AS' SAARTHI IAS

WATER CONSERVATION IN RAJASTHAN

1. What is the primary reason for water conservation in Rajasthan?

A) High rainfall

B) Arid and semi-arid conditions

C) Dense forest cover

D) Excessive groundwater levels
Answer: B
Explanation: Rajasthan has arid and semi-arid conditions, making water conservation critical to sustain life and agriculture.

2. What does water conservation refer to?

A) Storing rainwater only

B) Controlling wastage and optimizing water use

C) Using only traditional water methods

D) Blocking rivers to store water
Answer: B
Explanation: Water conservation includes controlling the wastage of water and optimizing its use across households, agriculture, and industry.

3. Which traditional water storage system is commonly found in western Rajasthan?

A) Jhalra

B) Nadi

C) Tanka

D) Kund
Answer: B
Explanation: The *Nadi* is a traditional water storage system prevalent in western Rajasthan, collecting rainwater for drinking purposes.

4. What is the historical significance of the first Nadi in Rajasthan?

A) Built in 1000 AD

B) Constructed in 1520

C) Created during the Mughal era

D) Established by the British
Answer: B
Explanation: The first recorded *Nadi* was constructed in 1520, showcasing Rajasthan's long history of traditional water conservation.

5. Which of the following is NOT a traditional water conservation technique?

A) Bawdi

B) Khadin

C) Dams

D) Tanka
Answer: C
Explanation: Dams are considered a modern water conservation technique, while Bawdi, Khadin, and Tanka are traditional.

6. Toba is primarily used for:

A) Drinking water only

B) Irrigation and drinking purposes

C) Religious rituals

D) Industrial water storage
Answer: B
Explanation: *Tobas* are designed to store water for both irrigation and drinking purposes, especially in desert areas.

7. Which region of Rajasthan is particularly famous for stepwells (Bawdis)?

A) Jaisalmer

B) Bundi

C) Udaipur

D) Bikaner
Answer: B
Explanation: *Bundi* is known as the "City of Stepwells," with many intricately designed Bawdis.

8. Which stepwell is located in Dausa (Abhaneri)?

A) Lahini Stepwell

B) Anarkali Stepwell

C) Chand Baori

D) Gulab Stepwell
Answer: C
Explanation: *Chand Baori* is one of the most famous stepwells located in Dausa (Abhaneri).

9. What is the primary purpose of Jhalra water storage?

A) Agricultural irrigation

B) Bathing during religious rituals

C) Livestock water supply

D) Drinking water
Answer: B
Explanation: *Jhalras* are rectangular pools primarily used for bathing during religious rituals.

10. Who developed the Khadin water harvesting technique?

A) Paliwal Brahmins

B) Rajputs

C) Bishnois

D) British engineers
Answer: A
Explanation: The *Khadin* technique was developed by the Paliwal Brahmins of western Rajasthan to store rainwater for agriculture.

11. Which structure is common in Jaisalmer and Bikaner for water storage?

A) Stepwell

B) Beri/Kui

C) Pond

D) Lake
Answer: B
Explanation: *Beris* or *Kuis* are small shallow pits commonly found in Jaisalmer and Bikaner for water storage.

12. What is the key feature of a Tanka/Kund in Rajasthan?

A) Above-ground reservoir

B) Circular underground structure

C) Large surface area

D) Permanent irrigation system
Answer: B
Explanation: *Tankas* or *Kunds* are circular underground water storage structures designed to prevent evaporation.

13. What is the name of the environmental activist famous for reviving the Johad system?

A) M.S. Swaminathan

B) Rajendra Singh

C) Baba Amte

D) Aruna Roy
Answer: B
Explanation: Rajendra Singh, also known as "Johad Wale Baba," played a crucial role in reviving the *Johad* system in the Shekhawati region.

14. Which city in Rajasthan is known as the 'City of Lakes'?

A) Jaipur

B) Udaipur

C) Ajmer

D) Jodhpur
Answer: B
Explanation: *Udaipur* is renowned as the "City of Lakes" due to the abundance of lakes surrounding the city.

15. Which modern water conservation technique is compulsorily implemented in the Narmada Canal area?

A) Drip irrigation

B) Traditional wells

C) Rainwater harvesting

D) Stepwells
Answer: A
Explanation: *Drip irrigation* has been compulsorily implemented in the Narmada Canal area to conserve water in agriculture.

16. Which of the following lakes is NOT part of the National Lake Conservation Project?

A) Fateh Sagar

B) Pichhola

C) Sambhar

D) Anasagar
Answer: C

Explanation: The National Lake Conservation Project focuses on lakes like Fateh Sagar, Pichhola, Nakki, Pushkar, and Anasagar. Sambhar Lake is not included in this project.

17. Which dam in Rajasthan provides drinking water to Jaipur?

A) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam

B) Bisalpur Dam

C) Kota Barrage

D) Jaisamand Dam
Answer: B
Explanation: *Bisalpur Dam* in the Tonk district is the primary source of drinking water for Jaipur.

18. Which initiative was launched to improve water levels in rural wells and bodies in Rajasthan?

A) Atal Ground Water Scheme

B) Jal Swavlamban Yojana

C) Swajal Dhara Project

D) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
Answer: B
Explanation: The *Jal Swavlamban Yojana*, launched in 2016, focuses on improving water levels in rural wells and water bodies.

19. What is the primary goal of the Swajal Dhara Project?

A) Industrial water management

B) Community-managed safe drinking water

C) Hydro-electric power generation

D) Urban water conservation
Answer: B
Explanation: The *Swajal Dhara Project* aims to provide safe drinking water in rural areas through community involvement.

20. When was the State Water Policy of Rajasthan introduced?

A) 2005

B) 2010

C) 2015

D) 2020
Answer: B
Explanation: The *State Water Policy* of Rajasthan was introduced on 18th February 2010 to manage water resources effectively.

21. What is the prioritized order of water availability in Rajasthan according to the State Water Policy (2010)?

A) Agriculture, domestic use, and animal drinking water

B) Human drinking water, animal drinking water, domestic supply, agriculture

C) Industrial supply, agriculture, domestic use

D) Domestic supply, agriculture, and human drinking water
Answer: B
Explanation: The State Water Policy prioritizes human drinking water needs first, followed by animal drinking water, domestic supply, and then agriculture.

22. How many water blocks in Rajasthan are classified as 'over-exploited' according to the Ground Water Resources Assessment (2020)?

A) 203

B) 100

C) 150

D) 250
Answer: A
Explanation: Of the 295 water blocks in Rajasthan, 203 are classified as *over-exploited*, meaning groundwater is used more than it is naturally replenished.

23. Which of the following is NOT a category used in the Ground Water Resources Assessment (2020)?

A) Semi-critical

B) Critical

C) Over-exploited

D) Marginal
Answer: D
Explanation: The Ground Water Resources Assessment classifies blocks as over-exploited, critical, semi-critical, safe, and saline, but *marginal* is not a category.

24. What percentage of groundwater usage categorizes a block as 'critical'?

A) 70-90%

B) 90-100%

C) 50-60%

D) 30-40%
Answer: B
Explanation: Blocks with groundwater usage between 90-100% are classified as *critical*.

25. Which government initiative was launched on 1st April 2020 to address groundwater depletion in Rajasthan?

A) Jal Swavlamban Yojana

B) Atal Ground Water Scheme

C) Swajal Dhara Project

D) National Lake Conservation Project
Answer: B
Explanation: The *Atal Ground Water Scheme* was launched in 2020 to curb groundwater depletion in Rajasthan and other states.

26. Which international organization partners with the Indian government in the Atal Ground Water Scheme?

A) World Bank

B) International Monetary Fund

C) UNESCO

D) World Health Organization
Answer: A
Explanation: The *World Bank* partners with the Indian government in implementing the Atal Ground Water Scheme.

27. What is the cost-sharing mechanism between the Indian government and the World Bank for the Atal Ground Water Scheme?

A) 70:30

B) 50:50

C) 60:40

D) 80:20
Answer: B
Explanation: The cost-sharing mechanism for the Atal Ground Water Scheme is a *50:50* split between the Government of India and the World Bank.

28. Which date is celebrated as International Water Day?

A) 15th August

B) 22nd March

C) 5th June

D) 1st April
Answer: B
Explanation: *International Water Day* is celebrated on 22nd March every year to raise awareness about water conservation.

29. What was the theme of International Water Day in 2021?

A) "Conserve Water"

B) "Valuing Water"

C) "Save Water, Save Life"

D) "Water for All"
Answer: B
Explanation: The theme for International Water Day in 2021 was *"Valuing Water,"* emphasizing the importance of sustainable water management.

30. Which city in Rajasthan has the highest number of lakes?

A) Jaipur

B) Jodhpur

C) Udaipur

D) Bikaner
Answer: C
Explanation: *Udaipur* is known for its large number of lakes, making it a key city for water conservation efforts in Rajasthan.

31. The National Lake Conservation Project in Rajasthan was initiated on which date?

A) 1st April 2016

B) 27th January 2016

C) 5th June 2015

D) 22nd March 2020
Answer: A
Explanation: The *National Lake Conservation Project* was initiated on 1st April 2016 to conserve important lakes in Rajasthan.

32. Which lake is NOT part of the National Lake Conservation Project?

A) Pushkar Lake

B) Nakki Lake

C) Pichhola Lake

D) Jaisamand Lake
Answer: D
Explanation: *Jaisamand Lake* is not part of the National Lake Conservation Project, which focuses on lakes such as Pichhola, Nakki, Pushkar, and Anasagar.

33. Who is the key environmentalist associated with the revival of the Johad system in Rajasthan?

A) Medha Patkar

B) Arundhati Roy

C) Rajendra Singh

D) Sunita Narain
Answer: C
Explanation: Rajendra Singh, known as the *"Waterman of India,"* played a pivotal role in reviving the traditional Johad water conservation system in Rajasthan.

34. What is the primary purpose of stepwells (Bawdis) in Rajasthan?

A) Power generation

B) Water conservation and access

C) Rainwater harvesting

D) Industrial use
Answer: B
Explanation: *Stepwells (Bawdis)* are used primarily for water conservation and easy access to water, particularly in arid regions.

35. Which water management technique in Rajasthan involves collecting rainwater for agricultural use by creating a temporary lake?

A) Tanka

B) Khadin

C) Jhalra

D) Nadi
Answer: B
Explanation: The *Khadin* technique involves creating a temporary lake to store rainwater for agricultural use.

36. Which dam in Rajasthan is located on the Chambal River and supports hydroelectric power generation?

A) Bisalpur Dam

B) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam

C) Jaisamand Dam

D) Kota Barrage
Answer: B
Explanation: The *Rana Pratap Sagar Dam* is located on the Chambal River and supports both hydroelectric power generation and irrigation.

37. Which year was the Swajal Dhara Project launched?

A) 2000

B) 2002

C) 2005

D) 2010
Answer: B
Explanation: The *Swajal Dhara Project* was launched in 2002 to provide safe drinking water to rural communities through local involvement.

38. Which region is known for the prevalence of Johads as water conservation structures?

A) Shekhawati region

B) Marwar region

C) Mewar region

D) Hadoti region
Answer: A
Explanation: The *Shekhawati region* is particularly known for its use of Johads as a method of water conservation.

39. What percentage of groundwater usage categorizes a block as 'semi-critical' in Rajasthan?

A) 50-70%

B) 70-90%

C) 30-50%

D) 90-100%
Answer: B
Explanation: Blocks that use 70-90% of their

available groundwater resources are classified as *semi-critical*.

40. What is the objective of the Jal Swavlamban Yojana launched in 2016?

A) To generate hydroelectric power

B) To improve water levels in rural water bodies and wells

C) To construct large dams

D) To purify saline water
Answer: B
Explanation: The *Jal Swavlamban Yojana* aims to improve water levels in rural water bodies and wells to enhance agricultural productivity and local water availability.

41. What is the main water source for traditional water conservation techniques in Rajasthan?

A) Groundwater only

B) Rainwater and groundwater

C) Surface water only

D) Desalinated water
Answer: B
Explanation: Traditional water conservation techniques in Rajasthan mainly rely on *rainwater and groundwater*.

42. Which city in Rajasthan is known for the maximum use of ponds for irrigation?

A) Udaipur

B) Jaipur

C) Bhilwara

D) Jodhpur
Answer: C
Explanation: *Bhilwara* is known for the maximum use of ponds for irrigation purposes.

43. Which modern water management technique was adopted from Israel?

A) Rainwater harvesting

B) Drip irrigation

C) Stepwells

D) Tanka/Kund
Answer: B
Explanation: *Drip irrigation*, a highly efficient method of watering crops, was adopted from Israel's innovative water conservation techniques.

44. Which blocks in Rajasthan have saline groundwater unfit for most agricultural purposes?

A) 2 blocks

B) 3 blocks

C) 5 blocks

D) 10 blocks
Answer: B
Explanation: Three blocks in Rajasthan have *saline groundwater*, making it unsuitable for most agricultural and drinking purposes.

45. What is the structure of a traditional Nadi in Rajasthan?

A) Deep circular well

B) Large shallow pond

C) Underground tank

D) Stepwell with multiple levels
Answer: B
Explanation: A *Nadi* is a large shallow pond designed to collect and store rainwater in Rajasthan.

46. Which technique helps conserve water by delivering it directly to plant roots?

A) Stepwell irrigation

B) Drip irrigation

C) Tanka irrigation

D) Nadi irrigation
Answer: B
Explanation: *Drip irrigation* conserves water by delivering it directly to plant roots, minimizing evaporation and runoff.

47. Which project aims to conserve lakes in Rajasthan through a 60:40 budget split between the Centre and the State?

A) Jal Swavlamban Yojana

B) National Lake Conservation Project

C) Swajal Dhara Project

D) Atal Ground Water Scheme
Answer: B
Explanation: The *National Lake Conservation*

Project is focused on conserving Rajasthan's lakes with a 60:40 budget split between the central and state governments.

48. Which traditional water conservation method involves a rectangular pool used for bathing in religious rituals?

A) Khadin

B) Jhalra

C) Toba

D) Beri
Answer: B
Explanation: *Jhalra* is a rectangular pool used for water storage and bathing during religious rituals.

49. Which type of water conservation structure is specifically built in homes in Rajasthan to store clean drinking water?

A) Johad

B) Tanka/Kund

C) Khadin

D) Stepwell
Answer: B
Explanation: *Tankas* or *Kunds* are circular underground water storage structures often built in homes to store clean drinking water.

50. Which lake conservation initiative was launched on 1st April 2016 in Rajasthan?

A) Jal Swavlamban Yojana

B) Swajal Dhara Project

C) National Lake Conservation Project

D) State Water Policy
Answer: C
Explanation: The *National Lake Conservation Project* was launched on 1st April 2016 to conserve lakes in Rajasthan such as Pichhola, Fateh Sagar, and Anasagar.

51. Which phase of the Jal Swavlamban Yojana was launched on 3rd October 2018?

A) Phase I

B) Phase II

C) Phase III

D) Phase IV
Answer: D
Explanation: *Phase IV* of the Jal Swavlamban Yojana was launched on 3rd October 2018, focusing on improving rural water levels.

52. Which scheme was launched in 2002 to provide safe drinking water in rural areas by involving local communities?

A) Atal Ground Water Scheme

B) Jal Swavlamban Yojana

C) Swajal Dhara Project

D) National Lake Conservation Project
Answer: C
Explanation: The *Swajal Dhara Project*, launched in 2002, focuses on providing safe drinking water in rural areas by engaging local communities in water management.

53. Which of the following is a traditional water harvesting system specific to Northern Jaisalmer?

A) Nadi

B) Tanka

C) Khadin

D) Jhalra
Answer: C
Explanation: *Khadin* is a traditional water-harvesting technique developed in the northern Jaisalmer area, storing rainwater for agricultural use.

54. Which initiative was introduced to reduce the groundwater exploitation in Rajasthan and six other states?

A) National Lake Conservation Project

B) Swajal Dhara Project

C) Atal Ground Water Scheme

D) State Water Policy
Answer: C
Explanation: The *Atal Ground Water Scheme* aims to reduce groundwater exploitation, particularly in arid states like Rajasthan, through better management practices.

55. Which lake in Rajasthan is a part of the National Lake Conservation Project?

A) Jaisamand Lake

B) Sambhar Lake

C) Pichhola Lake

D) Mansagar Lake
Answer: C
Explanation: *Pichhola Lake* is one of the lakes included in the National Lake Conservation Project aimed at conserving major lakes in Rajasthan.

56. Which city is known for having a high concentration of stepwells (Bawdis) in Rajasthan?

A) Jaipur

B) Bundi

C) Ajmer

D) Alwar
Answer: B
Explanation: *Bundi* is known as the "City of Stepwells" due to the large number of intricately designed *Bawdis* found there.

57. Which modern technique is used in Rajasthan to conserve water in agriculture by sprinkling water over crops?

A) Drip irrigation

B) Stepwell irrigation

C) Sprinkler irrigation

D) Tanka irrigation
Answer: C
Explanation: *Sprinkler irrigation* is a modern water conservation technique where water is sprinkled over crops, optimizing its use in agriculture.

58. Which project focuses on educating rural communities about sustainable water use and groundwater replenishment?

A) Jal Swavlamban Yojana

B) Atal Ground Water Scheme

C) National Lake Conservation Project

D) Swajal Dhara Project
Answer: B
Explanation: The *Atal Ground Water Scheme* focuses on educating rural communities about sustainable water use and groundwater replenishment.

59. Which blocks in Rajasthan are classified as 'safe' in terms of groundwater usage according to the 2020 Ground Water Resources Assessment?

A) 203 blocks

B) 23 blocks

C) 29 blocks

D) 37 blocks
Answer: D
Explanation: Only *37 blocks* in Rajasthan are classified as 'safe', meaning they use less than 70% of their groundwater resources.

60. Which international observance is celebrated on 22nd March to promote water conservation?

A) Earth Day

B) World Environment Day

C) International Water Day

D) Global Climate Day
Answer: C
Explanation: *International Water Day* is celebrated on 22nd March each year to raise awareness of the importance of water conservation and sustainable water management practices.

61. What is a key reason why traditional water management techniques, such as Nadis and Bawdis, are still relevant today?

A) They are less costly and environmentally sustainable

B) They require no maintenance

C) They are more efficient than modern techniques

D) They are easily scalable to large urban areas
Answer: A
Explanation: Traditional techniques like *Nadis* and *Bawdis* are low-cost and eco-friendly, making them sustainable in water-scarce regions like Rajasthan.

62. Why is the revival of traditional water conservation systems like Johads significant in Rajasthan's context?

A) They replace the need for dams

B) They contribute to groundwater recharge

C) They help desalinate water

D) They are used only for industrial purposes
Answer: B
Explanation: Revival of systems like *Johads* is critical as they contribute to *groundwater recharge*, helping alleviate water shortages in arid regions.

63. How does the combination of traditional and modern water conservation methods benefit Rajasthan?

A) Ensures better groundwater replenishment

B) Reduces the need for agricultural productivity

C) Helps in faster urban development

D) Increases reliance on groundwater depletion
Answer: A
Explanation: Combining both *traditional* and *modern* techniques ensures better groundwater replenishment and long-term water sustainability.

64. Which factor is critical in the long-term success of modern water conservation techniques like drip irrigation in Rajasthan?

A) High cost

B) Proper management and consistent use

C) Minimal maintenance required

D) Total independence from traditional methods
Answer: B
Explanation: The long-term success of modern techniques such as *drip irrigation* depends on proper management and consistent usage to avoid inefficiency.

65. Why might stepwells (Bawdis) be considered a symbol of both utility and cultural heritage in Rajasthan?

A) They are built only for religious purposes

B) They serve as water reservoirs and are integral to the architectural legacy of Rajasthan

C) They are the only source of water in rural areas

D) They have been abandoned due to modern techniques
Answer: B
Explanation: Stepwells (*Bawdis*) represent *both utility and cultural heritage*, providing water storage while showcasing Rajasthan's historical architecture.

66. Which reasoning supports the continued use of traditional water conservation techniques alongside modern methods in Rajasthan?

A) Traditional methods are more advanced

B) They rely on local resources and complement modern infrastructure

C) Traditional methods eliminate the need for modern techniques

D) They are required by government policy
Answer: B
Explanation: Traditional methods rely on local resources and are more eco-friendly, making them ideal to *complement* modern infrastructure in arid regions like Rajasthan.

67. What is one critical limitation of modern water conservation techniques such as dams in Rajasthan?

A) They always replenish groundwater

B) They are expensive and do not necessarily recharge groundwater

C) They are easier to maintain than traditional systems

D) They are only useful in urban areas
Answer: B
Explanation: Modern techniques like *dams* are costly and *do not always replenish groundwater*, unlike some traditional systems which help in groundwater recharge.

68. How does the use of sprinklers and drip irrigation techniques in the Narmada Canal area help conserve water?

A) By minimizing evaporation losses and using water efficiently

B) By stopping water flow completely

C) By collecting rainwater for irrigation

D) By utilizing saline water
Answer: A
Explanation: Techniques like *drip irrigation*

and *sprinklers* minimize evaporation and deliver water directly to the roots, ensuring *efficient water use*.

69. Which of the following is a critical challenge for sustainable water conservation in Rajasthan?

A) Scarcity of groundwater monitoring systems

B) Excess rainfall

C) Overdependence on groundwater

D) Strict water conservation laws
Answer: C
Explanation: A critical challenge in Rajasthan is the *overdependence on groundwater*, which is often over-exploited, leading to sustainability issues.

70. Why is groundwater over-exploitation a significant concern in Rajasthan?

A) It leads to excessive flooding

B) Groundwater reserves are being used faster than they are replenished

C) Groundwater is not needed in agriculture

D) It increases desertification
Answer: B
Explanation: Groundwater in Rajasthan is being used faster than it is replenished, leading to severe sustainability concerns.

71. Which reasoning supports the involvement of local communities in water conservation projects like the Swajal Dhara Project?

A) Local communities have more resources than the government

B) Local communities have better knowledge of traditional water management techniques

C) It is required by law

D) It is easier than modern methods
Answer: B
Explanation: *Local communities* often have better knowledge of traditional water management techniques, making their involvement critical in sustainable projects.

72. What is the key environmental benefit of traditional methods like Tankas and Kunds in Rajasthan?

A) They generate electricity

B) They help in rainwater harvesting and minimize evaporation

C) They are only built in urban areas

D) They are part of the National Lake Conservation Project
Answer: B
Explanation: *Tankas* and *Kunds* help with *rainwater harvesting* and minimize water loss through evaporation, making them environmentally sustainable.

73. Why is the State Water Policy (2010) crucial for managing water scarcity in Rajasthan?

A) It emphasizes industrial water use over agricultural needs

B) It outlines a prioritized order of water allocation to human and agricultural needs

C) It only focuses on rural water supply

D) It eliminates the need for water conservation
Answer: B
Explanation: The *State Water Policy* (2010) ensures a prioritized allocation of scarce water resources, focusing first on human and animal drinking needs.

74. Which statement is true regarding the Ground Water Resources Assessment (2020) for Rajasthan?

A) All water blocks are classified as safe

B) A majority of blocks are classified as over-exploited

C) Saline groundwater is found in every block

D) No blocks are critical
Answer: B
Explanation: According to the *Ground Water Resources Assessment (2020)*, a majority of blocks in Rajasthan are classified as *over-exploited*, indicating excessive groundwater use.

75. What is a significant impact of the over-exploitation of groundwater in Rajasthan?

A) Increased agricultural productivity

B) Lower groundwater levels and depletion of aquifers

C) Higher water availability for urban centers

D) Increase in groundwater salinity
Answer: B
Explanation: Over-exploitation leads to *lower groundwater levels* and the depletion of aquifers, reducing the availability of water for future use.

76. Which approach could strengthen the effectiveness of water conservation projects in Rajasthan?

A) Relying solely on government initiatives

B) Integrating both traditional and modern techniques

C) Using only traditional techniques

D) Ignoring local knowledge and resources
Answer: B
Explanation: Integrating *both traditional and modern techniques* is the most effective approach to ensure long-term water conservation in Rajasthan.

77. Why is the revival of structures like Bawdis and Johads critical for Rajasthan's water sustainability?

A) They help only in rainwater harvesting

B) They provide groundwater recharge and serve cultural purposes

C) They are no longer useful

D) They are cheaper than dams
Answer: B
Explanation: Reviving *Bawdis* and *Johads* helps in *groundwater recharge* and preserves cultural heritage, making them essential for sustainable water management.

78. What critical role do dams play in Rajasthan's modern water management techniques?

A) They recharge groundwater

B) They store water for use during dry seasons

C) They desalinate water for agriculture

D) They only support industrial use
Answer: B
Explanation: Dams in Rajasthan play a key role in *storing water* during the rainy season, ensuring its availability during dry periods.

79. Which reasoning supports the use of drip irrigation in Rajasthan's agricultural sector?

A) It reduces crop yield

B) It minimizes water wastage and ensures optimal water use

C) It is less costly than traditional methods

D) It can replace all traditional water systems
Answer: B
Explanation: *Drip irrigation* minimizes water wastage by delivering water directly to the plant roots, ensuring *optimal use* of water resources.

80. How does groundwater salinity in Rajasthan pose a challenge to agriculture?

A) It provides more nutrients to crops

B) It makes the water unfit for most types of irrigation and drinking purposes

C) It reduces the evaporation rate of water

D) It supports increased agricultural productivity
Answer: B
Explanation: Saline groundwater in certain areas of Rajasthan is *unfit for irrigation* and drinking, posing a major challenge for agriculture and human consumption.

81. Why is community involvement essential for the success of water conservation initiatives like Jal Swavlamban Yojana?

A) Local communities have better technical expertise than the government

B) Community knowledge ensures the maintenance and sustainability of traditional water systems

C) It is a legal requirement for all water conservation projects

D) It reduces the need for government oversight
Answer: B
Explanation: Involving local communities ensures that *traditional knowledge* is used for maintenance, leading to the long-term sustainability of conservation initiatives.

82. Which technique is best suited for large-scale farming in water-scarce regions like Rajasthan?

A) Stepwell irrigation

B) Drip and sprinkler irrigation

C) Nadi systems only

D) Bawdis
Answer: B
Explanation: *Drip and sprinkler irrigation* are highly efficient techniques suitable for large-scale farming in water-scarce areas like Rajasthan, reducing water wastage.

83. What could be a long-term consequence of failing to conserve water in Rajasthan?

A) Increased rainfall in the region

B) Depletion of groundwater resources and desertification

C) Rise in groundwater levels

D) Decreased agricultural production
Answer: B
Explanation: A failure to conserve water would lead to *groundwater depletion* and could contribute to further desertification in the state.

84. Which of the following modern techniques is inspired by international practices, particularly from Israel, and has been adopted in Rajasthan?

A) Stepwell construction

B) Drip irrigation

C) Tanka building

D) Nadi restoration
Answer: B
Explanation: *Drip irrigation* in Rajasthan has been inspired by innovative water conservation techniques from Israel, helping to reduce water wastage.

85. Which reasoning explains why the Jal Swavlamban Yojana was launched in phases?

A) To test its effectiveness before widespread implementation

B) Due to lack of government funding

C) To prioritize industrial water supply

D) To involve only urban communities initially
Answer: A
Explanation: The *Jal Swavlamban Yojana* was launched in phases to test its effectiveness and gradually scale it across rural areas for sustainable water management.

86. Why is it important to address the classification of over-exploited water blocks in Rajasthan?

A) Over-exploited blocks have too much water

B) It ensures long-term groundwater sustainability by controlling usage

C) These blocks can support urban water needs

D) There is no need for intervention in these areas
Answer: B
Explanation: Addressing *over-exploited water blocks* is crucial to ensure *long-term groundwater sustainability* by controlling and managing water usage

87. Which statement best describes the sustainability of traditional water systems like Johads and Nadis in Rajasthan?

A) They are outdated and inefficient

B) They are eco-friendly and support groundwater recharge

C) They do not need community involvement

D) They are limited to urban water management
Answer: B
Explanation: Traditional systems like *Johads* and *Nadis* are highly sustainable, eco-friendly, and help with *groundwater recharge*.

88. What is the significance of involving local communities in the Jal Swavlamban Yojana?

A) It minimizes costs

B) It ensures the long-term sustainability and maintenance of water resources

C) It only benefits urban areas

D) It replaces the need for modern technology
Answer: B
Explanation: Involving local communities ensures the *long-term sustainability* and

effective maintenance of water resources, as they contribute local knowledge.

89. Which aspect of traditional water systems like Kunds makes them particularly effective in arid regions like Rajasthan?

A) They are above-ground and open to the air

B) They are underground and covered to minimize evaporation

C) They use saline water

D) They are difficult to maintain
Answer: B
Explanation: *Kunds* are *underground* and covered to prevent evaporation, making them ideal for arid regions like Rajasthan.

90. What is the role of the Atal Ground Water Scheme in Rajasthan?

A) To improve industrial water usage

B) To curb declining groundwater levels through better management practices

C) To desalinate water for agriculture

D) To focus only on urban water supply
Answer: B
Explanation: The *Atal Ground Water Scheme* focuses on *curbing declining groundwater levels* through improved water management practices.

91. What was a primary goal of the Atal Ground Water Scheme implemented in Rajasthan?

A) To increase industrial water supply

B) To stop the depletion of groundwater levels

C) To desalinate water for drinking purposes

D) To eliminate traditional water conservation methods
Answer: B
Explanation: The primary goal of the *Atal Ground Water Scheme* is to *stop the depletion* of groundwater levels through better management practices.

92. Why is groundwater critical for the survival of rural populations in Rajasthan?

A) Rajasthan has no surface water resources

B) Groundwater is the only source of water in arid regions

C) Groundwater is more easily accessible than surface water

D) It is always safe for drinking
Answer: B
Explanation: Groundwater is critical in Rajasthan's arid regions where surface water is scarce, making it the *primary source* of water for rural populations

93. What is the significance of water conservation in agricultural productivity in Rajasthan?

A) It allows for the cultivation of water-intensive crops

B) It reduces the need for traditional farming methods

C) It ensures a sustainable water supply for irrigation

D) It eliminates the need for rainwater harvesting
Answer: C
Explanation: Water conservation ensures a *sustainable water supply* for irrigation, which is vital for agricultural productivity in Rajasthan's dry regions.

94. Why is drip irrigation considered a crucial method in regions like Rajasthan?

A) It is less costly than traditional methods

B) It requires minimal community involvement

C) It allows for efficient water usage by delivering water directly to plant roots

D) It eliminates the need for rainwater harvesting
Answer: C
Explanation: *Drip irrigation* delivers water directly to the plant roots, reducing wastage and ensuring efficient use of water, which is crucial in arid regions like Rajasthan.

95. Which of the following is a significant advantage of traditional water systems like stepwells over modern systems?

A) Stepwells are cheaper to construct than modern dams

B) Stepwells require no maintenance

C) Stepwells support community gathering spaces and water conservation

D) Stepwells are more efficient than drip irrigation
Answer: C
Explanation: Stepwells (*Bawdis*) not only conserve water but also serve as *community gathering spaces*, representing both utility and cultural significance

96. Why is the assessment of water blocks in Rajasthan important for policy decisions?

A) It helps determine which blocks require desalination

B) It identifies areas where water conservation measures need to be prioritized

C) It provides data for urban water supply only

D) It eliminates the need for groundwater monitoring
Answer: B
Explanation: The assessment of water blocks helps in identifying *critical and over-exploited areas* where water conservation measures should be prioritized for sustainable use.

97. Why do modern water conservation methods in Rajasthan sometimes fail to replenish groundwater?

A) They are designed only for surface water

B) They focus on large-scale water storage rather than recharge

C) They are not used in rural areas

D) They prioritize groundwater use
Answer: B
Explanation: Modern methods, such as large dams, focus on *storing surface water* and do not always contribute to *groundwater recharge*, unlike traditional techniques.

98. How does the Jal Swavlamban Yojana promote sustainable water management in rural Rajasthan?

A) By eliminating traditional methods

B) By improving water levels through local water harvesting and community participation

C) By focusing only on urban water supply

D) By building more dams across rivers
Answer: B
Explanation: The *Jal Swavlamban Yojana* focuses on improving water levels in rural areas through *local water harvesting* and active *community participation*.

99. What is the main challenge associated with relying solely on modern water conservation techniques in Rajasthan?

A) They are always cost-effective

B) They can lead to environmental degradation if not managed properly

C) They are more effective than traditional methods

D) They eliminate the need for community involvement
Answer: B
Explanation: Relying solely on modern techniques can lead to *environmental degradation*, as large-scale projects like dams do not always consider long-term sustainability.

100. Which reasoning justifies the government's focus on both surface water management and groundwater replenishment in Rajasthan?

A) Groundwater is naturally replenished without intervention

B) Both are necessary for ensuring water availability in arid and semi-arid regions

C) Surface water management is sufficient for all needs

D) Groundwater use can be completely avoided
Answer: B
Explanation: Both *surface water management* and *groundwater replenishment* are necessary to ensure a sustainable water supply in Rajasthan's water-scarce regions.

101. How do traditional systems like Johads support sustainable water management in Rajasthan?

A) By storing rainwater and supporting groundwater recharge

B) By providing water only for religious purposes

C) By preventing all evaporation

D) By requiring no community involvement
Answer: A
Explanation: *Johads* are traditional earthen check dams that store rainwater and help with *groundwater recharge*, making them an effective tool for sustainable water management.

102. What is a major reason why some water blocks in Rajasthan are classified as critical or over-exploited?

A) Excessive rainfall in the region

B) Overuse of groundwater for agriculture without sufficient replenishment

C) Lack of industrial water use

D) Government policies favoring water conservation
Answer: B
Explanation: Many water blocks in Rajasthan are classified as *critical* or *over-exploited* due to the *overuse of groundwater* for agricultural purposes without enough replenishment.

103. What makes Rajasthan's approach to water conservation a blend of traditional and modern techniques effective?

A) It eliminates traditional methods completely

B) It focuses solely on urban water management

C) It combines eco-friendly traditional systems with scalable modern infrastructure

D) It prioritizes industrial water needs over agricultural use
Answer: C
Explanation: Rajasthan's water conservation strategy effectively combines *eco-friendly traditional systems* like Johads and Nadis with *scalable modern infrastructure* like dams

104. Why is rainwater harvesting important for Rajasthan's rural areas?

A) It replaces all groundwater use

B) It helps store water during the monsoon, ensuring availability in dry seasons

C) It reduces agricultural productivity

D) It is required by law for all households
Answer: B
Explanation: Rainwater harvesting is essential for *storing water* during the monsoon, ensuring it is available during the dry season in Rajasthan's rural areas.

105. What is a key reason for Rajasthan's focus on conserving lakes through the National Lake Conservation Project?

A) Lakes are the primary source of drinking water in all regions

B) Lakes help conserve biodiversity and support irrigation and tourism

C) Lakes are no longer needed due to modern dams

D) Lakes serve only industrial needs
Answer: B
Explanation: Lakes in Rajasthan play a critical role in *conserving biodiversity*, supporting *irrigation*, and promoting *tourism*, making their conservation essential.

106. Why is it essential for Rajasthan to involve communities in groundwater conservation efforts?

A) Communities do not rely on groundwater

B) Community involvement ensures that conservation practices are followed and maintained over time

C) Groundwater replenishment happens naturally without any intervention

D) It helps reduce industrial water use
Answer: B
Explanation: *Community involvement* is essential to ensure that *conservation practices* are maintained over time and that local knowledge contributes to sustainability.

107. Which reasoning supports the compulsory implementation of drip and sprinkler irrigation in the Narmada Canal area of Rajasthan?

A) It increases the evaporation rate of water

B) It reduces water wastage and improves irrigation efficiency

C) It eliminates the need for modern water conservation methods

D) It is more expensive than traditional methods
Answer: B
Explanation: Drip and sprinkler irrigation *reduce water wastage* and ensure *irrigation*

efficiency, making them essential in water-scarce areas like the Narmada Canal region.

108. What is a significant environmental benefit of implementing traditional techniques like Khadins in Rajasthan?

A) They store only surface water

B) They support agricultural irrigation while helping recharge groundwater

C) They are solely used for drinking water

D) They replace the

need for modern infrastructure
Answer: B
Explanation: *Khadins* help in *agricultural irrigation* by storing rainwater, and they also contribute to *groundwater recharge*, making them environmentally beneficial.

109. What could be a long-term consequence of over-exploiting groundwater resources in Rajasthan?

A) Increased water availability

B) Further depletion of aquifers and increased water scarcity

C) Increase in agricultural productivity

D) Improvement in groundwater quality
Answer: B
Explanation: Over-exploitation of groundwater could lead to the *depletion of aquifers*, resulting in increased *water scarcity* in the long term.

110. Why is it critical for Rajasthan to invest in both modern and traditional water conservation techniques simultaneously?

A) Traditional methods are outdated

B) Both approaches are required to meet the growing water demand and sustain long-term water management

C) Modern techniques alone can suffice

D) Traditional methods are no longer useful
Answer: B
Explanation: Investing in *both traditional and modern techniques* ensures that the growing water demand is met while sustaining long-term water conservation efforts

111. Why is the revival of traditional methods like Nadis seen as a sustainable solution for rural water conservation?

A) Nadis are easy to replace with dams

B) Nadis help store rainwater in rural areas, which ensures water availability during the dry season

C) Nadis require no maintenance

D) They replace modern techniques
Answer: B
Explanation: *Nadis* help in *storing rainwater* in rural areas, ensuring *water availability* during the dry season, making them a sustainable water conservation solution.

112. What is one of the objectives of the Swajal Dhara Project launched in Rajasthan?

A) To supply water only to urban areas

B) To provide safe drinking water to rural communities through local participation

C) To increase industrial water supply

D) To eliminate the need for traditional water methods
Answer: B
Explanation: The *Swajal Dhara Project* aims to provide *safe drinking water* to rural areas by involving local communities in water management.

113. What makes the State Water Policy (2010) significant for the water management of Rajasthan?

A) It eliminates the need for traditional techniques

B) It emphasizes equitable distribution and prioritization of water needs

C) It focuses solely on industrial water use

D) It only applies to urban areas
Answer: B
Explanation: The *State Water Policy (2010)* is significant because it emphasizes *equitable distribution* and the *prioritization of water needs*, especially for drinking purposes.

114. Why is groundwater management crucial in Rajasthan's arid regions?

A) Groundwater is not needed in these regions

B) It is the primary water source in areas where surface water is scarce

C) Surface water replenishes groundwater naturally

D) It helps increase desertification
Answer: B
Explanation: *Groundwater management* is critical because it serves as the *primary water source* in Rajasthan's arid regions where surface water is limited.

115. What is a likely outcome of failing to involve local communities in water conservation efforts in Rajasthan?

A) Increased water availability

B) Reduced effectiveness and sustainability of conservation projects

C) Elimination of traditional water systems

D) Reduced water demand
Answer: B
Explanation: Without community involvement, water conservation projects are likely to face challenges in *sustainability* and *effectiveness*, as local knowledge is essential.

116. Which reasoning supports the adoption of drip irrigation in the Narmada Canal area?

A) It helps conserve water and increases irrigation efficiency

B) It requires minimal community participation

C) It increases water wastage

D) It is more costly than traditional irrigation methods
Answer: A
Explanation: Drip irrigation in the Narmada Canal area helps *conserve water* and improves *irrigation efficiency*, making it a critical component of modern agriculture.

117. What is the purpose of the National Lake Conservation Project in Rajasthan?

A) To increase urban water supply

B) To conserve important lakes and ensure water availability for irrigation and biodiversity

C) To promote groundwater desalination

D) To replace traditional water systems like stepwells
Answer: B
Explanation: The *National Lake Conservation Project* aims to *conserve lakes*, ensuring water availability for *irrigation*, *drinking*, and *biodiversity conservation*.

118. What is one benefit of involving local communities in the management of traditional water systems in Rajasthan?

A) Reduced water wastage

B) Increased costs

C) Elimination of traditional techniques

D) Increased industrial use
Answer: A
Explanation: Involving local communities helps in *reducing water wastage* and ensures that traditional water systems are well-maintained and efficiently used.