
- d) Mahi

Answer: c) Bandi

Explanation: The Bandi River, a tributary of the Luni, is known as a chemical river due to heavy pollution from dyeing and printing industries.

19. Which river is the only tributary joining the Luni River from the right bank?

- a) Bandi
- b) Jojadi
- c) Sukadi
- d) Khari

Answer: b) Jojadi

Explanation: The Jojadi River is the only significant tributary that joins the Luni River from the right bank.

20. Which dam is referred to as the "Amritsarovar of Marwar" due to its significance for the region?

- a) Jawai Dam
- b) Jaswant Sagar Dam
- c) Hemavaas Dam
- d) Bakali Dam

Answer: a) Jawai Dam

Explanation: The Jawai Dam in Sumerpur, Pali, is often called the "Amritsarovar of Marwar" due to its importance in water supply and irrigation.

21. Where does the Ghaggar River originate?

- a) Shivalik Hills
- b) Aravalli Hills
- c) Vindhya Range
- d) Naag Hills

Answer: a) Shivalik Hills

Explanation: The Ghaggar River originates from the Kalka Hills in the Shivalik Range of Himachal Pradesh.

22. Which lake in Rajasthan is an example of a centripetal drainage system?

- a) Pushkar Lake
- b) Sambhar Lake
- c) Pichola Lake
- d) Bujh Lake

Answer: b) Sambhar Lake

Explanation: Sambhar Lake is an example of a centripetal drainage system, where multiple rivers, such as the Khari and Rupangarh, flow into the lake instead of draining into the sea.

23. Which river is linked to the ancient Saraswati River as per some historical theories?

- a) Ghaggar
- b) Banas
- c) Sabarmati
- d) Luni

Answer: a) Ghaggar

Explanation: The Ghaggar River is believed by some historians to be a remnant of the ancient Saraswati River, mentioned in the Vedic texts.

24. Which of the following rivers originates from the Padaruna Hills in Udaipur District?

- a) Chambal
- b) Sabarmati
- c) Mahi
- d) Banas

Answer: b) Sabarmati

Explanation: The Sabarmati River originates from the Padaruna Hills in Udaipur District and flows into Gujarat.

25. Which river is the longest inland drainage river in India?

- a) Luni
- b) Chambal
- c) Ghaggar
- d) Sabarmati

Answer: c) Ghaggar

Explanation: The Ghaggar River is the longest inland drainage river in India, flowing through Rajasthan and disappearing into the desert.

26. What is the unique characteristic of the Mahi River?

- a) It flows into the Rann of Kutch
- b) It crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice
- c) It is the longest river in Rajasthan
- d) It originates in the Aravalli Range

Answer: b) It crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice

Explanation: The Mahi River uniquely crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice, making it geographically significant.

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27. What is the purpose of the Hemavaas Dam in Pali?

- a) Power generation
- b) Water supply for industries
- c) Irrigation
- d) Flood control

Answer: c) Irrigation

Explanation: The Hemavaas Dam, located on the Bandi River, serves the irrigation needs of the Pali region in Rajasthan.

28. Which river is known for its association with the Keoladeo National Park?

- a) Chambal
- b) Banas
- c) Gambhir
- d) Ruparail

Answer: c) Gambhir

Explanation: The Gambhir River plays a vital role in supplying water to the Keoladeo National Park, especially during the migratory bird season.

29. Which is the longest tributary of the Chambal River?

- a) Ghaggar
- b) Banas
- c) Kali Sindh
- d) Parvati

Answer: b) Banas

Explanation: The Banas River is the longest tributary of the Chambal River, flowing through southeastern Rajasthan.

30. Which dam project is the largest in tribal areas of Rajasthan?

- a) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam
- b) Jawai Dam
- c) Bakali Dam
- d) Hemavaas Dam

Answer: a) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam

Explanation: The Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam in Banswara is the largest dam project in the tribal areas of Rajasthan, supporting irrigation and water storage.

31. What is the Triveni Sangam at Rameshwaram Ghat?

- a) Confluence of Chambal, Banas, and Seep Rivers
- b) Confluence of Mahi, Som, and Jakham Rivers

- c) Confluence of Luni, Jojadi, and Sukadi Rivers
- d) Confluence of Sabarmati, Sei, and Hathmati Rivers

Answer: a) Confluence of Chambal, Banas, and Seep Rivers

Explanation: The Triveni Sangam at Rameshwaram Ghat is the confluence of the Chambal, Banas, and Seep Rivers, which holds religious significance.

32. Which is the longest river in Rajasthan flowing towards the Arabian Sea?

- a) Sabarmati
- b) Mahi
- c) Luni
- d) Ghaggar

Answer: c) Luni

Explanation: The Luni River is the longest river in Rajasthan that flows towards the Arabian Sea.

33. Which river is considered the “Ganga of Vagad” in Rajasthan?

- a) Sabarmati
- b) Mahi
- c) Chambal
- d) Banas

Answer: b) Mahi

Explanation: The Mahi River is known as the “Ganga of Vagad” because of its significance in the tribal regions of Banswara and Dungarpur.

34. What is the purpose of the Sujan Ganga water channel in Bharatpur?

- a) Irrigation
- b) Power generation
- c) Connection to Lohagarh Fort
- d) Flood control

Answer: c) Connection to Lohagarh Fort

Explanation: The Sujan Ganga is a historic water channel connecting Moti Lake to Lohagarh Fort, enhancing water availability for the fort.

35. Which river is the longest tributary of the Banas River?

- a) Khari
- b) Berach
- c) Aahad
- d) Seep

Answer: a) Khari

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Explanation: The Khari River is the longest tributary of the Banas River, playing an important role in the irrigation system.

36. Where does the Sabarmati River finally discharge?

- a) Bay of Bengal
- b) Arabian Sea
- c) Gulf of Khambhat
- d) Rann of Kutch

Answer: c) Gulf of Khambhat

Explanation: The Sabarmati River flows through Gujarat and finally discharges into the Gulf of Khambhat.

37. Which river contributes the highest amount of salt to Sambhar Lake?

- a) Khari
- b) Mentha
- c) Khandel
- d) Rupangarh

Answer: b) Mentha

Explanation: The Mentha River brings the highest amount of salt to Sambhar Lake, contributing to its saline nature.

38. Which dam is located on the Sukadi River, a tributary of Luni?

- a) Jaswant Sagar Dam
- b) Bakali Dam
- c) Jawai Dam
- d) Hemavaas Dam

Answer: b) Bakali Dam

Explanation: The Bakali Dam is located on the Sukadi River in Jalore, providing irrigation support to the region.

39. What is the length of the Chambal River in Rajasthan?

- a) 135 km
- b) 322 km
- c) 400 km
- d) 512 km

Answer: b) 322 km

Explanation: The Chambal River flows for 322 km within Rajasthan, contributing to the Bay of Bengal drainage system.

40. Which river in Rajasthan is linked with the "Dead River" due to its highly irregular flow?

- a) Chambal

b) Ghaggar

c) Luni

d) Sabarmati

Answer: b) Ghaggar

Explanation: The Ghaggar River is often called the "Dead River" because its flow is highly irregular, and it remains dry for most of the year, except during the monsoon season.

41. What is the religious significance of Beneshwar Dham in relation to Rajasthan's river systems?

- a) It is the origin of the Chambal River
- b) It is the confluence of the Mahi, Som, and Jakham Rivers
- c) It is the site where the Ghaggar River terminates
- d) It is the confluence of the Banas and Chambal Rivers

Answer: b) It is the confluence of the Mahi, Som, and Jakham Rivers

Explanation: Beneshwar Dham is a religiously significant site where the Mahi, Som, and Jakham rivers meet, forming a Triveni Sangam.

42. Which river system is vital for the Keoladeo National Park in Rajasthan?

- a) Chambal
- b) Gambhir
- c) Banas
- d) Sabarmati

Answer: b) Gambhir

Explanation: The Gambhir River plays a crucial role in providing water to the Keoladeo National Park, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site known for its bird sanctuary.

43. Which of the following is the longest right-bank tributary of the Chambal River?

- a) Parvati
- b) Banas
- c) Kali Sindh
- d) Aahu

Answer: c) Kali Sindh

Explanation: The Kali Sindh River is the longest right-bank tributary of the Chambal River and contributes significantly to the flow of the Chambal.

44. Which dam on the Chambal River is located in Madhya Pradesh and was the

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first in a series of dam projects?

- a) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
- b) Kota Barrage
- c) Gandhi Sagar Dam
- d) Jawahar Sagar Dam

Answer: c) Gandhi Sagar Dam

Explanation: The Gandhi Sagar Dam, located in Madhya Pradesh, was the first in a series of dam projects on the Chambal River and focuses on hydroelectric power generation.

45. What is the discharge point of the Chambal River?

- a) Arabian Sea
- b) Rann of Kutch
- c) Gulf of Khambhat
- d) Yamuna River

Answer: d) Yamuna River

Explanation: The Chambal River flows northeastward and eventually joins the Yamuna River at Etawah in Uttar Pradesh.

46. What is the significance of the Triveni Sangam at Rameshwaram Ghat in Rajasthan?

- a) It is the confluence of Chambal, Seep, and Banas Rivers
- b) It is the origin of the Sabarmati River
- c) It marks the end of the Luni River
- d) It is the confluence of Luni, Ghaggar, and Sukadi Rivers

Answer: a) It is the confluence of Chambal, Seep, and Banas Rivers

Explanation: The Triveni Sangam at Rameshwaram Ghat is the confluence of the Chambal, Seep, and Banas Rivers, making it a significant religious and hydrological location.

47. Which river is the largest inland saline lake system in India part of?

- a) Sambhar Lake
- b) Pushkar Lake
- c) Pichola Lake
- d) Bujh Lake

Answer: a) Sambhar Lake

Explanation: Sambhar Lake is the largest inland saline lake in India, part of a centripetal drainage system where multiple rivers converge.

48. Which river originates from the Khamnaur Hills in the Aravalli Range?

- a) Chambal

- b) Banas
- c) Luni
- d) Mahi

Answer: b) Banas

Explanation: The Banas River originates from the Khamnaur Hills in the Aravalli Range and is the longest tributary of the Chambal River.

49. Which river is known as the “Beheaded River” in Rajasthan due to its abrupt termination?

- a) Sabarmati
- b) Ghaggar
- c) Banas
- d) Banganga

Answer: d) Banganga

Explanation: The Banganga River is sometimes referred to as the “Beheaded River” because it ends abruptly before joining a main river due to geological or human interventions.

50. Which river forms the Triveni Sangam at Bigod in Bhilwara?

- a) Chambal
- b) Banas
- c) Luni
- d) Ghaggar

Answer: b) Banas

Explanation: The Banas River forms a Triveni Sangam at Bigod in Bhilwara, where it meets the Bedach and Menal Rivers.

51. Which of the following rivers originates in the Vindhya Range near Indore?

- a) Chambal
- b) Ghaggar
- c) Sabarmati
- d) Luni

Answer: a) Chambal

Explanation: The Chambal River originates from the Janapav Hills in the Vindhya Range near Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

52. What is the primary purpose of the Kota Barrage on the Chambal River?

- a) Hydroelectric power generation
- b) Drinking water supply
- c) Irrigation
- d) Tourism

Answer: c) Irrigation

Explanation: The Kota Barrage is primarily

CONTACT US: +91- 7877885089, 7688877631

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used for irrigation purposes, supporting agricultural activities in Rajasthan.

53. Which river is associated with the Jodhpura Civilization in Rajasthan?

- a) Sabi
- b) Banas
- c) Sabarmati
- d) Chambal

Answer: a) Sabi

Explanation: The Sabi River is linked to the Jodhpura Civilization, an ancient archaeological site marking early settlements along the river's course.

54. What is the significance of Chulia Waterfall in the Chittorgarh District?

- a) It is the highest waterfall in Rajasthan
- b) It is the origin point of the Chambal River
- c) It marks the confluence of Chambal and Seep Rivers
- d) It is the lowest point of the Luni River

Answer: a) It is the highest waterfall in Rajasthan

Explanation: The Chulia Waterfall, located along the Chambal River, is the highest waterfall in Rajasthan, standing at 18 meters.

55. What is the total length of the Mahi River in Rajasthan?

- a) 150 km
- b) 495 km
- c) 171 km
- d) 322 km

Answer: c) 171 km

Explanation: The Mahi River flows for 171 km within Rajasthan before continuing into Gujarat and discharging into the Gulf of Khambhat.

56. Which river in Rajasthan is historically linked to the Indus Valley Civilization?

- a) Ghaggar
- b) Luni
- c) Chambal
- d) Sabarmati

Answer: a) Ghaggar

Explanation: The Ghaggar River is believed by many historians to be associated with the ancient Saraswati River, which supported the Indus Valley Civilization.

57. Which dam on the Luni River is located in Jodhpur and primarily serves irrigation purposes?

- a) Jaswant Sagar Dam
- b) Bakali Dam
- c) Jawai Dam
- d) Hemavaas Dam

Answer: a) Jaswant Sagar Dam

Explanation: The Jaswant Sagar Dam in Jodhpur is built on the Luni River and supports irrigation in the region.

58. Which river crosses the Gujarat border after flowing through the Sirohi District of Rajasthan?

- a) West Banas
- b) Sabarmati
- c) Mahi
- d) Luni

Answer: a) West Banas

Explanation: The West Banas River originates from the New Sanwara Hills in Sirohi District and flows southwards, crossing the border into Gujarat.

59. Which river system in Rajasthan supports agriculture in the districts of Dungarpur and Banswara?

- a) Ghaggar
- b) Sabarmati
- c) Mahi
- d) Luni

Answer: c) Mahi

Explanation: The Mahi River, along with its tributaries, supports agriculture in the tribal-dominated districts of Dungarpur and Banswara.

60. Which dam is located on the Jawai River, a tributary of the Luni River?

- a) Jaswant Sagar Dam
- b) Bakali Dam
- c) Jawai Dam
- d) Hemavaas Dam

Answer: c) Jawai Dam

Explanation: The Jawai Dam is located on the Jawai River, a tributary of the Luni, and is crucial for irrigation and water supply in the Marwar region.

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61. Which of the following factors is most likely to affect the flow pattern of rivers in Rajasthan's inland drainage system?

- a) Seasonal rainfall patterns
- b) Constant groundwater recharge
- c) Proximity to the Arabian Sea
- d) Heavy snowfall

Answer: a) Seasonal rainfall patterns

Explanation: The inland drainage system in Rajasthan is heavily dependent on monsoonal rainfall, leading to rivers flowing only during the monsoon months. This ephemeral nature of rivers is directly affected by seasonal rainfall.

62. What can be inferred about the impact of industrial activities on the Bandi River in Rajasthan?

- a) It has led to the river being utilized for irrigation
- b) It has increased the river's perennial flow
- c) It has resulted in chemical pollution
- d) It has enhanced the river's biodiversity

Answer: c) It has resulted in chemical pollution

Explanation: The Bandi River is known as a chemical river due to pollution from textile industries. This has degraded water quality, particularly near industrial areas like Pali.

63. Why is the Aravalli Range significant for the hydrology of Rajasthan?

- a) It is the source of most rivers in Rajasthan
- b) It acts as a major water divide between different drainage systems
- c) It provides direct access to both the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal
- d) It is a region with high annual rainfall

Answer: b) It acts as a major water divide between different drainage systems

Explanation: The Aravalli Range divides Rajasthan's drainage system into two parts: the rivers flowing westward into the Arabian Sea and those flowing eastward towards the Bay of Bengal.

64. What is the primary reason for the inland drainage system dominating the Thar Desert region of Rajasthan?

- a) High-altitude terrain
- b) Abundance of rainfall
- c) Arid climatic conditions
- d) Dense forest cover

Answer: c) Arid climatic conditions

Explanation: The Thar Desert's arid conditions prevent rivers from reaching the sea, leading to the predominance of the inland drainage system where water either evaporates or percolates into the ground.

65. Which of the following is a reason why the Luni River becomes increasingly saline downstream?

- a) High altitude of the source
- b) Rainwater harvesting in its upper course
- c) Evaporation due to arid conditions
- d) Agricultural runoff

Answer: c) Evaporation due to arid conditions

Explanation: The Luni River flows through arid regions where water evaporates rapidly, leaving behind salts that make the river increasingly saline downstream.

66. How does the Mahi River's course through Rajasthan contribute to its significance in the region's hydrology?

- a) It provides abundant freshwater throughout the year
- b) It crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice, making it geographically unique
- c) It has no major tributaries
- d) It flows directly into the Arabian Sea from Rajasthan

Answer: b) It crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice, making it geographically unique

Explanation: The Mahi River's rare characteristic of crossing the Tropic of Cancer twice makes it significant in geographical and hydrological terms.

67. What role do the dams on the Chambal River play in regulating its flow and supporting agriculture?

- a) They prevent saline water from entering the river
- b) They manage the river's seasonal flooding and provide irrigation
- c) They ensure that the river remains dry during

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the monsoon

d) They increase the water's salinity to support salt mining

Answer: b) They manage the river's seasonal flooding and provide irrigation

Explanation: Dams like the Gandhi Sagar Dam and Kota Barrage regulate the Chambal's flow, preventing floods and providing water for irrigation.

68. What is the primary reason for the pollution in the Bandi River in Rajasthan?

- a) Excessive agricultural runoff
- b) Untreated wastewater from textile industries
- c) Tourism activities
- d) Increased urbanization

Answer: b) Untreated wastewater from textile industries

Explanation: The Bandi River suffers from pollution primarily due to untreated wastewater from textile industries, especially in Pali, making it highly contaminated.

69. What is the ecological impact of the Jawai Dam on the surrounding regions of Rajasthan?

- a) It increases the river's salinity
- b) It leads to the creation of a saline lake
- c) It provides a critical water source for irrigation and wildlife
- d) It prevents seasonal flooding

Answer: c) It provides a critical water source for irrigation and wildlife

Explanation: The Jawai Dam provides essential water for both irrigation and wildlife, particularly in the arid Marwar region of Rajasthan.

70. Which of the following best explains the significance of the Ghaggar River in historical studies?

- a) It supports large-scale industrialization in northern Rajasthan
- b) It is considered a remnant of the ancient Saraswati River
- c) It contributes significantly to the Arabian Sea drainage
- d) It marks the boundary between Rajasthan

and Punjab

Answer: b) It is considered a remnant of the ancient Saraswati River

Explanation: The Ghaggar River is believed by many historians to be the remnant of the ancient Saraswati River, which is often associated with the Indus Valley Civilization.

71. Why does the inland drainage system in Rajasthan pose challenges for water management?

- a) The rivers are perennial and carry large volumes of water
- b) Most rivers do not reach the sea, causing water to evaporate or percolate
- c) The rivers flow too fast for proper water collection
- d) Inland rivers contribute to the formation of large freshwater lakes

Answer: b) Most rivers do not reach the sea, causing water to evaporate or percolate

Explanation: The inland drainage system in Rajasthan means that water evaporates or percolates, making it difficult to manage water resources effectively.

72. How does the construction of dams on the Chambal River benefit the economy of Rajasthan?

- a) It helps in flood control, ensuring agricultural productivity
- b) It leads to the development of tourism around saline lakes
- c) It promotes the growth of fisheries along the river
- d) It encourages industrial growth along the riverbanks

Answer: a) It helps in flood control, ensuring agricultural productivity

Explanation: Dams on the Chambal River help control seasonal flooding, ensuring consistent irrigation, which supports agriculture and boosts the economy.

73. What might be a consequence of over-reliance on groundwater in Rajasthan's arid regions?

- a) Increased agricultural productivity
- b) Replenishment of surface water sources

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- c) Decline in water table levels
- d) Reduced salinity of rivers

Answer: c) Decline in water table levels

Explanation: Excessive reliance on groundwater, particularly in arid regions, leads to a significant drop in water table levels, threatening long-term water security.

74. Which of the following challenges is faced by Rajasthan's rivers flowing into the inland drainage system?

- a) Over-accumulation of freshwater
- b) High risk of industrial contamination
- c) Lack of outflow into seas or oceans
- d) Overabundance of rainfall throughout the year

Answer: c) Lack of outflow into seas or oceans

Explanation: Rivers in the inland drainage system do not reach the sea, meaning water accumulates in saline lakes or evaporates, creating unique challenges for water management.

75. Why is the Chambal River considered ecologically significant despite its arid surroundings?

- a) It supports agriculture in desert areas
- b) It is home to endangered species like the gharial and Gangetic dolphins
- c) It forms the backbone of industrial growth in the region
- d) It acts as a major commercial waterway

Answer: b) It is home to endangered species like the gharial and Gangetic dolphins

Explanation: The Chambal River is part of the National Chambal Sanctuary, home to critically endangered species such as the gharial and Gangetic dolphins, making it ecologically important.

76. What is the most likely reason for the high salinity levels in lakes like Sambhar in Rajasthan?

- a) Continuous freshwater inflow
- b) Direct contact with the Arabian Sea
- c) Inland drainage and evaporation
- d) Proximity to dense forests

Answer: c) Inland drainage and evaporation

Explanation: Lakes like Sambhar are part of

Rajasthan's inland drainage system where water evaporates, leaving behind salt deposits, thus increasing salinity levels.

77. What role does the Sei Tunnel play in Rajasthan's water management system?

- a) It regulates the flow of saline water into lakes
- b) It facilitates water transfer to the Jawai Dam during dry seasons
- c) It diverts polluted water away from urban areas
- d) It connects rivers from Gujarat to Rajasthan

Answer: b) It facilitates water transfer to the Jawai Dam during dry seasons

Explanation: The Sei Tunnel is an important infrastructure project that helps transfer water to the Jawai Dam, ensuring consistent water supply during dry seasons.

78. Which river in Rajasthan is referred to as the "Hope of Forest" due to its significance for forested areas?

- a) Sabarmati
- b) Ghaggar
- c) Banas
- d) Chambal

Answer: c) Banas

Explanation: The Banas River is called the "Hope of Forest" because it provides crucial water to forested areas along its course, particularly in the Aravalli Range.

79. How do centripetal drainage patterns, like that of Sambhar Lake, impact water resources in Rajasthan?

- a) They cause excessive flooding in surrounding regions
- b) They lead to the formation of saline lakes due to water accumulation
- c) They increase freshwater availability in nearby areas
- d) They allow for efficient irrigation practices

Answer: b) They lead to the formation of saline lakes due to water accumulation

Explanation: In centripetal drainage systems, rivers flow towards a central point (such as Sambhar Lake), where water evaporates, leaving behind saline deposits.

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80. What might be a long-term environmental impact of industrial pollution in rivers like the Bandi?

- a) Increased biodiversity in downstream areas
- b) Deterioration of water quality and loss of aquatic life
- c) Expansion of freshwater lakes
- d) Improved agricultural output

Answer: b) Deterioration of water quality and loss of aquatic life

Explanation: Industrial pollution, particularly from untreated wastewater, can severely degrade water quality, leading to the loss of aquatic biodiversity in rivers like the Bandi.

81. Which geographical feature of Rajasthan acts as a major factor influencing the hydrological divide between eastern and western drainage systems?

- a) Thar Desert
- b) Aravalli Range
- c) Vindhya Range
- d) Shivalik Hills

Answer: b) Aravalli Range

Explanation: The Aravalli Range acts as a significant water divide in Rajasthan, directing rivers either towards the Arabian Sea in the west or the Bay of Bengal in the east.

82. Why is the Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam significant for the tribal populations in southern Rajasthan?

- a) It creates employment in nearby industrial zones
- b) It supports large-scale commercial fishing
- c) It provides irrigation and water storage in tribal-dominated districts
- d) It regulates saline water inflow into freshwater sources

Answer: c) It provides irrigation and water storage in tribal-dominated districts

Explanation: The Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam plays a vital role in providing irrigation and water storage in the tribal regions of Banswara and Dungarpur.

83. What reasoning supports the idea that the Ghaggar River was once part of the Saraswati River system?

- a) Its perennial flow supports large civilizations
- b) It terminates in the Arabian Sea
- c) Archaeological sites along its banks date back to the Indus Valley Civilization
- d) It crosses the Tropic of Cancer

Answer: c) Archaeological sites along its banks date back to the Indus Valley Civilization

Explanation: The Ghaggar River is linked to the ancient Saraswati River based on archaeological evidence of early civilization settlements along its banks.

84. What might be the effect of excessive water extraction from Rajasthan's groundwater sources?

- a) Increased freshwater flow in rivers
- b) Declining water tables leading to a water crisis
- c) Enhanced agricultural productivity across the state
- d) Stabilization of saline lakes in the Thar Desert

Answer: b) Declining water tables leading to a water crisis

Explanation: Over-extraction of groundwater in Rajasthan leads to declining water table levels, which exacerbates water scarcity and poses challenges for sustainable water management.

85. Which of the following rivers plays a critical role in maintaining the ecosystem of the Bharatpur region?

- a) Mahi
- b) Chambal
- c) Gambhir
- d) Luni

Answer: c) Gambhir

Explanation: The Gambhir River provides water to the Ajan Dam, which is crucial for maintaining the wetland ecosystem in the Keoladeo National Park in Bharatpur.

86. Why is the Sabarmati River important for the city of Ahmedabad?

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- a) It supports salt extraction industries
- b) It provides a key source of freshwater for the city
- c) It contributes to the irrigation system of southern Rajasthan
- d) It connects the city to the Arabian Sea for trade

Answer: b) It provides a key source of freshwater for the city

Explanation: The Sabarmati River serves as a vital source of freshwater for the city of Ahmedabad, playing a key role in the city's water supply system.

87. What can be concluded about the impact of climate change on rivers in Rajasthan?

- a) It increases water flow in rivers like Luni and Ghaggar
- b) It reduces the reliability of monsoon-dependent rivers
- c) It has no effect on Rajasthan's drainage systems
- d) It stabilizes the inland drainage systems by increasing groundwater recharge

Answer: b) It reduces the reliability of monsoon-dependent rivers

Explanation: Climate change is likely to affect the already erratic monsoon patterns, making rivers in Rajasthan, which depend on seasonal rains, less reliable.

88. Which river's origin is closest to the city of Jodhpur in Rajasthan?

- a) Ghaggar
- b) Banas
- c) Luni
- d) Sabarmati

Answer: c) Luni

Explanation: The Luni River originates from the Naag Hills near Ajmer and flows westwards, passing close to Jodhpur, making it a significant water source for the region.

89. What could be the long-term environmental impact of failing to regulate the use of saline water in rivers like the Luni?

- a) Increased freshwater availability
- b) Degradation of agricultural lands due to salinization
- c) Improvement of drinking water quality
- d) Expansion of freshwater lakes

Answer: b) Degradation of agricultural lands due to salinization

Explanation: The increasing salinity of the Luni River, if not regulated, could lead to the salinization of nearby agricultural lands, reducing their productivity over time.

90. Which factor most contributes to the inland drainage pattern observed in Rajasthan's river systems?

- a) High rainfall levels
- b) Monsoonal floods
- c) Arid climatic conditions
- d) Proximity to large lakes

Answer: c) Arid climatic conditions

Explanation: The arid conditions in Rajasthan prevent many rivers from reaching the sea, leading to the formation of inland drainage systems where water evaporates or percolates into the ground.

91. How does the seasonal nature of Rajasthan's rivers impact the state's agricultural activities?

- a) It ensures year-round irrigation for crops
- b) It limits water availability to the monsoon period
- c) It enhances the water table consistently
- d) It promotes commercial fishery development

Answer: b) It limits water availability to the monsoon period

Explanation: Most rivers in Rajasthan are seasonal, flowing primarily during the monsoon, which limits water availability for agriculture outside the monsoon period.

92. What is the significance of the Mahi River crossing the Tropic of Cancer twice in relation to its hydrological behavior?

- a) It increases the river's salinity
- b) It provides an irregular flow pattern
- c) It impacts the temperature gradient along the river course
- d) It does not affect the river's hydrology

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Answer: c) It impacts the temperature gradient along the river course

Explanation: As the Mahi River crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice, it passes through different climatic zones, which affects the temperature and evaporation rates along its course.

93. What is the key challenge posed by the inland drainage system for water conservation in Rajasthan?

- a) Overabundance of perennial rivers
- b) Difficulty in storing water for long-term use
- c) Excessive rainfall during the monsoon
- d) Overflow into neighboring states

Answer: b) Difficulty in storing water for long-term use

Explanation: The inland drainage system does not allow rivers to flow into the sea, which results in water evaporating or percolating, making it challenging to conserve water for long-term use.

94. Which river basin is known for forming Rajasthan's only estuarine delta?

- a) Sabarmati
- b) Chambal
- c) Luni
- d) Ghaggar

Answer: b) Chambal

Explanation: The Chambal River flows into the Yamuna River, and its river basin is known for its unique geomorphological formations, including alluvial plains.

95. How does the Luni River's salinity levels affect the region's agriculture?

- a) It supports freshwater irrigation
- b) It restricts agricultural activities in the lower course
- c) It improves soil fertility
- d) It promotes rice cultivation

Answer: b) It restricts agricultural activities in the lower course

Explanation: The increasing salinity of the Luni River downstream restricts the viability of agricultural activities, especially in the lower course.

96. What would be the ecological effect of diverting water from the Chambal River to other regions in Rajasthan?

- a) Increased fish populations
- b) Threatened habitats of endangered species like the gharial
- c) Reduction of water salinity in downstream areas
- d) Creation of new wetlands

Answer: b) Threatened habitats of endangered species like the gharial

Explanation: Diverting water from the Chambal River could threaten the habitats of endangered species like the gharial and Gangetic dolphins, which depend on the river's natural flow.

97. What role does the Thar Desert play in shaping the drainage system of western Rajasthan?

- a) It encourages the formation of perennial rivers
- b) It forces rivers to terminate in inland saline lakes
- c) It increases the number of freshwater lakes
- d) It helps rivers reach the Arabian Sea

Answer: b) It forces rivers to terminate in inland saline lakes

Explanation: The arid conditions of the Thar Desert cause most rivers in western Rajasthan, like the Luni, to end in inland saline lakes or disappear altogether due to evaporation.

98. Why is the regulation of groundwater extraction crucial for the sustainability of Rajasthan's water resources?

- a) Groundwater extraction replenishes rivers
- b) Excessive extraction leads to desertification
- c) It increases the salinity of surface water sources
- d) It reduces the reliance on rainfall

Answer: b) Excessive extraction leads to desertification

Explanation: Over-extraction of groundwater can lower the water table and lead to land degradation, increasing the risk of desertification in Rajasthan's arid regions.

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99. What is the impact of the Aravalli Range on the monsoonal rainfall pattern in Rajasthan?

- a) It causes excessive rainfall throughout the state
- b) It prevents rain from reaching eastern Rajasthan
- c) It blocks rain-bearing winds from the west
- d) It causes uneven distribution of rainfall across the state

Answer: d) It causes uneven distribution of rainfall across the state

Explanation: The Aravalli Range influences monsoonal winds, causing uneven distribution of rainfall, with eastern parts of Rajasthan receiving more rain than the western desert areas.

100. What reasoning supports the claim that the Ghaggar River was once part of the Saraswati River system?

- a) It flows into the Arabian Sea
- b) It has a perennial flow today
- c) Archaeological findings suggest an ancient civilization along its course
- d) It forms part of the Bay of Bengal drainage system

Answer: c) Archaeological findings suggest an ancient civilization along its course

Explanation: Archaeological evidence suggests that the Ghaggar River, believed to be part of the ancient Saraswati River system, supported early civilizations along its course.

101. What might be the environmental impact of unregulated industrial discharge into rivers like the Bandi in Rajasthan?

- a) It could enhance agricultural productivity
- b) It could lead to water contamination and loss of biodiversity
- c) It could support the creation of new habitats
- d) It could result in freshwater lakes

Answer: b) It could lead to water contamination and loss of biodiversity

Explanation: Unregulated industrial discharge, especially from textile industries, has already polluted rivers like the Bandi, leading to

degraded water quality and loss of aquatic biodiversity.

102. Which river system is most impacted by the construction of the Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam?

- a) Chambal River
- b) Luni River
- c) Mahi River
- d) Sabarmati River

Answer: c) Mahi River

Explanation: The Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam, located on the Mahi River, has a significant impact on the river's flow and supports irrigation and power generation in southern Rajasthan.

103. Why is the Ghaggar River referred to as a "dead river" in some contexts?

- a) It has no tributaries
- b) It flows only during the monsoon and remains dry for the rest of the year
- c) It has a very fast current throughout the year
- d) It is heavily polluted by industrial discharge

Answer: b) It flows only during the monsoon and remains dry for the rest of the year

Explanation: The Ghaggar River is called a "dead river" because it flows only during the monsoon and dries up during other seasons, leaving no continuous flow.

104. Which river contributes the most to the formation of the Sambhar Lake, the largest inland saline lake in India?

- a) Chambal
- b) Khari
- c) Banas
- d) Luni

Answer: b) Khari

Explanation: The Khari River is one of the main rivers that contribute to the formation of Sambhar Lake, bringing saline water to the lake and contributing to its high salinity.

105. What is the main challenge faced by farmers in regions dependent on rivers like the Luni for irrigation?

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- a) Inconsistent flow due to industrial activities
- b) Saline water unsuitable for crop irrigation
- c) Overabundance of rainfall
- d) Year-round water availability

Answer: b) Saline water unsuitable for crop irrigation

Explanation: Farmers in the lower reaches of the Luni River face challenges due to the salinity of the water, making it less suitable for crop irrigation.

106. Which feature of the Aravalli Range helps in groundwater recharge in parts of Rajasthan?

- a) Its elevation prevents water percolation
- b) The presence of porous rock formations
- c) Its impermeable rock surface
- d) Its location near the Thar Desert

Answer: b) The presence of porous rock formations

Explanation: The porous rock formations in the Aravalli Range help in groundwater recharge, allowing water to percolate through the ground, particularly in eastern Rajasthan.

107. Which of the following rivers is most critical for wildlife conservation in Rajasthan?

- a) Luni
- b) Chambal
- c) Sabarmati
- d) Ghaggar

Answer: b) Chambal

Explanation: The Chambal River supports critical habitats for endangered species like the gharial and the Gangetic dolphin, making it crucial for wildlife conservation in the region.

108. What is the ecological significance of the wetlands formed by the Gambhir River in Rajasthan?

- a) They support agricultural irrigation
- b) They serve as a crucial stopover for migratory birds
- c) They promote industrial water supply
- d) They prevent the spread of desertification

Answer: b) They serve as a crucial stopover for migratory birds

Explanation: The wetlands formed by the

Gambhir River, particularly in the Keoladeo National Park, are vital for migratory birds, making them ecologically significant.

109. What reasoning can be given for the increasing importance of rainwater harvesting in Rajasthan's desert regions?

- a) It increases the flow of rivers into the Arabian Sea
- b) It helps recharge depleted groundwater levels
- c) It prevents industrial contamination of surface water
- d) It enhances the salinity of lakes

Answer: b) It helps recharge depleted groundwater levels

Explanation: Rainwater harvesting is increasingly important in Rajasthan's desert regions to help recharge the groundwater table and ensure sustainable water supply during dry periods.

110. How do inland drainage systems like that of Sambhar Lake affect the surrounding ecosystem?

- a) They lead to the formation of freshwater wetlands
- b) They contribute to the salinization of soils
- c) They increase the availability of fresh drinking water
- d) They encourage the growth of dense forests

Answer: b) They contribute to the salinization of soils

Explanation: Inland drainage systems, such as Sambhar Lake, lead to the accumulation of salts as water evaporates, contributing to soil salinization in the surrounding areas.

111. Which river in Rajasthan is most affected by seasonal variations in flow, often leading to dry riverbeds in the summer?

- a) Chambal
- b) Luni
- c) Mahi
- d) Ghaggar

Answer: d) Ghaggar

Explanation: The Ghaggar River is highly seasonal, flowing only during the monsoon

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season, with its riverbed remaining dry for the rest of the year.

112. What is the reasoning behind constructing the Jawai Dam on a tributary of the Luni River?

- a) To support industrial water supply
- b) To regulate the flow of saline water
- c) To provide irrigation and drinking water
- d) To prevent the river from reaching the Arabian Sea

Answer: c) To provide irrigation and drinking water

Explanation: The Jawai Dam was constructed to provide a consistent source of irrigation and drinking water to the arid Marwar region, particularly during dry seasons.

113. Which of the following best explains the challenges in maintaining Rajasthan's river systems in an arid environment?

- a) Continuous flow of freshwater rivers
- b) High levels of groundwater recharge
- c) Water scarcity due to low rainfall and high evaporation rates
- d) Excessive freshwater lakes in the region

Answer: c) Water scarcity due to low rainfall and high evaporation rates

Explanation: The arid environment of Rajasthan leads to challenges in maintaining its river systems due to low rainfall and high evaporation rates, limiting water availability.

114. What impact does the seasonal flow of the Luni River have on human settlements in its basin?

- a) It provides consistent water supply year-round
- b) It limits agricultural productivity outside the monsoon season
- c) It increases the number of perennial lakes in the region
- d) It leads to year-round irrigation

Answer: b) It limits agricultural productivity outside the monsoon season

Explanation: The seasonal nature of the Luni River restricts water availability for agriculture, limiting productivity outside of the monsoon season.

115. How does the Chambal River's course through Rajasthan contribute to the state's biodiversity?

- a) It creates saline wetlands
- b) It supports endangered species like the gharial
- c) It flows through the desert, reducing vegetation
- d) It increases the salinity of nearby lakes

Answer: b) It supports endangered species like the gharial

Explanation: The Chambal River is home to endangered species such as the gharial, contributing significantly to the biodiversity of Rajasthan.

116. What is the primary challenge associated with the Ghaggar River's ephemeral nature?

- a) Lack of industrial water supply
- b) Flooding during the monsoon
- c) Inability to support year-round agriculture
- d) Excessive water flow in summer

Answer: c) Inability to support year-round agriculture

Explanation: The Ghaggar River's ephemeral nature, flowing only during the monsoon, prevents it from supporting agriculture throughout the year.

117. How does the hydrological divide created by the Aravalli Range influence water resources in Rajasthan?

- a) It allows rivers to flow into both the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal
- b) It reduces water scarcity by increasing rainfall
- c) It directs the flow of rivers either towards the west or east, impacting water availability
- d) It promotes the formation of freshwater lakes

Answer: c) It directs the flow of rivers either towards the west or east, impacting water availability

Explanation: The Aravalli Range acts as a hydrological divide, directing rivers towards either the Arabian Sea or Bay of Bengal, which significantly influences the water resources of the region.

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118. Which of the following strategies could be most effective in improving water availability in the Thar Desert?

- a) Increasing industrial activities along riverbanks
- b) Implementing large-scale groundwater extraction
- c) Expanding rainwater harvesting techniques
- d) Reducing the number of small dams

Answer: c) Expanding rainwater harvesting techniques

Explanation: Expanding rainwater harvesting techniques would help improve water availability in the Thar Desert by capturing and storing seasonal rainfall for future use.

119. What is the primary purpose of the Bakali Dam located on the Sukadi River in Rajasthan?

- a) Power generation
- b) Tourism
- c) Flood control and irrigation
- d) Industrial development

Answer: c) Flood control and irrigation

Explanation: The Bakali Dam serves primarily for flood control and irrigation, helping regulate water availability in the surrounding agricultural regions.

120. How does the increasing salinity of inland lakes like Sambhar affect the local economy?

- a) It promotes agricultural productivity
- b) It increases the potential for salt extraction
- c) It reduces opportunities for tourism
- d) It enhances freshwater fish populations

Answer: b) It increases the potential for salt extraction

Explanation: The high salinity levels in lakes like Sambhar make them valuable for salt extraction, which contributes to the local economy.