AS' SAARTHI IAS

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS OF RAJASTHAN

1. Which physical division of Rajasthan covers the largest area?

A) Aravalli Hills

B) Eastern Plain

C) North-Western Desert Region

D) Hadoti Plateau
Answer: C) North-Western Desert Region
Explanation: The North-Western Desert Region (Thar Desert) covers 61.11% of Rajasthan's area.

2. Which region of Rajasthan is known for its sandy soil and arid climate?

A) Aravalli Hills

B) Eastern Plain

C) Hadoti Plateau

D) North-Western Desert Region
Answer: D) North-Western Desert Region
Explanation: The North-Western Desert Region has sandy soil and experiences arid to semi-arid conditions.

3. What percentage of Rajasthan's population lives in the Aravalli Hills region?

A) 40%

B) 11%

C) 10%

D) 39%
Answer: C) 10%
Explanation: The Aravalli Hills region houses 10% of Rajasthan's population.

4. Which is the most fertile and agriculturally productive region in Rajasthan?

A) Aravalli Hills

B) Eastern Plain

C) North-Western Desert Region

D) Hadoti Plateau
Answer: B) Eastern Plain
Explanation: The Eastern Plain has alluvial soil and is known for its agricultural productivity.

5. In which region of Rajasthan is the highest concentration of black or regur soil found?

A) North-Western Desert Region

B) Aravalli Hills

C) Hadoti Plateau

D) Eastern Plain
Answer: C) Hadoti Plateau
Explanation: The Hadoti Plateau has black or regur soil, making it suitable for crops like cotton.

6. Which districts are primarily located in the North-Western Desert Region?

A) Jodhpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer

B) Udaipur, Bhilwara, Sirohi

C) Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar

D) Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar
Answer: A) Jodhpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer
Explanation: The Thar Desert spans districts like Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, and Barmer.

7. The Aravalli Hills are one of the _____ mountain ranges in the world.

A) youngest

B) oldest

C) tallest

D) most densely populated
Answer: B) oldest
Explanation: The Aravalli Hills are one of the oldest fold mountain systems globally.

8. Which region receives the highest amount of rainfall in Rajasthan?

A) North-Western Desert Region

B) Eastern Plain

C) Hadoti Plateau

D) Aravalli Hills
Answer: C) Hadoti Plateau
Explanation: The Hadoti Plateau is characterized by a very humid climate and ample monsoon rainfall.

9. The highest peak in the Aravalli Range is located in which district?

A) Sirohi

B) Jaipur

C) Jodhpur

D) Ajmer
Answer: A) Sirohi
Explanation: Guru Shikhar, the highest peak of the Aravalli Range, is located in the Sirohi district.

10. Which feature is the most prominent in the North-Western Desert Region?

A) Fertile soil

B) Sand dunes

C) Dense forests

D) Mountain ranges
Answer: B) Sand dunes
Explanation: The Thar Desert is famous for its sand dunes, especially in regions like Jaisalmer.

11. Which river forms a part of the semi-arid region of Rajasthan?

A) Luni River

B) Yamuna River

C) Chambal River

D) Ghaggar River
Answer: A) Luni River
Explanation: The Luni River flows through the Luni Basin in the semi-arid region.

12. What is the name of the crescent-shaped sand dunes found in the Thar Desert?

A) Transverse dunes

B) Barkhan dunes

C) Longitudinal dunes

D) Parabolic dunes
Answer: B) Barkhan dunes
Explanation: Barkhan dunes are crescent-shaped dunes found in areas with unidirectional winds.

13. Which part of the Thar Desert receives the least amount of rainfall?

A) Arid Rathi Region

B) Semi-Arid Bangar Region

C) Eastern Plain

D) Hadoti Plateau
Answer: A) Arid Rathi Region
Explanation: The Arid Rathi Region receives less than 25 cm of annual rainfall.

14. Which mountain range acts as a natural barrier against the expansion of the desert in Rajasthan?

A) Vindhya Range

B) Aravalli Range

C) Satpura Range

D) Western Ghats
Answer: B) Aravalli Range
Explanation: The Aravalli Range prevents the expansion of the Thar Desert towards the east.

15. The Akal Wood Fossil Park, located in Jaisalmer, contains fossils from which geological period?

A) Jurassic Period

B) Cretaceous Period

C) Precambrian Period

D) Cambrian Period
Answer: A) Jurassic Period
Explanation: The Akal Wood Fossil Park contains fossils from the Jurassic Period, dating back 180 million years.

16. The Luni River is a prominent feature of which region?

A) Hadoti Plateau

B) Eastern Plain

C) North-Western Desert Region

D) Semi-Arid Region
Answer: D) Semi-Arid Region
Explanation: The Luni River flows through the semi-arid region, particularly the Luni Basin.

17. Which region of Rajasthan is characterized by brine water lakes and high fluoride levels in groundwater?

A) Luni Basin

B) Nagauri Upland

C) Shekhawati Inland Drainage Area

D) Ghaggar Basin
Answer: B) Nagauri Upland
Explanation: The Nagauri Upland is known for brine water lakes and high fluoride contamination.

18. Which region of the Thar Desert is mostly characterized by rocky terrain without sand dunes?

A) Bangar Region

B) Rathi Region

C) Hamada Desert

D) Ghaggar Basin
Answer: C) Hamada Desert
Explanation: The rocky terrain without sand dunes in the Thar Desert is known as the Hamada Desert.

19. The Shekhawati Inland Drainage Area is famous for which traditional water conservation structure?

A) Khadeen

B) Johad

C) Sar

D) Beed
Answer: B) Johad
Explanation: Johads are traditional water conservation structures used in the Shekhawati Inland Drainage Area for rainwater harvesting.

20. The desert region of Rajasthan is divided into two regions based on the amount of rainfall. What is the demarcation line between these regions?

A) 50 cm isohyet

B) 25 cm isohyet

C) 10 cm isohyet

D) 75 cm isohyet
Answer: B) 25 cm isohyet
Explanation: The 25 cm isohyet divides the Thar Desert into the Arid (Rathi) Region and Semi-Arid (Bangar) Region.

21. What type of vegetation is common in the Rathi Region of the Thar Desert?

A) Dense forests

B) Sparse shrubs

C) Grasslands

D) Thick mangroves
Answer: B) Sparse shrubs
Explanation: Due to low rainfall, the Rathi Region has sparse shrubs as the dominant vegetation type.

22. Which sand dune formation is typically found in areas with changing wind directions, creating a star-like shape?

A) Barchan dunes

B) Star-shaped dunes

C) Transverse dunes

D) Parabolic dunes
Answer: B) Star-shaped dunes
Explanation: Star-shaped dunes are formed when winds blow from multiple directions, creating a multifaceted structure.

23. Which plateau in Rajasthan is known for the cultivation of cotton due to its black or regur soil?

A) Hadoti Plateau

B) Luni Basin

C) Aravalli Range

D) Eastern Plain
Answer: A) Hadoti Plateau
Explanation: The Hadoti Plateau has black or regur soil, ideal for cotton cultivation.

24. Which mountain range in Rajasthan runs from the northeast to the southwest, forming a natural barrier against desert expansion?

A) Vindhya Range

B) Satpura Range

C) Aravalli Range

D) Western Ghats
Answer: C) Aravalli Range
Explanation: The Aravalli Range runs in a northeast-southwest direction, preventing the expansion of the Thar Desert.

25. The Hadoti Plateau is also known as the _____.

A) Arid Plateau

B) Eastern Plain

C) South-Eastern Plateau

D) Desert Plateau
Answer: C) South-Eastern Plateau
Explanation: The Hadoti Plateau is also referred to as the South-Eastern Plateau of Rajasthan.

26. Which river basin is believed to contain remnants of the ancient Saraswati River in Rajasthan?

A) Luni Basin

B) Ghaggar Basin

C) Chambal Basin

D) Yamuna Basin
Answer: B) Ghaggar Basin
Explanation: The Ghaggar Basin is believed to contain remnants of the ancient Saraswati River.

27. What is the average height of the peaks in the Aravalli Range?

A) 200 meters

B) 700 meters

C) 1500 meters

D) 300 meters
Answer: B) 700 meters
Explanation: The average height of the peaks in the Aravalli Range is around 700 meters.

28. Which term refers to temporary lakes that form during the monsoon season in the northern Jaisalmer region?

A) Balson

B) Johad

C) Khadeen

D) Nebkha
Answer: C) Khadeen
Explanation: Khadeen refers to temporary lakes that form during the monsoon season, mainly in the Jaisalmer region.

29. Which of the following describes a sand dune where vegetation partially stabilizes parts of the dune, forming a U-shape?

A) Parabolic dunes

B) Star dunes

C) Seif dunes

D) Barchan dunes
Answer: A) Parabolic dunes
Explanation: Parabolic dunes are U-shaped dunes where vegetation stabilizes part of the sand, preventing further movement.

30. The largest inland saltwater lake in India, located near Jaipur, is called _____.

A) Sambhar Lake

B) Pushkar Lake

C) Tal Chhapar

D) Nakki Lake
Answer: A) Sambhar Lake
Explanation: Sambhar Lake is the largest inland saltwater lake in India, located near Jaipur.

31. Which physical feature separates the Vindhyan Scarpland from the Aravalli Range in Rajasthan?

A) Great Boundary Fault

B) Ghaggar River

C) Chambal River

D) Luni River
Answer: A) Great Boundary Fault
Explanation: The Great Boundary Fault separates the Vindhyan Scarpland from the Aravalli Range.

32. What type of vegetation is common in areas where sand dunes form around shrubs?

A) Barchan

B) Nebkha

C) Coppice

D) Hamada
Answer: B) Nebkha
Explanation: Nebkha refers to sand dunes that form around vegetation or shrubs.

33. Which river originates from the Naag Hills in Ajmer?

A) Banas River

B) Chambal River

C) Luni River

D) Ghaggar River
Answer: C) Luni River
Explanation: The Luni River originates from the Naag Hills in Ajmer.

34. Which term refers to small sand dunes formed near vegetation that helps trap sand and prevent desertification?

A) Nebkha

B) Seif dunes

C) Barkhan dunes

D) Transverse dunes
Answer: A) Nebkha
Explanation: Nebkha are small sand dunes that form near vegetation and help prevent desertification.

35. The Lathi Series represents the remaining underground water of which ancient river?

A) Indus River

B) Saraswati River

C) Yamuna River

D) Ganges River
Answer: B) Saraswati River
Explanation: The Lathi Series represents the remaining underground water of the ancient Saraswati River.

36. Which region in Rajasthan is famous for its crescent-shaped sand dunes known as Barkhan dunes?

A) Jaisalmer

B) Jaipur

C) Udaipur

D) Kota
Answer: A) Jaisalmer
Explanation: Jaisalmer is known for its crescent-shaped Barkhan dunes.

37. The term 'March of the Desert' refers to _____.

A) Desertification spreading from Rajasthan to Haryana

B) Movement of rivers in the desert

C) Flooding during the monsoon

D) Expansion of sand dunes in the Thar Desert
Answer: A) Desertification spreading from Rajasthan to Haryana
Explanation: 'March of the Desert' refers to the spreading desertification from Rajasthan into neighboring Haryana.

38. Which plateau in Rajasthan is divided into the Malav and Uparmal regions?

A) Hadoti Plateau

B) Vindhyan Plateau

C) Malwa Plateau

D) Udaipur Plateau
Answer: A) Hadoti Plateau
Explanation: The Hadoti Plateau is divided into the Malav and Uparmal regions.

39. Which sand dune type is known for forming long, narrow ridges that extend for kilometers, often in regions with consistent wind flow?

A) Longitudinal dunes

B) Parabolic dunes

C) Transverse dunes

D) Barchan dunes
Answer: A) Longitudinal dunes
Explanation: Longitudinal dunes form long, narrow ridges parallel to wind direction and extend for kilometers.

40. The Rann refers to _____.

A) Large salt flats in the Thar Desert

B) Forested hills in the Aravalli Range

C) Rocky plateaus in the Hadoti Plateau

D) River valleys in Eastern Rajasthan
Answer: A) Large salt flats in the Thar Desert
Explanation: The Rann refers to marshy, saline lands found in the Thar Desert, mainly in Jaisalmer and Barmer.

41. How does the Aravalli Range influence the climate of Rajasthan?

A) By increasing rainfall in the western desert

B) By acting as a barrier to the monsoon winds

C) By lowering the temperature throughout the state

D) By causing desertification in the eastern region
Answer: B) By acting as a barrier to the monsoon winds
Explanation: The Aravalli Range acts as a natural barrier, preventing the monsoon winds from reaching the western desert, thus influencing the distribution of rainfall in Rajasthan.

42. Why are the sand dunes in the Thar Desert considered important for understanding desertification?

A) They provide fertile land for agriculture

B) They store underground water reserves

C) Their movement reflects the impact of wind erosion

D) They support diverse ecosystems
Answer: C) Their movement reflects the impact of wind erosion
Explanation: The movement of sand dunes in the Thar Desert is a key indicator of desertification, showing how wind erosion transforms landscapes.

43. Which of the following factors contributes most to the arid climate of the North-Western Desert Region?

A) High altitude

B) Proximity to the Himalayas

C) Low rainfall and high evaporation rates

D) Dense vegetation cover
Answer: C) Low rainfall and high evaporation rates
Explanation: The arid climate of the North-Western Desert Region is due to low rainfall combined with high evaporation rates.

44. How does the 25 cm isohyet line help in differentiating the desert regions of Rajasthan?

A) It separates regions with fertile soil from arid areas

B) It marks the boundary between regions suitable and unsuitable for agriculture

C) It indicates the division between the arid and semi-arid parts of the desert

D) It distinguishes between desert and forested areas
Answer: C) It indicates the division between the arid and semi-arid parts of the desert
Explanation: The 25 cm isohyet line is used to demarcate the arid (less than 25 cm of rainfall) and semi-arid (25-50 cm of rainfall) parts of the Thar Desert.

45. Why is the Hadoti Plateau considered a critical region for agriculture in Rajasthan?

A) Because of its black soil, which is highly fertile

B) Because of its proximity to rivers like the Luni

C) Because of its moderate climate and hilly terrain

D) Because of the availability of groundwater resources
Answer: A) Because of its black soil, which is highly fertile
Explanation: The Hadoti Plateau is known for its black (regur) soil, which is highly fertile and suitable for crops like cotton and soybean.

46. What is the primary reason behind the sparse vegetation in the Rathi Region of the Thar Desert?

A) Overgrazing by livestock

B) Salinity of the soil

C) Low annual rainfall

D) High population density
Answer: C) Low annual rainfall
Explanation: The Rathi Region receives less than 25 cm of rainfall annually, making it one of the driest areas with minimal vegetation.

47. Which of the following human activities has the greatest impact on the desertification process in Rajasthan?

A) Industrial development

B) Extensive agriculture

C) Deforestation and overgrazing

D) Construction of urban settlements
Answer: C) Deforestation and overgrazing
Explanation: Deforestation and overgrazing lead to soil erosion, which contributes significantly to the desertification process in Rajasthan.

48. Which type of dunes in the Thar Desert are most affected by changing wind directions, causing them to grow into larger formations?

A) Transverse dunes

B) Star-shaped dunes

C) Seif dunes

D) Barkhan dunes
Answer: B) Star-shaped dunes
Explanation: Star-shaped dunes are formed when winds blow from multiple directions, causing them to grow in size due to continuous deposition of sand from varying directions.

49. What role do the Nebkha sand dunes play in controlling desertification in the Thar Desert?

A) They act as natural reservoirs of underground water

B) They stabilize sand by accumulating around vegetation

C) They increase soil fertility for agriculture

D) They block the expansion of rocky desert areas
Answer: B) They stabilize sand by accumulating around vegetation
Explanation: Nebkha dunes form around vegetation, helping to trap sand and prevent the movement of sand dunes, thereby controlling desertification.

50. How do the crescent-shaped hills in the Hadoti Plateau differ from the linear sand dunes in the Thar Desert?

A) Crescent-shaped hills are formed by wind, while linear dunes are formed by water

B) Crescent-shaped hills are part of rocky formations, while linear dunes are composed of sand

C) Crescent-shaped hills are found in desert areas, while linear dunes are found in humid areas

D) Both formations are similar in origin and structure
Answer: B) Crescent-shaped hills are part of rocky formations, while linear dunes are composed of sand
Explanation: Crescent-shaped hills in the Hadoti Plateau are rocky formations, whereas linear dunes are composed of sand, shaped by wind movement.

51. What critical environmental function does the Aravalli Range perform in Rajasthan?

A) Supports dense forests and agriculture

B) Promotes desertification in the Thar Desert

C) Prevents the eastward spread of the Thar Desert

D) Acts as a source of underground water
Answer: C) Prevents the eastward spread of the Thar Desert
Explanation: The Aravalli Range acts as a natural barrier that prevents the expansion of the Thar Desert towards eastern Rajasthan.

52. How does the slope of the Thar Desert (from northeast to southwest) affect the region's geography?

A) It influences the direction of wind and formation of sand dunes

B) It causes heavy rainfall in the eastern region

C) It promotes river formation and drainage patterns

D) It helps in the agricultural productivity of the region
Answer: A) It influences the direction of wind and formation of sand dunes
Explanation: The slope of the Thar Desert influences wind direction, which in turn shapes the sand dunes and affects their movement.

53. Why is the Great Boundary Fault significant in the geology of Rajasthan?

A) It forms the highest peaks in the Aravalli Range

B) It separates the Vindhyan Scarpland from the Aravalli Range

C) It prevents the formation of sand dunes in the Thar Desert

D) It is a major source of mineral deposits
Answer: B) It separates the Vindhyan Scarpland from the Aravalli Range
Explanation: The Great Boundary Fault is a significant geological feature that divides the Vindhyan Scarpland from the Aravalli Range.

54. What is the significance of the Luni River to the people of the semi-arid region of Rajasthan?

A) It provides consistent irrigation for large-scale farming

B) It is a major source of drinking water throughout the year

C) It supports seasonal agriculture through dry farming techniques

D) It supports large forests and wildlife
Answer: C) It supports seasonal agriculture through dry farming techniques
Explanation: The Luni River supports dry farming techniques in the semi-arid regions of Rajasthan, as it flows seasonally and provides limited water.

55. Which of the following best describes the agricultural practices in the Khadeen system of Jaisalmer?

A) Using underground canals for irrigation

B) Harvesting crops during the dry season using stored rainwater

C) Growing crops only during the monsoon season

D) Relying on deep wells for irrigation
Answer: B) Harvesting crops during the dry season using stored rainwater
Explanation: The Khadeen system uses stored rainwater to irrigate crops during the dry season, making agriculture possible in the arid region.

56. How does the presence of black soil in the Hadoti Plateau influence the types of crops grown in the region?

A) It supports the growth of tropical fruits

B) It promotes the cultivation of rice and wheat

C) It is ideal for cotton and soybean cultivation

D) It favors the growth of sugarcane
Answer: C) It is ideal for cotton and soybean cultivation
Explanation: The black (regur) soil in the Hadoti Plateau is rich in nutrients and is suitable for crops like cotton and soybean.

57. What is the relationship between the Aravalli Range and the rivers originating in Rajasthan?

A) The Aravalli Range prevents the formation of rivers

B) The rivers mostly flow towards the Arabian Sea

C) The rivers originating from the Aravallis mostly flow towards the Yamuna Basin

D) The Aravalli Range has no influence on the river system
Answer: C) The rivers originating from the Aravallis mostly flow towards the Yamuna Basin
Explanation: The Aravalli Range acts as a water divide, with many rivers flowing eastwards towards the Yamuna Basin.

58. Why is the Sambhar Lake significant in Rajasthan's economy and environment?

A) It is a source of potable water for the desert

B) It supports large-scale fishing activities

C) It is a major source of salt production and attracts migratory birds

D) It is a major transportation hub in the desert
Answer: C) It is a major source of salt production and attracts migratory birds
Explanation: Sambhar Lake is the largest inland saltwater lake in India, known for its salt production and as a habitat for migratory birds.

59. What is the primary reason for the concentration of sand dunes in the Jaisalmer region?

A) Higher wind speeds compared to other desert regions

B) More rainfall than in other parts of the desert

C) Proximity to the Luni River

D) Lesser human intervention
Answer: A) Higher wind speeds compared to other desert regions
Explanation: The concentration of sand dunes in Jaisalmer is due to higher wind speeds, which contribute to the continuous shifting and formation of dunes.

60. What is the key factor that makes the Eastern Plain of Rajasthan the most densely populated physical division?

A) Proximity to urban centers

B) Availability of fertile alluvial soil

C) Availability of underground water

D) The presence of natural gas reserves
Answer: B) Availability of fertile alluvial soil
Explanation: The Eastern Plain is the most densely populated because its alluvial soil is fertile and conducive to agriculture, supporting large populations.

61. Which physical division of Rajasthan is the most agriculturally productive and supports 39% of the state's population?

A) North-Western Desert Region

B) Aravalli Hills

C) Eastern Plain

D) Hadoti Plateau
Answer: C) Eastern Plain
Explanation: The Eastern Plain, with its alluvial soil and access to rivers, is the most agriculturally productive region, supporting 39% of Rajasthan's population.

62. How do the rocky and rugged features of the Aravalli Hills impact human habitation and agriculture in the region?

A) They promote dense forest cover and abundant wildlife

B) They hinder large-scale agriculture and limit settlement areas

C) They support terrace farming and water conservation

D) They provide ideal conditions for large cities
Answer: B) They hinder large-scale agriculture and limit settlement areas
Explanation: The rocky and rugged terrain of the Aravalli Hills limits human habitation and agricultural productivity due to difficult soil conditions.

63. How does the slope of the Thar Desert from northeast to southwest affect rainfall distribution?

A) It causes uniform rainfall throughout the desert

B) It leads to more rainfall in the southern parts of the desert

C) It results in uneven rainfall distribution, with more rain in the northeast

D) It has no effect on rainfall distribution
Answer: C) It results in uneven rainfall distribution, with more rain in the northeast
Explanation: The slope of the Thar Desert causes more rainfall in the northeastern parts and drier conditions towards the southwest.

64. Which geographical feature acts as a natural water divide in Rajasthan, separating rivers that flow into different directions?

A) Vindhya Range

B) Aravalli Range

C) Satpura Range

D) Great Boundary Fault
Answer: B) Aravalli Range
Explanation: The Aravalli Range acts as a natural water divide, separating rivers that flow towards the Yamuna Basin and those that flow westwards.

65. Why are traditional water conservation systems like Johads still significant in regions like Shekhawati?

A) They increase groundwater salinity

B) They provide water during the monsoon season only

C) They help in storing rainwater, which is vital for dry farming

D) They help in controlling flooding during the monsoon season

Answer: C) They help in storing rainwater, which is vital for dry farming
Explanation: Johads are ancient water conservation systems that store rainwater, which is critical for agriculture in dry regions like Shekhawati.

66. How do Seif dunes differ from Barchan dunes in the Thar Desert?

A) Seif dunes form due to consistent wind direction, while Barchan dunes form due to fluctuating winds

B) Seif dunes are shorter than Barchan dunes

C) Seif dunes are formed from fine particles, while Barchan dunes are composed of larger sand grains

D) Seif dunes result from the extension of one arm of a Barchan dune due to a change in wind direction
Answer: D) Seif dunes result from the extension of one arm of a Barchan dune due to a change in wind direction
Explanation: Seif dunes form when a Barchan dune's arm is extended due to changes in wind direction, creating long, narrow ridges.

67. What is the main environmental challenge posed by the 'March of the Desert' phenomenon?

A) Deforestation and loss of forest cover

B) Expansion of the Thar Desert into fertile agricultural areas

C) Increased water availability in desert regions

D) Rapid urbanization of desert areas
Answer: B) Expansion of the Thar Desert into fertile agricultural areas
Explanation: The 'March of the Desert' refers to the process of desertification, where the desert expands into previously fertile areas, reducing agricultural productivity.

68. How does the presence of the Vindhyan Scarpland affect the landscape of the Hadoti Plateau?

A) It flattens the plateau, making it ideal for agriculture

B) It creates a rugged landscape rich in mineral deposits

C) It promotes the formation of large sand dunes

D) It increases the flow of rivers across the plateau
Answer: B) It creates a rugged landscape rich in mineral deposits
Explanation: The Vindhyan Scarpland contributes to the ruggedness of the Hadoti Plateau, which is rich in sandstone, limestone, and other minerals.

69. Which region in Rajasthan is known for its seasonal lakes (playas) formed during the monsoon, like the Khadeen lakes?

A) Jaisalmer

B) Kota

C) Jaipur

D) Udaipur
Answer: A) Jaisalmer
Explanation: Khadeen lakes are temporary water bodies that form during the monsoon season in the Jaisalmer region.

70. Why are the Shekhawati and Ghaggar Basins significant in Rajasthan's semi-arid region?

A) They are major centers of desert tourism

B) They support extensive agriculture through river-based irrigation

C) They play a role in rainwater harvesting and inland drainage

D) They house large mineral reserves
Answer: C) They play a role in rainwater harvesting and inland drainage
Explanation: The Shekhawati and Ghaggar Basins are significant for rainwater harvesting and have an inland drainage system that helps conserve water in this semi-arid region.

71. What is the primary reason for the ecological importance of scrub coppice in the Thar Desert?

A) It supports dense vegetation

B) It stabilizes sand dunes and prevents soil erosion

C) It provides a habitat for large mammals

D) It increases agricultural productivity
Answer: B) It stabilizes sand dunes and prevents soil erosion
Explanation: Scrub coppice plays a crucial role in stabilizing sand dunes and reducing soil erosion by trapping sand with its roots.

72. How do the Aravalli Hills act as a 'Planning Region' for Rajasthan?

A) By being a source of forest resources and tourism

B) By serving as the state's primary agricultural region

C) By concentrating large-scale industrial development projects

D) By influencing state budget allocations for tribal welfare, river-valley projects, and tourism
Answer: D) By influencing state budget allocations for tribal welfare, river-valley projects, and tourism
Explanation: The Aravalli Hills are called the "Planning Region" due to their importance in state planning for tribal areas, river-valley projects, and tourism development.

73. What geological process contributed to the formation of the Hadoti Plateau?

A) Tectonic uplift of the Himalayas

B) Volcanic eruptions during the Cretaceous Period

C) Sedimentary deposits from ancient rivers

D) Glacial erosion during the Ice Age
Answer: B) Volcanic eruptions during the Cretaceous Period
Explanation: The Hadoti Plateau was formed through basaltic lava flows from volcanic eruptions during the Cretaceous Period.

74. Why is the Vindhyan Scarpland rich in mineral resources, especially sandstone and limestone?

A) Due to its proximity to the Aravalli Range

B) Due to long-term river deposition in the area

C) Due to the geological composition of the Vindhyan rocks

D) Due to the high level of tectonic activity in the region
Answer: C) Due to the geological composition of the Vindhyan rocks
Explanation: The Vindhyan Scarpland is rich in sandstone and limestone due to its unique geological composition, making it a significant source of minerals.

75. Which region in Rajasthan is known for the formation of parabolic dunes due to vegetation stabilization?

A) Jaisalmer

B) Barmer

C) Udaipur

D) Churu
Answer: A) Jaisalmer
Explanation: In areas like Jaisalmer, parabolic dunes form when vegetation stabilizes parts of the sand dune, creating a U-shaped structure.

76. What role does the Ghaggar Basin play in Rajasthan's semi-arid region?

A) Supports year-round agriculture

B) Acts as a catchment area for seasonal rivers

C) Provides a habitat for desert wildlife

D) Is a source of underground water reserves
Answer: B) Acts as a catchment area for seasonal rivers
Explanation: The Ghaggar Basin functions as a catchment area for seasonal rivers, supporting limited agricultural activities in Rajasthan's semi-arid region.

77. How does the formation of sand dunes impact the ecology of the Thar Desert?

A) Increases soil fertility for agriculture

B) Promotes the growth of desert flora

C) Reduces the amount of available arable land

D) Supports biodiversity by creating water retention areas
Answer: C) Reduces the amount of available arable land
Explanation: The formation and movement of sand dunes in the Thar Desert reduce the amount of arable land, hindering agricultural activities.

78. Which of the following best describes the climate of the Eastern Plain of Rajasthan?

A) Arid and hot

B) Humid with moderate rainfall

C) Cold and dry

D) Semi-arid with little vegetation
Answer: B) Humid with moderate rainfall
Explanation: The Eastern Plain has a humid climate with moderate to high annual rainfall, making it agriculturally productive.

79. What is the main agricultural practice in the Luni Basin of Rajasthan?

A) Irrigated farming through canals

B) Rainfed dry farming

C) Year-round cultivation through groundwater

D) Plantation agriculture
Answer: B) Rainfed dry farming
Explanation: In the Luni Basin, rainfed dry farming is practiced due to limited rainfall and seasonal water availability.

80. Which mountain in Rajasthan contains the famous Dilwara Temples?

A) Mount Abu

B) Taragarh

C) Jarga Peak

D) Raghunathgarh
Answer: A) Mount Abu
Explanation: The Dilwara Temples, famous for their intricate marble carvings, are located on Mount Abu, the highest peak of the Aravalli Range.

81. How does the Chambal River contribute to the formation of the ravines (Dang) in Rajasthan?

A) By depositing large amounts of fertile soil

B) By causing gully erosion due to its fast flow

C) By acting as a natural barrier to sand dunes

D) By supporting dense forest cover in the region
Answer: B) By causing gully erosion due to its fast flow
Explanation: The fast-flowing Chambal River contributes to gully erosion, creating deep ravines known as Dang, especially in the Chambal Plain.

82. Why are scrub coppices important in maintaining the delicate balance of the Thar Desert ecosystem?

A) They increase the movement of sand dunes

B) They trap sand and stabilize the desert landscape

C) They provide fodder for livestock

D) They increase rainfall in the region
Answer: B) They trap sand and stabilize the desert landscape
Explanation: Scrub coppices trap sand around their roots, helping stabilize the sand dunes and preventing further desertification.

83. Which of the following factors has the greatest impact on the formation of transverse sand dunes in the Thar Desert?

A) Strong, unidirectional winds

B) Varying wind directions

C) Vegetation growth in the desert

D) Underground water reserves
Answer: A) Strong, unidirectional winds
Explanation: Transverse dunes are formed by strong, consistent winds blowing at right angles to the direction of sand deposition.

84. What key role do the rivers flowing from the Aravalli Range play in the geography of Rajasthan?

A) They prevent the formation of deserts

B) They create large agricultural zones in the Thar Desert

C) They act as a water divide, influencing river flow direction

D) They form the main drainage system for the entire state
Answer: C) They act as a water divide, influencing river flow direction
Explanation: The Aravalli Range serves as a natural water divide, influencing the direction of river flow, with some rivers flowing east towards the Yamuna and others westwards.

85. What is the primary reason for the high population density in the Eastern Plains of Rajasthan?

A) Proximity to industrial centers

B) Fertile alluvial soil supporting agriculture

C) Large-scale mining activities

D) Extensive forest cover and biodiversity
Answer: B) Fertile alluvial soil supporting agriculture
Explanation: The Eastern Plains have fertile alluvial soil, which supports extensive agriculture and leads to higher population density.

86. Which type of dune is most likely to form in regions where wind direction frequently changes, creating complex wind patterns?

A) Barkhan dunes

B) Transverse dunes

C) Star-shaped dunes

D) Longitudinal dunes
Answer: C) Star-shaped dunes
Explanation: Star-shaped dunes form in areas where winds blow from multiple directions, leading to the creation of a multifaceted dune structure.

87. How does the semi-arid Bangar Region of the Thar Desert support agricultural activity despite its dry conditions?

A) Through irrigation from underground rivers

B) By using rainwater harvesting and dry farming techniques

C) By planting crops that require high amounts of water

D) Through dense forest cover providing shade
Answer: B) By using rainwater harvesting and dry farming techniques
Explanation: The semi-arid Bangar Region relies on rainwater harvesting and dry farming techniques to support limited agriculture.

88. What is the significance of the 'water divide' formed by the Aravalli Range in Rajasthan?

A) It provides a natural boundary for administrative divisions

B) It helps regulate the flow of rivers towards both the east and west

C) It prevents the formation of sand dunes in the region

D) It promotes uniform rainfall across the state
Answer: B) It helps regulate the flow of rivers towards both the east and west
Explanation: The Aravalli Range acts as a water divide, influencing whether rivers flow towards the Arabian Sea or the Yamuna Basin.

89. Why is the Hadoti Plateau referred to as the "South-Eastern Plateau" of Rajasthan?

A) Because it is the southernmost plateau in India

B) Because it lies in the southeastern part of Rajasthan

C) Because of its proximity to the Vindhya Range

D) Because it has the highest rainfall in the state
Answer: B) Because it lies in the southeastern part of Rajasthan
Explanation: The Hadoti Plateau is located in the southeastern part of Rajasthan, hence it is referred to as the "South-Eastern Plateau."

90. Which feature of the Aravalli Range makes it one of the oldest geological formations in the world?

A) Its tectonic origin from the collision of the Indian and Eurasian plates

B) Its volcanic origin during the Cretaceous Period

C) Its formation during the Precambrian Period

D) Its continuous erosion by rivers over millions of years
Answer: C) Its formation during the Precambrian Period
Explanation: The Aravalli Range was formed during the Precambrian Period, making it one of the oldest fold mountain ranges in the world.

91. Which of the following factors most contributes to the saline nature of the soil in the Rann regions of Rajasthan?

A) High water table

B) Extreme wind erosion

C) High rates of evaporation and low rainfall

D) Over-irrigation
Answer: C) High rates of evaporation and low rainfall
Explanation: The Rann regions experience high rates of evaporation and low rainfall, leading to the accumulation of salt in the soil.

92. Which of the following best describes the economic significance of the Vindhyan Scarpland in Rajasthan?

A) It is a source of mineral resources like sandstone and limestone

B) It is a major agricultural zone producing wheat and rice

C) It is home to important biodiversity and conservation areas

D) It supports extensive tourism due to its natural beauty
Answer: A) It is a source of mineral resources like sandstone and limestone
Explanation: The Vindhyan Scarpland is rich in mineral resources, particularly sandstone and limestone, making it economically important for mining.

93. How does the Eastern Plain's proximity to major rivers like the Chambal and Banas contribute to its agricultural productivity?

A) It provides a year-round supply of irrigation water

B) It makes the region more prone to flooding

C) It encourages deforestation for farming

D) It limits the types of crops that can be grown
Answer: A) It provides a year-round supply of irrigation water
Explanation: The proximity to major rivers like the Chambal and Banas allows for a steady supply of irrigation water, supporting agriculture in the Eastern Plain.

94. What unique feature makes the Akal Wood Fossil Park in Jaisalmer an important geological site?

A) Its fossils date back to the Jurassic Period

B) It contains fossils of prehistoric marine life

C) It has the world's largest collection of volcanic rocks

D) It is home to fossils from the Cambrian Period
Answer: A) Its fossils date back to the Jurassic Period
Explanation: The Akal Wood Fossil Park contains fossils that date back to the Jurassic Period, around 180 million years ago.

95. Why is the Hadoti Plateau considered an agriculturally important region despite its semi-arid climate?

A) It has large underground water reserves

B) It has black soil that is ideal for crops like cotton

C) It is well-irrigated by large river systems

D) It receives regular rainfall throughout the year
Answer: B) It has black soil that is ideal for crops like cotton
Explanation: The black soil (regur soil) of the Hadoti Plateau is rich in nutrients, making it ideal for growing crops like cotton and soybeans, even with limited rainfall.

96. Which of the following best describes the function of Balson water basins in Rajasthan?

A) They are large underground reservoirs

B) They are seasonal water bodies formed by monsoon rains

C) They are man-made lakes used for irrigation

D) They are salt flats used for salt production
Answer: B) They are seasonal water bodies formed by monsoon rains
Explanation: Balson water basins are seasonal lakes that form during the monsoon and dry out during the hot summer months.

97. What is the primary function of the Great Boundary Fault in Rajasthan's geography?

A) It forms a natural barrier between the desert and plains

B) It acts as a division between the Vindhyan Scarpland and the Aravalli Range

C) It is a fault line that causes frequent earthquakes

D) It supports extensive agricultural activities
Answer: B) It acts as a division between the Vindhyan Scarpland and the Aravalli Range
Explanation: The Great Boundary Fault divides the Vindhyan Scarpland from the Aravalli Range and influences the region's geological structure.

98. Which of the following types of sand dunes is formed when wind blows consistently along one direction?

A) Star dunes

B) Longitudinal dunes

C) Parabolic dunes

D) Transverse dunes
Answer: B) Longitudinal dunes
Explanation: Longitudinal dunes form in areas where wind blows consistently along one direction, creating long, narrow ridges of sand.

99. Which of the following factors most influences the formation of ravines in the Chambal Plain of Rajasthan?

A) Volcanic activity in the region

B) High-speed winds

C) Water erosion caused by river flow

D) Human settlement and deforestation
Answer: C) Water erosion caused by river flow
Explanation: The fast-flowing Chambal River causes gully erosion, leading to the formation of deep ravines in the Chambal Plain.

100. Which type of sand dune is characterized by a crescent shape and forms in areas with unidirectional winds?
- A) Parabolic dunes
- B) Barkhan dunes
- C) Longitudinal dunes
- D) Star-shaped dunes
Answer: B) Barkhan dunes
Explanation: Barkhan dunes are crescent-shaped dunes that form in regions with consistent, unidirectional winds.