

NOTES BAZAR

Rajasthan GK

Solved Previous Year Questions

CET (Senior Secondary) · CET (Graduate) · Patwari · VDO · RAS Prelims ·
Assistant Professor (College Education) · Lecturer (Technical Education) · College
Lecturer · Senior Teacher (Secondary Education)

1189

previous year
questions, solved

261

extra practice
questions

30

original papers

22

chapters

Every answer matched with the Commission's (RSSB / RPSC) final answer key

For CET · Patwari · VDO · RAS Prelims and other Rajasthan state exams
English edition · notesbazar.in

What is in this book

- **Only real questions:** all 1189 questions are from the original papers of the Rajasthan Staff Selection Board (RSSB) and the Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC), in the English wording printed in the paper. No guessed questions.
- **Commission's answer key:** every answer is matched with the Commission's final answer key. Questions the Commission deleted, or whose key was doubtful, are left out.
- **Explanation for every question:** not just the answer, but also the related facts that help with the next question on the same topic.
- **Repeated questions in one place:** a question asked in more than one paper is marked "★ asked N times" with all the papers listed. There are 48 such questions; read them first.
- **261 extra practice questions:** at the end of each chapter, on facts not yet asked in the papers. They are printed in a different colour and marked "Practice question", so they are never confused with real paper questions. Each has an answer and explanation.
- **Chapter-wise:** 22 chapters, each opening with an "In this chapter" box (where the questions came from) and ending with a "Quick revision" box.

How to use this book

1. Look at the "In this chapter" box first: study the part that gets the most questions first.
2. Cover the explanation, attempt the question, then check the answer. Mark the ones you got wrong.
3. Read the "Quick revision" boxes again the day before the exam.

Place names follow the spelling printed in each paper, so the same place may be spelt differently in two questions (for example Hadbuji / Harbuji).

Source papers

Exam	Year	Paper code	Questions in this book
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The original papers and answer keys are available at rssb.rajasthan.gov.in and rpsc.rajasthan.gov.in.

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3	1857 Revolt, Peasant and Tribal Movements, Praja Mandals	70 PYQ + 12 practice
4	Integration of Rajasthan	19 PYQ + 12 practice
5	Forts, Palaces, Havelis and Architecture	47 PYQ + 15 practice
6	Folk Deities (Lok Devta and Lok Deviyani)	24 PYQ + 11 practice
7	Saints and Sects	28 PYQ + 11 practice
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9	Folk Dance, Folk Music, Instruments and Folk Theatre	48 PYQ + 11 practice
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15	Rivers, Lakes and Irrigation Projects	80 PYQ + 12 practice
16	Forests, Wildlife and Environment	57 PYQ + 11 practice
17	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	61 PYQ + 11 practice
18	Minerals, Energy and Industry	78 PYQ + 14 practice
19	Districts, Population, Transport and Tourism	50 PYQ + 12 practice
20	Polity: Governor, Assembly, High Court, Commissions and Panchayati Raj	181 PYQ + 14 practice
21	Economy and Government Schemes	93 PYQ + 12 practice
22	Personalities, Sports and Miscellany	46 PYQ + 11 practice

Chapter 1

History of Rajasthan: Sources and Ancient Civilisations

In this chapter

39

questions (solved)

40

times asked

13

exams

Exams: Assistant Professor (College Education) 2020 · CET (Graduate) 2022 · RAS Prelims 2018 · CET (Graduate) 2024 · CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · College Lecturer 2014 · Lecturer (Technical Education) 2020 · Patwari 2025 · RAS Prelims 2016 · RAS Prelims 2021 · RAS Prelims 2023 · RAS Prelims 2024 · Senior Teacher (Secondary Education) 2024

Archaeological sites at a glance

Site	District / river	Age	Excavated by	Remember it for
Kalibangan	Hanumangarh; Ghaggar (ancient Saraswati)	Pre-Harappan and Harappan	Found by Amalanand Ghosh (1952); dug by B.B. Lal and B.K. Thapar (1961–69)	Ploughed field with crossing furrows, fire altars, black bangles ('kali bangan'), earthquake marks
Ganeshwar	Neem ka Thana (earlier Sikar); source of the Kantli	Copper Age	R.C. Agrawal (1977), later Vijay Kumar	'Mother of the copper-age cultures'; sent copper TO Harappa; copper arrowheads and fish-hooks
Ahar	Udaipur; Ayad (Berach) river	Chalcolithic	A.K. Vyas (1953), R.C. Agrawal (1956), H.D. Sankalia (1961)	Called Dhulkot and Tamravati Nagari; black-and-red ware with white designs; rice; dead buried with ornaments
Balathal	Vallabhnagar, Udaipur	Chalcolithic (Ahar culture)	V.N. Misra (found 1962–63, dug 1993)	Large 11-room building; piece of woven cloth
Gilund	Rajsamand; Banas	Chalcolithic (Ahar culture)	B.B. Lal (1957–58)	Large mud-brick structures
Ojiyana	Bhilwara	Chalcolithic (Ahar culture)	B.R. Meena and Alok Tripathi (2000)	White-painted cattle figurines
Bagor	Bhilwara; Kothari; mound 'Mahasatiyon'	Mesolithic	V.N. Misra	Earliest evidence of animal husbandry in India
Tilwara	Balotra (earlier Barmer); Luni	Mesolithic	–	Microlith tools; also a Mallinathji fair site
Bairath (Viratnagar)	Kotputli-Behror (earlier Jaipur); Banganga	Mahajanapada to Mauryan	Dayaram Sahni (1936–37); N.R. Banerjee and K.N. Dixit (1962–63)	Capital of Matsya; Ashoka's Bhabru edict (now in Kolkata); circular Buddhist temple on Bijak hill; coins of Menander; cotton cloth
Rairh	Tonk; Dhil river	Iron Age to early historic	K.N. Puri (1938–40)	'Tatanagar of ancient India': huge iron hoard; punch-marked and Malava coins

Nagari (Madhyamika)	Chittorgarh; Berach	Early historic	D.R. Bhandarkar (1904)	Capital of the Shivi janapada; named in the Mahabharata and Patanjali's Mahabhashya
Noh	Bharatpur	Painted Grey Ware	R.C. Agrawal	PGW site, like Bairath
Rangmahal	Hanumangarh; Ghaggar	Kushan period	Swedish team under Hanna Rydh (1952–54)	Kushan-era pottery and coins
Naliasar	Near Sambhar (Jaipur)	Early historic	Identified by T.H. Hendley	Called a Buddhist town; punch-marked, Indo-Greek and Kushan coins

Exam traps

- Ganeshwar **supplied** copper to the Harappans; it did not receive copper from them.
- Kalibangan was **found** by Amalanand Ghosh but **excavated** by B.B. Lal and B.K. Thapar.
- Gilund = **B.B. Lal**; Balathal and Bagor = **V.N. Misra**; Ganeshwar = **R.C. Agrawal**; Rairh = **K.N. Puri**; Bairath = **Dayaram Sahni**.
- Ahar has two nicknames: **Dhulkot** (mound of dust) and **Tamravati Nagari** (city of copper).
- Bairath gives Buddhism (Bhabru edict, circular temple), the Matsya capital and **Menander's coins**. Rairh gives **iron** and Malava coins.
- The first to use the name '**Rajputana**' was George Thomas (1800). Colonel James Tod used '**Rajasthan**' in his Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan (1829).
- Many sites are now in new districts: Ganeshwar in **Neem ka Thana**, Bairath in **Kotputli-Behror**, Tilwara in **Balotra**.

1 Assistant Professor (College Education) 2020 · Q 93

Which of the following sites belong to microlithic culture ?

(i) Sojat (ii) Dhaneri (iii) Tilwara (iv) Ganeshwar

(A) (i) and (ii)

(B) (i) and (iii)

(C) (i), (ii) and (iii)

(D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

✓ **Answer: (C) (i), (ii) and (iii)**

Sojat and Dhaneri (Pali) and Tilwara (Balotra, earlier Barmer) are microlithic (Mesolithic) sites. Ganeshwar (Neem ka Thana, earlier Sikar) is a Copper Age culture, so it is left out.

2 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131B · Q 33

★ asked 2 times

From which of the following archaeological sites, the coins of the Greek ruler Menander have been found?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A) Balathal | (B) Ganeshwar |
| (C) Bairath | (D) Ahad |

✓ **Answer: (C) Bairath**

Coins of the Indo-Greek rulers, especially Menander, have been found at Bairath (Viratnagar). Balathal, Ganeshwar and Ahar are Chalcolithic / Copper Age sites, much older than the Indo-Greeks.

Also asked in: RAS Prelims 2018 · Q 2

3 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131B · Q 34

Who is the writer of 'Futuh-i-Alamgiri'?

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Firoz Shah Tughlaq | (B) Ishwardas Nagar |
| (C) Aurangzeb | (D) Dara Shikoh |

✓ **Answer: (B) Ishwardas Nagar**

"Futuh-i-Alamgiri" was written by Ishwardas Nagar. It describes Aurangzeb's reign and the Rajput (especially Marwar) struggle against him.

4 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131C · Q 14

In which of the following, the archaeological remains related to Buddhism have been found?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Bairath (Virat Nagar) | (B) Madhyamika (Nagari) |
| (C) Naliyasar (Sambhar) | (D) Raidh (Tonk) |

✓ **Answer: (A) Bairath (Virat Nagar)**

On Bijak ki Pahadi at Bairath, remains of a Mauryan circular Buddhist temple (chaitya) and a monastery (vihara) have been found. Ashoka's Bhabru edict also came from here.

5 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131D · Q 17

The historical place 'Jabalipur' is identified in modern times as -

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (A) Jalore | (B) Sirohi |
| (C) Nagaur | (D) Jaisalmer |

✓ **Answer: (A) Jalore**

Jabalipur is the ancient name of Jalore, regarded as the place where sage Jabali did penance. Jalore fort stands on Sonagiri (the golden hill).

6 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131D · Q 34

Which of the following pair (Ancient region - Modern district/districts) is not correctly matched?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) Arbud Desh-Sirohi | (B) Shivi-Chittorgarh, Udaipur |
| (C) Sapadalaksha-Ajmer, Nagaur | (D) Vagad-Sikar, Jhunjhunu |

✓ **Answer: (D) Vagad-Sikar, Jhunjhunu**

Vagad is the old name of the Dungarpur-Banswara region, not Sikar-Jhunjhunu (that area is Shekhawati). Arbud (Sirohi-Abu), Shivi (Chittorgarh area, capital Madhyamika) and Sapadalaksha (Ajmer-Nagaur, the Chauhan homeland) are correct.

7 CET (Graduate) 2024 · A11 · Q 37

After the partition of India in 1947, which of the following archaeological sites remained on the Indian side ?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Harappa | (B) Mohenjodaro |
| (C) Gunveriwala | (D) Kalibangan |

✓ **Answer: (D) Kalibangan**

Kalibangan (Hanumangarh, on the Ghaggar) is in India. Harappa, Mohenjodaro and Ganweriwala went to Pakistan. Kalibangan was discovered by Amalanand Ghosh in 1952; it gave evidence of a ploughed field and fire altars.

8 CET (Graduate) 2024 · A15 · Q 129

Where is the archaeological site of "Civilization of Balathal" situated?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Vallabhnagar, Udaipur | (B) Mount Abu, Sirohi |
| (C) Hanumangarh | (D) Ajmer |

✓ **Answer: (A) Vallabhnagar, Udaipur**

Balathal is in Vallabhnagar tehsil of Udaipur district. It was excavated in 1993 under V.N. Misra; Chalcolithic remains and a large 11-room building were found.

9 CET (Graduate) 2024 · A17 · Q 107

Given below are two statements:

Statement (I): Bairath is situated in Jaipur district. It has been a very developed place during various eras.

Statement (II): It was the capital of Matsya Region during the Mahabharata period. Stone plaques of samrat Ashoka's period have also been found.

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
- (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

✓ **Answer: (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.**

Both statements are correct. Bairath (Viratnagar) was the capital of the ancient Matsya janapada. Ashoka's Bhabru edict was found here (now in the Kolkata museum), along with remains of a Buddhist stupa and monastery. (Bairath is now in Kotputli-Behror district; at the time of the paper it was in Jaipur district.)

10 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · P12 · Q 77

Which civilization is famous by the name Dhulkot or Tamravati Nagari? (Choose the most appropriate option from below:)

- (A) Aahad
- (B) Balathal
- (C) Chandravati
- (D) Indus

✓ **Answer: (A) Aahad**

Local people call the Ahar (Udaipur) mound "Dhulkot", and because of the abundance of copper it was called "Tamravati Nagari". The people of Ahar buried their dead with ornaments.

11 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · P12 · Q 78

Select the most incorrect statement from below about Kalibangan civilization.

- (A) The ancient Drishadvati and Sarasvati river valley (Present day Ghaggar riverine area) cradled the civilization of Kalibangan.
- (B) This civilization is situated in Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan.
- (C) Kalibangan was a planned city, the sunbaked bricks were used to build houses.
- (D) No evidence of ploughed field has been found in Kalibangan.

✓ **Answer: (D) No evidence of ploughed field has been found in Kalibangan.**

Statement D is false: Kalibangan has given the world's oldest evidence of a ploughed field (furrow marks), with two crops sown together in criss-cross lines. Fire altars and evidence of an earthquake were also found here.

12 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · Q13 · Q 61

Select the most incorrect statement about Ganeshwar excavations.

- (A) Ganeshwar is an important site of copper culture.
- (B) It was discovered at the source of river Kantali at Neem Ka Thana.
- (C) In Ganeshwar excavations undertaken by the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, brought to light about a 5000 (approx.) year old culture.
- (D) Here copper was received from Harappans.

✓ **Answer: (D) Here copper was received from Harappans.**

Statement D is false: it was the other way round. Copper was sent from Ganeshwar to the Harappans, which is why Ganeshwar is called the "mother of the copper-age cultures". Copper arrowheads, spearheads and fish-hooks were found here; R.C. Agrawal excavated it in 1977.

13 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · Q13 · Q 62

Kalibangan is located in which place of Rajasthan?

- (A) Jaipur
- (B) Sikar
- (C) Hanumangarh
- (D) Sri Ganganagar

✓ **Answer: (C) Hanumangarh**

Kalibangan is in Hanumangarh district on the Ghaggar (ancient Saraswati). "Kalibangan" means "black bangles", which were found here in large numbers.

14 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · R15 · Q 99

The remains of Ganeshwar civilization are found at which place in Rajasthan?

- (A) Bhilwara
- (B) Neem ka Thana
- (C) Udaipur
- (D) Hanumangarh

✓ **Answer: (B) Neem ka Thana**

Ganeshwar is at the source of the Kantli river in Neem ka Thana (earlier Sikar district). It is a Copper Age culture of about 2800 BCE.

15 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · R15 · Q 116

Who was the first person to call that region 'Rajputana', which is now known as Rajasthan?

- (A) George Abraham
- (B) George Thomas
- (C) George Alexander
- (D) George Tod

✓ **Answer: (B) George Thomas**

George Thomas first used the name "Rajputana" for this region in 1800. Colonel James Tod used "Rajasthan" (Raethan) in his Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan (1829).

16 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · S17 · Q 62**People of which Civilization buried their dead with jewellery and ornaments?**

- (A) Gilund (B) Kalibangan
(C) Ahad (D) Bagor

✓ Answer: (C) Ahad

Ahar (Udaipur, on the Ayad river) is a Copper Age culture whose people buried their dead with ornaments. Because of its copper it was called "Tamravati Nagari"; it is also called "Dhulkot".

17 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · T19 · Q 19**Which site of copper culture was discovered at the source of river Kantali at Neem Ka Thana?**

- (A) Gilund (B) Bagor
(C) Ganeshwar (D) Ahar

✓ Answer: (C) Ganeshwar

Ganeshwar, at the source of the Kantli, is a Copper Age site called the "mother of the copper-age cultures". Bagor (Bhilwara) is a Mesolithic site and Gilund (Rajsamand) belongs to the Ahar culture.

18 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · V23 · Q 141**Given below are two statements :****Statement (I):** Balathal is an important archaeological chalcolithic site in Rajasthan.**Statement (II):** It was excavated by V.N. Misra. Its contact with the Harappan Civilization is attested from the house construction.**In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.**

- (A) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

✓ Answer: (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

Both statements are true. Balathal (Vallabhnagar, Udaipur) was discovered by V.N. Misra in 1962-63 and excavated in 1993. A large 11-room building and pieces of woven cloth were found here.

19 College Lecturer 2014 · Q 4

Where have the archaeological remains related to Buddhism been found ?

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| (A) Bairath | (B) Nagar |
| (C) Naliasar (Sambhar) | (D) Kalibangan |

✓ **Answer: (A) Bairath**

At Bairath (Viratnagar, now Kotputli-Behror, earlier Jaipur), remains of a Buddhist stupa-temple and Ashoka's inscriptions were found on Bijak ki Pahadi.

20 College Lecturer 2014 · Q 93

In Rajasthan, where was inscription of Ashoka found ?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (A) Badali | (B) Barnala |
| (C) Bairath | (D) Buchkala |

✓ **Answer: (C) Bairath**

Ashoka's Bhabru edict, which records his acceptance of Buddhism, was found on Bijak hill at Bairath (Viratnagar). It is now in the Kolkata museum.

21 College Lecturer 2014 · Q 95

Which of the following Indus sites of Rajasthan is situated on the banks of river Ghaggar ?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) Gilund | (B) Ahar |
| (C) Pilibangan | (D) Kalibangan |

✓ **Answer: (D) Kalibangan**

Kalibangan (Hanumangarh) is a Harappan site on the ancient Saraswati (Ghaggar). Ploughed fields and fire altars were found here. Gilund and Ahar are Ahar-culture sites in the Banas basin.

22 Lecturer (Technical Education) 2020 · Q 79

From which place the remains of the Bagore civilisation of prehistoric period have been found on the banks of Kothari river ?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) Ojjiyana | (B) Rang Mahal |
| (C) Mahasateya | (D) Naliyasar |

✓ **Answer: (C) Mahasateya**

At Bagor (Bhilwara), Mesolithic remains were found on the mound called "Mahasatiyon" on the bank of the Kothari; V.N. Misra excavated it. Bagor gives the oldest evidence of animal husbandry in India.

23 Lecturer (Technical Education) 2020 · Q 96

Brahmagupta, the author of Brahma Principles, lived in which city and spread the knowledge related to Mathematics ?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (A) Jalore | (B) Sirohi |
| (C) Bhinmal | (D) Abu |

✓ **Answer: (C) Bhinmal**

The 7th-century mathematician-astronomer Brahmagupta lived at Bhinmal (Jalore) and wrote the "Brahmasphuta Siddhanta" there. Bhinmal was the capital of the ancient Gurjara region.

24 Patwari 2025 · SPZ8 · Q 96

Kalibanga Archaeological site is found in which state ?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (A) Punjab | (B) Haryana |
| (C) Gujarat | (D) Rajasthan |

✓ **Answer: (D) Rajasthan**

Kalibangan is in Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan, on the bank of the Ghaggar.

25 Patwari 2025 · SPZ8 · Q 118

Name the author of "Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan".

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Dr. Gaurishankar Ojha | (B) Babu Ramprasad |
| (C) Col. James Tod | (D) Jwala Sahai |

✓ **Answer: (C) Col. James Tod**

Colonel James Tod, Political Agent in Mewar, wrote "Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan" (1829-32), where the word "Rajasthan" was used. Tod is called the "father of Rajasthan's history".

26 RAS Prelims 2016 · Q 1

The ancient city which is mentioned in the Mahabharata and Mahabhashya both

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Viratnagar (Bairath) | (B) Madhyamika (Nagari) |
| (C) Raidh | (D) Karkot |

✓ **Answer: (B) Madhyamika (Nagari)**

Madhyamika (Nagari), near Chittorgarh, is mentioned both in the Mahabharata and in Patanjali's Mahabhashya. It was the capital of the Shivi janapada.

27 RAS Prelims 2016 · Q 2

The inscription which proves the influence of Bhagwat cult in ancient Rajasthan is

- (A) Ghatiyala Inscription
- (B) Besnagar Inscription of Heliodorous
- (C) Buchkala Inscription
- (D) Ghosundi Inscription

✓ **Answer: (D) Ghosundi Inscription**

The Ghosundi inscription (Chittorgarh, 2nd century BCE) records the worship of Sankarshana and Vasudeva, which proves the spread of the Bhagavata (Vaishnava) cult in Rajasthan. The Besnagar (Heliodorus) inscription is in Madhya Pradesh.

28 RAS Prelims 2021 · Q 16

Varika Vishnuvardhan Victory Tower situated in Bayana Fort belongs to which period?

- (A) The Sultanate period
- (B) The Mughal period
- (C) The Mauryan period
- (D) The Gupta period

✓ **Answer: (D) The Gupta period**

The victory pillar (yupa) of Varika Vishnuvardhan in Vijaygarh fort, Bayana (Bharatpur), dated 371-372 CE, belongs to the Gupta period. A large hoard of Gupta gold coins was also found at Bayana.

29 RAS Prelims 2021 · Q 17

Consider the following statements pertaining to the Ahar Civilization –

- A. The natives of Ahar knew copper smelting.
- B. Rice was unknown to them.
- C. Metal work was one of the means of economy of the Ahar.
- D. Black – Red coloured pottery have been found here, on which generally white coloured geometrical designs have been carved.

Choose the correct option -

- (A) A, C and D are correct
- (B) A and B are correct
- (C) A, B and C are correct
- (D) C and D are correct

✓ **Answer: (A) A, C and D are correct**

Ahar (Udaipur) was a Copper Age culture: people knew copper smelting, metal work supported the economy, and black-and-red pottery with white geometric designs was found. Evidence of rice has also been found here, so statement B is wrong.

30 RAS Prelims 2023 · Q 120

In the excavation of which of the following ancient site the huge collection of iron materials is found related to Malava Republic ?

- (A) Nagar (Nainwan) (B) Nagari (Madhyamika)
(C) Sambhar (D) Rairh (Tonk)

✓ **Answer: (D) Rairh (Tonk)**

Excavation at Rairh in Tonk district (K.N. Puri, 1938-40) gave a large hoard of iron tools and thousands of punch-marked and Malava coins. That is why Rairh is called the "Tatanagar of ancient India".

31 RAS Prelims 2023 · Q 126

What is the similarity between Jharol (Udaipur), Kurada (Nagore) and Sabania (Bikaner) ?

- (A) Centre of Chalcolithic culture (B) Centre of Palaeolithic age
(C) Minor stone implements found (D) Storehouse of copper implements

✓ **Answer: (D) Storehouse of copper implements**

Hoard of copper implements have been found at all three sites. Kurada (Parbatsar, Nagaur) alone gave about 103 copper tools together.

32 RAS Prelims 2024 · Q 120

Which of the following archaeological sites was identified by archaeologist T.H. Handley as a Buddhist town ?

- (A) Bhandarej (B) Budha Pushkar
(C) Bairath (D) Naliasar

✓ **Answer: (D) Naliasar**

As per the Commission's answer key, T.H. Hendley identified Naliasar (near Sambhar, Jaipur) as a Buddhist town. Punch-marked coins, Indo-Greek and Kushan coins and pottery have been found at Naliasar.

33 RAS Prelims 2024 · Q 123

Which of the following was/were associated in the excavation of Ojijana ?

- A. R.C. Agrawal
- B. B.R. Meena
- C. Alok Tripathi

Codes :

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) Only A | (B) Only C |
| (C) A and B | (D) B and C |

✓ **Answer: (D) B and C**

Ojijana (Bhilwara) is an Ahar-culture site. It was excavated in 2000 under B.R. Meena and Alok Tripathi. White-painted cattle figurines were found here.

34 Senior Teacher (Secondary Education) 2024 · GK-A · Q 87

Which among the following is an archaeological site of 'Painted Grey Ware' culture ?

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (A) Kalibanga | (B) Ahar |
| (C) Ganeshwar | (D) Bairath |

✓ **Answer: (D) Bairath**

Remains of the Painted Grey Ware (PGW) culture have been found at Bairath (Viratnagar) and Noh (Bharatpur). Kalibangan is Harappan, and Ahar and Ganeshwar are Copper Age sites.

35 Senior Teacher (Secondary Education) 2024 · GK-B · Q 88

Read the following statements and choose the correct option with the help of codes given below :

- A. Gilund was excavated under the direction of B.B. Lal.
- B. Balathal was excavated under the direction of V.N. Misra.

Codes :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Only A is correct. | (B) Only B is correct. |
| (C) Both A and B are correct. | (D) Both A and B are wrong. |

✓ **Answer: (C) Both A and B are correct.**

Gilund (Rajsamand) was excavated by B.B. Lal in 1957-58 and Balathal (Udaipur) by V.N. Misra in 1993. Both are Ahar-culture sites.

36 Senior Teacher (Secondary Education) 2024 · GK-B · Q 90

Consider the following statements about Bairath civilization and choose the correct option :

- A. It is believed that the Hoon invader Mihirkul had destroyed Bairath.
 B. Chinese traveller Xuan-Zang has also mentioned Bairath in his travelogue.

- (A) Only A is true. (B) Only B is true.
 (C) A and B both are true. (D) A and B both are false.

✓ **Answer: (C) A and B both are true.**

Both statements are true. The Huna ruler Mihirakula is believed to have destroyed Bairath, and the Chinese traveller Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang) described Bairath (Paryatra) in the 7th century.

37 Senior Teacher (Secondary Education) 2024 · GK-C · Q 19

Which of the following Ancient Culture developed in South-Eastern Rajasthan?

- (A) Kalibanga (B) Bairath
 (C) Ahar (D) Ganeshwar

✓ **Answer: (C) Ahar**

As per the Commission's answer key, the Ahar culture developed in this region. Ahar-culture sites (Ahar, Gilund, Balathal, Ojiyana) are spread over the Banas valley in southern Rajasthan. Kalibangan is in the north, and Bairath and Ganeshwar are in the north-east.

38 Senior Teacher (Secondary Education) 2024 · GK-C · Q 26

Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?

- A. K.N. Dixit is associated with the Bairath excavation.
 B. A piece of cotton cloth was found from Bairath.
 C. Evidence of a circular temple of the Ashoka Period has been found on Bijak Hill in Bairath, about which Daya Ram Sahni has mentioned in his report.

Choose the correct code.

- (A) Only B (B) B and C
 (C) A, B and C (D) A and C

✓ **Answer: (C) A, B and C**

As per the Commission's answer key, all three statements are correct. K.N. Dixit took part in the 1962-63 excavation at Bairath; Dayaram Sahni found the Ashokan circular Buddhist temple (chaitya) on Bijak hill; a piece of cotton cloth was also found here.

39 Senior Teacher (Secondary Education) 2024 · GK-D · Q 25

Who among the following played an important role in the excavation of Ganeshwar Civilization?

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) B.B. Lal | (B) Dayaram Sahni |
| (C) Alok Tripathi | (D) Ratan Chandra Agrawal |

✓ **Answer: (D) Ratan Chandra Agrawal**

Ganeshwar (Neem ka Thana, earlier Sikar) was excavated by Ratan Chandra Agrawal in 1977 and later by Vijay Kumar. It is called the "mother of the copper-age cultures".

Extra practice questions

These questions are not from past papers. Notes Bazar has written them in the exam pattern, on facts from this chapter that have not been asked yet, so that you cover the whole chapter.

P1 Practice question

Who discovered Kalibangan?

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Amalanand Ghosh | (B) Dayaram Sahni |
| (C) Rakhal Das Banerji | (D) H.D. Sankalia |

✓ **Answer: (A) Amalanand Ghosh**

Amalanand Ghosh discovered Kalibangan in 1952. Its detailed excavation was carried out later by B.B. Lal and B.K. Thapar.

P2 Practice question

What does the word "Kalibangan" mean?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (A) Black stone | (B) Black soil |
| (C) Black pot | (D) Black bangles |

✓ **Answer: (D) Black bangles**

Large numbers of black bangle pieces were found in the excavation, so the site was named "Kalibangan" (black bangles).

P3 Practice question

On the bank of which river did the Ahar civilisation develop?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| (A) Banas | (B) Kothari |
| (C) Ayad (Berach) | (D) Mahi |

✓ **Answer: (C) Ayad (Berach)**

Ahar (Udaipur) is on the Ayad river, which further down is called the Berach. It was a Chalcolithic culture.

P4 Practice question

Gilund, a site of the Ahar culture, is in which district?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (A) Barmer | (B) Rajsamand |
| (C) Hanumangarh | (D) Jhunjhunu |

✓ **Answer: (B) Rajsamand**

Gilund is an Ahar-culture site on the Banas river in Rajsamand district.

P5 Practice question

Bagor, on the Kothari river in Bhilwara district, is a major site of which period?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (A) Mesolithic | (B) Harappan |
| (C) Gupta | (D) Mauryan |

✓ **Answer: (A) Mesolithic**

Bagor is a Mesolithic site. Early evidence of animal husbandry and microlith tools have been found here.

P6 Practice question

The Rangmahal site in Hanumangarh was excavated by an archaeological team from which country?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (A) Britain | (B) France |
| (C) Germany | (D) Sweden |

✓ **Answer: (D) Sweden**

Rangmahal (Hanumangarh) was excavated in 1952–54 by a Swedish team led by Dr. Hanna Rydh. It is a Kushan-period site.

P7 Practice question

By what name was Nagari in Chittorgarh district known in ancient times?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) Viratnagar | (B) Karnapur |
| (C) Madhyamika | (D) Tamralipti |

✓ **Answer: (C) Madhyamika**

The ancient name of Nagari (Chittorgarh) was Madhyamika. It was the capital of the Shivi janapada.

P8 Practice question

Ashoka's Bhabru edict, found at Bairath (Viratnagar), is kept today in which city?

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (A) Jaipur | (B) Kolkata |
| (C) Delhi | (D) Udaipur |

✓ **Answer: (B) Kolkata**

The Bhabru edict was found by Captain Burt in 1837. It is now in the Asiatic Society museum in Kolkata and records that Ashoka was a follower of Buddhism.

P9 Practice question

Viratnagar (Bairath) was the capital of which janapada in ancient times?

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (A) Matsya | (B) Shivi |
| (C) Shurasena | (D) Malava |

✓ **Answer: (A) Matsya**

Viratnagar was the capital of the Matsya janapada. Tradition also links it with the Pandavas' year in hiding in the Mahabharata.

P10 Practice question

Under whom was Ahar excavated on a large scale in 1961?

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (A) B.B. Lal | (B) V.N. Misra |
| (C) K.N. Puri | (D) H.D. Sankalia |

✓ **Answer: (D) H.D. Sankalia**

After the first diggings by A.K. Vyas (1953) and R.C. Agrawal (1956), Ahar was excavated in 1961 under H.D. Sankalia, which brought the Ahar culture to light.

P11 Practice question

Noh, a site of the Painted Grey Ware culture, is in which district?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (A) Bharatpur | (B) Tonk |
| (C) Bhilwara | (D) Hanumangarh |

✓ **Answer: (A) Bharatpur**

Noh is in Bharatpur district. Like Bairath, it has given Painted Grey Ware remains; R.C. Agrawal excavated it.

P12 Practice question

Iron-smelting furnaces of ancient times have been found at Sunari, which is in which district?

- (A) Tonk (B) Jhunjhunu
(C) Alwar (D) Udaipur

✓ **Answer: (B) Jhunjhunu**

Sunari (Khetri area, Jhunjhunu) has given ancient iron-smelting furnaces. The Khetri belt is also famous for its copper.

Quick revision: History of Rajasthan: Sources and Ancient Civilisations

- **Kalibangan** (Hanumangarh, on the Ghaggar): the Harappan site that stayed in India after Partition; found by Amalanand Ghosh (1952), excavated by B.B. Lal and B.K. Thapar; ploughed field, fire altars, black bangles.
- **Ganeshwar** (Neem ka Thana, source of the Kantli): "mother of the copper-age cultures"; excavated by R.C. Agrawal (1977); copper was sent from here to Harappa.
- **Ahar** (Udaipur, Ayad/Berach river): "Dhulkot", "Tamravati Nagari"; Chalcolithic; black-and-red ware with white designs; rice known; dead buried with ornaments.
- **Balathal** (Vallabhnagar, Udaipur): V.N. Misra, 11-room building, woven cloth. **Gilund** (Rajsamand): B.B. Lal. **Ojiyana** (Bhilwara): B.R. Meena and Alok Tripathi.
- **Bagor** (Bhilwara, Kothari, "Mahasatiyon" mound): Mesolithic; earliest animal husbandry. **Tilwara, Sojat, Dhaneri**: microlith sites.
- **Bairath / Viratnagar**: capital of Matsya; Ashoka's Bhabru edict (Kolkata); circular Buddhist temple on Bijak hill (Dayaram Sahni); Menander's coins; PGW; destroyed by Mihirakula; described by Xuanzang.
- **Rairh** (Tonk): "Tatanagar of ancient India", iron hoard and Malava coins (K.N. Puri). **Naliasar** (Sambhar): Buddhist town (Hendley). **Nagari / Madhyamika**: Shivi capital, in the Mahabharata and Mahabhashya.
- **Copper hoards**: Kurada (Nagaur), Jharol (Udaipur), Sabania (Bikaner). **Ghosundi inscription**: Bhagavata cult. **Bayana**: Gupta victory pillar of Varika Vishnuvardhan and a Gupta gold-coin hoard.
- **Names and sources**: "Rajputana" first used by George Thomas (1800); Col. James Tod wrote "Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan"; Jabalipur = Jalore; Vagad = Dungarpur-Banswara; Brahmagupta lived at Bhinmal.

Chapter 15

Rivers, Lakes and Irrigation Projects

In this chapter

80

questions (solved)

83

times asked

15

exams

Where most questions come from

Water conservation		3
Canals		14
Dams and projects		31
Lakes		10
Rivers		17
Others		8

Exams: Assistant Professor (College Education) 2020 · CET (Graduate) 2022 · RAS Prelims 2021 · CET (Graduate) 2024 · CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · VDO 2025 · College Lecturer 2014 · Lecturer (Technical Education) 2020 · Patwari 2025 · RAS Prelims 2013 · RAS Prelims 2016 · RAS Prelims 2018 · RAS Prelims 2023 · RAS Prelims 2024 · Senior Teacher (Secondary Education) 2024

Rivers, lakes and projects at a glance

Name	Source / place	Key facts	Remember it for
Chambal	Janapav near Mhow (MP); enters at Chaurasigarh	Longest by total length; joins the Yamuna; dams Gandhi Sagar (MP), Rana Pratap Sagar, Jawahar Sagar, Kota Barrage	Chuliya falls near Bhainsrorgarh; Rajasthan-MP joint project
Banas	Khamnor hills near Kumbhalgarh (Rajsamand)	Longest wholly in Rajasthan; joins the Chambal at Rameshwar; right-bank Berach, Menal; left-bank Kothari, Khari, Dai, Mansi, Morel	Bisalpur (Tonk), Isarda dams; Triveni = Banas-Berach-Menal (Bigod)
Luni	Nag hills, Ajmer	Ends in the Rann of Kutch; salty after Balotra; only right-bank tributary Jojari	Arabian Sea system; basin includes Degana, Bilara, Pali, Jalore
Mahi	Madhya Pradesh	Crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice; tributaries Som, Jakham, Anas, Erau, Chap; Beneshwar = Som-Mahi-Jakham	Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) = Rajasthan 45% + Gujarat 55%
Inland rivers	Shekhawati / east	Kantli (Khandela hills), Sabi (Sewar hills), Kakni (Jaisalmer), Ghaggar; Mendha, Rupangarh, Khari, Khandel fall into Sambhar	Banganga rises in the Bairath hills (Ramgarh dam)
Salt lakes	Sambhar, Didwana, Pachpadra	Sambhar = India's largest inland salt lake	Kuchaman and Didwana in the Nagaur upland

Freshwater lakes	Jaisamand (Udaipur/Salumber), Pichola, Fatehsagar, Udaisagar (Udaipur); Anasagar (Ajmer); Kaylana, Balsamand (Jodhpur); Gadisar (Jaisalmer); Siliserh (Alwar); Kolayat (Bikaner)	Jaisamand = largest artificial freshwater lake (Maharana Jai Singh)	Raj Prashasti inscribed at Rajsamand
Indira Gandhi Canal	Harike barrage (Sutlej + Beas, Punjab)	Foundation 31 March 1958; enters at Masitawali Head (Hanumangarh); main canal to Mohangarh (Jaisalmer); 7 lift canals	'Marugang'; Sagarmal Gopa branch in Jaisalmer; Pali not covered
Other canals	Gang canal (1927, Ganga Singh, Sutlej); Gurgaon canal (Yamuna water to Kaman, Deeg); Narmada canal (Jalore, Barmer); Sidhmukh-Nohar (Hanumangarh, Churu)	Narmada canal: sprinkler irrigation compulsory (first in India)	Bhikha Bhai Sagwara canal on the Mahi (Dungarpur)
Dams	Jawai (Pali, 'Amrit Sarovar of Marwar'); Meja (Bhilwara, Kothari); Bisalpur (Tonk, completed 1999); Ramgarh (Jaipur)	Hydro power: Mahi Bajaj Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar	Jakham project: Udaipur, Pratapgargh
Medium projects	Gagrin, Piplad, Manoharthana (Jhalawar); Takli (Kota); Gardada (Bundi); Bankli (Jalore); Benthali (Baran); Panchna (Karauli); Orai (Chittorgarh)	Parvan major project: 637 villages of Jhalawar, Baran, Kota	Mansi Wakal: Udaipur
Water harvesting	Taanka/kund, Khadin (Jaisalmer, Paliwals), Nadi, Beri, Johad, Chauka (Jaipur-Tonk-Dausa), Diggi (canal areas)	Tube-wells = main source of irrigation (key)	Banka-Patti: fluoride problem

Exam traps

- Longest river: **Chambal** by total length, **Banas** wholly inside Rajasthan.
- Mahi Bajaj Sagar = **Rajasthan + Gujarat**; Chambal = **Rajasthan + MP**. The Mahi project is in **Banswara**, not Udaipur.
- Sambhar receives the **Mendha**, not the Kantli or Bandi.
- Gadisar is in **Jaisalmer**, not Jodhpur or Bikaner. Mansi Wakal is in **Udaipur**, not Dungarpur.
- Right-bank tributaries: Banas – **Berach, Menal**; Luni – **Jojari** only.
- The Som rises in **Rajasthan** (Bichhameda); the Parvati, Mahi and Kalisindh rise in MP.
- Kumbharam lift canal serves **Hanumangarh, Churu, Jhunjhunu**, not Jaisalmer-Barmer.

Water conservation

1 CET (Graduate) 2024 · A17 · Q 72

The main objective of 'CHAUKA SYSTEM' of Rajasthan is to

- (A) Support Bee Keepers
- (B) Increase Animal Husbandry
- (C) Manage Water Resources in Water Stressed Regions
- (D) Manage Food System in Rajasthan

✓ **Answer: (C) Manage Water Resources in Water Stressed Regions**

In the Chauka system small bunds (chaukas) are made on pasture land to hold rainwater, which raises groundwater and grows grass. It is a traditional water-saving method of the Jaipur-Tonk-Dausa area.

2 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · T19 · Q 25

What is 'DIGGI' construction?

- (A) A new agriculture method
- (B) A technique of Hand Loom
- (C) Operation for restoring surplus water for field crops and agricultural activities in canal command area
- (D) Construction of pipeline for irrigation

✓ **Answer: (C) Operation for restoring surplus water for field crops and agricultural activities in canal command area**

A diggi is a lined water tank in the field that stores the water received during the canal turn (warabandi), used later for sprinkler or drip irrigation. The government gives a subsidy for diggis in the canal areas of Sri Ganganagar-Hanumangarh.

3 RAS Prelims 2024 · Q 8

In which district of Rajasthan 'Khadin' is a popular method of water conservation ?

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (A) Nagaur | (B) Bikaner |
| (C) Jaisalmer | (D) Pali |

✓ **Answer: (C) Jaisalmer**

Khadin is the traditional method of Jaisalmer, developed by the Paliwal Brahmins in the 15th century. An earthen bund is built at the foot of a slope to hold rainwater, and crops are grown on the moist land.

Canals

4 Assistant Professor (College Education) 2020 · Q 24

Bhikha Bhai Sagwara canal has been built on which of the following river in Rajasthan ?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (A) Yamuna | (B) Banas |
| (C) Ghaggar | (D) Mahi |

✓ **Answer: (D) Mahi**

The Bhikha Bhai Sagwara canal is built on the Mahi river in Dungarpur district.

5 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131B · Q 47

Which one of the following (Lift Canal - Beneficiary Districts) is not matched correctly?

- (A) Kunwarsen - Ganganagar, Bikaner
- (B) Kumbharam Arya - Jaisalmer, Barmer
- (C) Dr. Karni - Bikaner, Jodhpur
- (D) Jai Narayan Vyas - Jaisalmer, Jodhpur

✓ **Answer: (B) Kumbharam Arya - Jaisalmer, Barmer**

The Kumbharam Arya lift canal of the Indira Gandhi Canal serves Hanumangarh, Churu and Jhunjhunu, not Jaisalmer-Barmer. The other three pairs are correct.

6 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131D · Q 47

Shyampura and Bhat canals are related with -

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Jaisamand Lake | (B) Mahi River |
| (C) Kota Barrage | (D) Narmada Canal |

✓ **Answer: (A) Jaisamand Lake**

The Shyampura and Bhat canals take water from Jaisamand lake (Udaipur) for irrigation.

7 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131D · Q 90

The number of lift canals in Indira Gandhi canal Project is

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (A) 5 | (B) 7 |
| (C) 8 | (D) 9 |

✓ **Answer: (B) 7**

The Indira Gandhi Canal project has 7 lift canals, such as Kumbharam Arya, Kanwarsen, Jai Narayan Vyas, Guru Jambheshwar and Dr. Karni Singh.

8 CET (Graduate) 2024 · A15 · Q 57**Indira Gandhi Canal ends in which of the following districts of Rajasthan?**

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (A) Jodhpur | (B) Jaisalmer |
| (C) Bharatpur | (D) Udaipur |

✓ Answer: (B) Jaisalmer

The Indira Gandhi main canal runs to Mohangarh in Jaisalmer district (later extended towards Gadra Road, Barmer). The canal starts at the Harike barrage (Punjab).

9 CET (Graduate) 2024 · A17 · Q 14**Indira Gandhi Canal has been built on the following rivers :**

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Mahi and Chambal | (B) Son and Banas |
| (C) Sabarmati and Parvati | (D) Beas and Satluj |

✓ Answer: (D) Beas and Satluj

The Indira Gandhi Canal starts at the Harike barrage (Punjab), built at the meeting of the Sutlej and Beas. The canal's foundation was laid on 31 March 1958.

10 CET (Graduate) 2024 · A17 · Q 133**The starting point of Indira Gandhi Canal is in the state of:**

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (A) Haryana | (B) Punjab |
| (C) Rajasthan | (D) Uttar Pradesh |

✓ Answer: (B) Punjab

The canal starts at the Harike barrage in Punjab. Its first 204 km feeder runs through Punjab and Haryana and enters Rajasthan at Masitawali Head (Hanumangarh).

11 CET (Graduate) 2024 · B23 · Q 104**Which of the following area did not cover in first stage of Indira Gandhi Canal project ?**

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (A) Barmer | (B) Ganganagar |
| (C) Hanumangarh | (D) Bikaner |

✓ Answer: (A) Barmer

The first stage covered mainly Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and Bikaner. Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and others benefited in the second stage.

12 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · T19 · Q 24

Which of the following regions of Rajasthan is benefitted by Gurgaon Canal Project for irrigation?

- (A) Bharatpur (B) Jaipur
(C) Kota (D) Jodhpur

✓ **Answer: (A) Bharatpur**

The Gurgaon canal (a joint project of Haryana and Rajasthan) carries Yamuna flood water to the Kaman and Deeg tehsils of Bharatpur district.

13 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · T19 · Q 150

Indira Gandhi canal is situated in which of the following regions of Rajasthan?

- (A) Semi dry Region (B) Western Desert plain Region
(C) Aravali Region (D) South Eastern Region

✓ **Answer: (B) Western Desert plain Region**

The Indira Gandhi Canal gives irrigation and drinking water in the western desert plain (Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Churu and others).

14 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · V23 · Q 137

Which of the following area of Rajasthan is/are benefitted with water from Indira Gandhi Canal ?

(a) Churu (b) Jaisalmer (c) Jodhpur (d) Ajmer

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (A) (a) and (c) only (B) (a), (b) and (c) only
(C) (a), (c) and (d) only (D) (b) and (c) only

✓ **Answer: (B) (a), (b) and (c) only**

The Indira Gandhi Canal gives irrigation or drinking water to Churu, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur (through lift canals). Ajmer is not in its command area; Ajmer gets water from Bisalpur dam.

15 RAS Prelims 2016 · Q 28

The pair of districts benefitting from Choudhary Kumbha Ram Canal is

- (A) Hanumangarh-Jhunjhunu (B) Bhilwara-Tonk
(C) Bikaner-Jodhpur (D) Barmer-Jaisalmer

✓ **Answer: (A) Hanumangarh-Jhunjhunu**

The Chaudhary Kumbharam Arya lift canal (a branch of the Indira Gandhi Canal) serves Hanumangarh, Churu, Jhunjhunu and Bikaner. Of the options, Hanumangarh-Jhunjhunu is correct.

16 VDO 2025 · K23L · Q 81

Which of the following is not a benefit associated with the Indira Gandhi Canal Project?
(Choose the most appropriate option from below)

- (A) Growth of new towns and establishment of new business markets
- (B) Increased desertification
- (C) Development of pastures and forest area
- (D) Development of fisheries and animal husbandry

✓ **Answer: (B) Increased desertification**

The canal has reduced the spread of the desert, not increased it. Heavy irrigation in the canal area has, however, caused waterlogging and salinity.

17 VDO 2025 · K23L · Q 82

Which of the following is the main tributary canal constructed in Jaisalmer under the Indira Gandhi Canal Project?

- (A) Sagarmal Gopa branch
- (B) Rawatsar branch
- (C) Suratgarh branch
- (D) Pugal branch

✓ **Answer: (A) Sagarmal Gopa branch**

The Sagarmal Gopa branch is in Jaisalmer, named after the Jaisalmer freedom fighter Sagarmal Gopa. Rawatsar (Hanumangarh), Suratgarh (Sri Ganganagar) and Pugal (Bikaner) are other branches.

Dams and projects

18 Assistant Professor (College Education) 2020 · Q 56

Which of the following statement regarding Medium Irrigation Project in Rajasthan is correct ?

- (A) Lhasi is in Jhalawar District and Andheri is in Baran District
- (B) Hatyadeh is in Bhawani Mandi and Piplad is in Baran District
- (C) Gagrini is in Jhalawar District and Manohar Thane is in Sawai Madhopur
- (D) Takli is in Kota District and Gardada is in Bundi District

✓ **Answer: (D) Takli is in Kota District and Gardada is in Bundi District**

The Takli project is in Kota district and the Gardada project in Bundi district. Lhasi and Andheri are in Baran, Hathiyadeh in Baran, and Piplad, Gagrini and Manoharthana in Jhalawar.

19 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131A · Q 49**'Isarda Dam Project' is constructed in which districts?**

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Tonk and Sawai Madhopur | (B) Kota and Baran |
| (C) Jhalawar and Baran | (D) Dungarpur and Banswara |

✓ Answer: (A) Tonk and Sawai Madhopur

Isarda dam is built on the Banas on the border of Tonk and Sawai Madhopur districts. Its water is mainly for drinking.

20 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131A · Q 85**Which of the following (Irrigation Project - District) is not matched correctly?**

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) Savan-Bhado — Kota | (B) Som Kagdar — Udaipur |
| (C) Parvan lift — Jaipur | (D) Som-Kamla-Amba — Dungarpur |

✓ Answer: (C) Parvan lift — Jaipur

The Parvan irrigation project is on the Parvan river in Hadoti (Jhalawar-Baran), not in Jaipur. The other three pairs are correct.

21 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131A · Q 90**Which of the following is not a proposed beneficiary district of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP)?**

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (A) Pali | (B) Sikar |
| (C) Nagaur | (D) Jodhpur |

✓ Answer: (A) Pali

The Indira Gandhi Canal is planned to give irrigation or drinking water to Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Churu, Nagaur, Jhunjhunu and Sikar (old districts). Pali is not among them.

22 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131B · Q 89**Which one of the following (Irrigation Project — District) is not correctly matched?**

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Panchna — Karauli | (B) Mansi Wakal — Dungarpur |
| (C) Orai — Chittorgarh | (D) Gudha — Bundi |

✓ Answer: (B) Mansi Wakal — Dungarpur

The Mansi Wakal project is in Udaipur district (drinking water for Udaipur city), not Dungarpur. Panchna (Karauli), Orai (Chittorgarh) and Gudha (Bundi) are correct.

23 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131C · Q 48

The construction of Bisalpur Dam was completed in which year?

- (A) 1989 (B) 1992
(C) 1996 (D) 1999

✓ **Answer: (D) 1999**

As per the Commission's answer key, Bisalpur dam on the Banas in Tonk district was completed in 1999. It supplies drinking water to Jaipur, Ajmer and Tonk.

24 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131C · Q 87

★ asked 2 times

Which of the following will get irrigation benefits from the Parvan Mega project?

- (A) 535 villages of Bundi, Kota and Baran districts
(B) 637 villages of Jhalawar, Baran and Kota districts
(C) 637 villages of Jhalawar, Bundi and Kota districts
(D) 535 villages of Pratapgarh, Jhalawar and Kota districts

✓ **Answer: (B) 637 villages of Jhalawar, Baran and Kota districts**

The Parvan major irrigation project will irrigate 637 villages of Jhalawar, Baran and Kota districts.

Also asked in: RAS Prelims 2021 · Q 90

25 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131D · Q 58

Which is the first irrigation project in India, in which sprinkler irrigation system has been made mandatory?

- (A) Indira Gandhi Canal Project (B) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project
(C) Chambal Canal Project (D) Narmada Canal Project

✓ **Answer: (D) Narmada Canal Project**

The Narmada Canal project is the country's first irrigation project in which sprinkler irrigation was made compulsory. It brings water to the Jalore-Barmer area of Rajasthan.

26 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131D · Q 85

Which one of the following (Irrigation Project - Place (District)) is not correctly matched?

- (A) Bankali — Jalore (B) Benthali — Baran
(C) Indira lift — Ganganagar (D) Bhimlat — Bundi

✓ **Answer: (C) Indira lift — Ganganagar**

As per the Commission's answer key, Indira lift - Ganganagar is the wrong pair. Bankli (Jalore), Benthali (Baran) and Bhimlat (Bundi) are correct.

27 CET (Graduate) 2024 · A11 · Q 81

Which of the following two states have a joint plan under Mahi Project?

- (A) Rajasthan - Madhya Pradesh (B) Rajasthan - Punjab
(C) Rajasthan - Gujarat (D) Rajasthan - Haryana

✓ **Answer: (C) Rajasthan - Gujarat**

The Mahi Bajaj Sagar project is a joint project of Rajasthan and Gujarat (the dam is in Banswara). Remember: the Chambal project is a joint project of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

28 CET (Graduate) 2024 · A11 · Q 131

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP) is better known as the life line of - (Choose the most appropriate option from below)

- (A) Western Rajasthan (B) Eastern Rajasthan
(C) Northern Rajasthan (D) Southern Rajasthan

✓ **Answer: (A) Western Rajasthan**

The Indira Gandhi Canal is called "Marugang" and the lifeline of western Rajasthan. It starts at the Harike barrage (Punjab, at the Sutlej-Beas meeting), enters Rajasthan at Masitawali Head (Hanumangarh) and runs to Mohangarh in Jaisalmer.

29 CET (Graduate) 2024 · A15 · Q 138

Which of the following dams of Rajasthan is for both irrigation and Hydroelectricity? (Choose the most appropriate option from below)

- (A) Ram Sagar Dam (B) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
(C) Meja Dam (D) Jawai Dam

✓ **Answer: (B) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam**

Rana Pratap Sagar dam (Rawatbhata, Chittorgarh) is the second dam of the Chambal project; it gives both irrigation and hydroelectricity. The Chambal has four dams: Gandhi Sagar (MP), Rana Pratap Sagar, Jawahar Sagar and Kota Barrage.

30 CET (Graduate) 2024 · A17 · Q 43

Given below are two statements:

Statement (I): The Chambal project is a combined project by the Madhya Pradesh State and the Rajasthan state.

Statement (II): Mahi power project is located close to Udaipur in Rajasthan.

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
- (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

✓ **Answer: (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.**

The Chambal project is a joint project of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (I is correct). The Mahi Bajaj Sagar dam and its hydro project are in Banswara, not near Udaipur (II is wrong).

31 CET (Graduate) 2024 · A17 · Q 134

The Jawahar Sagar Dam is on which of the following rivers?

- (A) Satluj
- (B) Sabarmati
- (C) Bandi
- (D) Chambal

✓ **Answer: (D) Chambal**

Jawahar Sagar dam is on the Chambal in Kota district. In order on the Chambal are Gandhi Sagar (MP), Rana Pratap Sagar, Jawahar Sagar and Kota Barrage.

32 CET (Graduate) 2024 · B23 · Q 68

Which of the following dams of Rajasthan produces Hydroelectric power ?

- (A) Swaroop Sagar Dam
- (B) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam
- (C) Meja Dam
- (D) Jawai Dam

✓ **Answer: (B) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam**

Mahi Bajaj Sagar dam (Banswara) has hydroelectric power houses. Jawai dam (Pali), the "Amrit Sarovar of Marwar", is mainly for irrigation and drinking water, as is Meja dam (Bhilwara).

33 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · P12 · Q 91

Which of the following Dams in Rajasthan is NOT on river Chambal?

- (A) Gandhi Sagar Dam
- (B) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
- (C) Kota Barrage
- (D) Ramgarh Dam

✓ **Answer: (D) Ramgarh Dam**

Ramgarh dam (Jaipur) is on the Banganga. Gandhi Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar, Jawahar Sagar and Kota Barrage are on the Chambal.

34 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · Q13 · Q 79

Which of the following projects has brought a revolutionary change in the tribal dominated areas of Rajasthan? Choose the most appropriate option from below:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) Bhakra Nangal Dam Project | (B) Jawahar Sagar Dam Project |
| (C) Veer Sagar Dam Project | (D) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam Project |

✓ **Answer: (D) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam Project**

Irrigation and power from the Mahi Bajaj Sagar project (Banswara) greatly improved farming and living standards in the tribal areas of Banswara-Dungarpur. It is called the "lifeline of the tribals".

35 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · Q13 · Q 101

Gandhi Sagar dam is built over which of the following rivers?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (A) Narmada | (B) Sabarmati |
| (C) Chambal | (D) Manas |

✓ **Answer: (C) Chambal**

Gandhi Sagar dam (1960) is built on the Chambal in Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh. It is the first dam of the Chambal project.

36 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · R15 · Q 32

Which of the following projects of Rajasthan provides hydroelectric power?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| (A) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam | (B) Jawai Dam |
| (C) Swaroop Sagar Dam | (D) Uchha Dam |

✓ **Answer: (A) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam**

Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) is a hydroelectric project. Jawai (Pali) is mainly an irrigation and drinking-water dam and Swaroop Sagar is a lake in Udaipur.

37 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · S17 · Q 105

★ asked 2 times

"Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project" is a joint Venture of which of the following Indian states?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh | (B) Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat |
| (C) Rajasthan and Gujarat | (D) Madhya Pradesh and Punjab |

✓ **Answer: (C) Rajasthan and Gujarat**

The Mahi Bajaj Sagar project is a joint project of Rajasthan and Gujarat; the dam is in Banswara. Gujarat has the Kadana dam on the Mahi.

Also asked in: VDO 2025 · K23L · Q 78

38 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · T19 · Q 147**Meja dam has been built on which of the following rivers of Rajasthan ?**

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) Parvati | (B) Kothari |
| (C) Javai | (D) Mahi |

✓ Answer: (B) Kothari

Meja dam (Bhilwara) is built on the Kothari river and supplies drinking water to Bhilwara city. The Kothari is a tributary of the Banas.

39 College Lecturer 2014 · Q 32**On which river is the Bisalpur Dam located ?**

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| (A) Kali Sindh | (B) Banas |
| (C) Jakham | (D) Luni |

✓ Answer: (B) Banas

Bisalpur dam is built on the Banas in Tonk district. It supplies drinking water to Jaipur, Ajmer and Tonk.

40 Lecturer (Technical Education) 2020 · Q 98**Meja Dam is situated in which of the following district of Rajasthan ?**

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (A) Jodhpur | (B) Pali |
| (C) Udaipur | (D) Bhilwara |

✓ Answer: (D) Bhilwara

Meja dam is on the Kothari river in Bhilwara district and is the main source of drinking water for Bhilwara city.

41 RAS Prelims 2013 · Q 64

Match items in List-I with items in List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below : (Medium Irrigation Project — District in which situated)

A. Gagrini B. Piplad C. Gardada D. Takli**i. Kota ii. Bundi iii. Jhalawar iv. Baran**

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv | (B) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i |
| (C) A-iii, B-iii, C-ii, D-i | (D) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii |

✓ Answer: (C) A-iii, B-iii, C-ii, D-i

Gagrini and Piplad are medium irrigation projects in Jhalawar, Gardada in Bundi and Takli in Kota district.

42 RAS Prelims 2018 · Q 27

Match the following :

List-I (Major irrigation project): A. Sidhmukh Project B. Narmada Project C. Jawai Project D. Jakham Project

List-II (Beneficiary districts): (i) Jalore and Barmer (ii) Jalore, Pali and Jodhpur (iii) Udaipur and Pratapgarh (iv) Hanumangarh and Churu

(A) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iii)

(B) A-(i), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(iii)

(C) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(iii), D-(ii)

(D) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)

✓ **Answer: (A) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iii)**

The Sidhmukh-Nohar project serves Hanumangarh and Churu, the Narmada canal Jalore and Barmer, Jawai dam Pali, Jalore and Jodhpur, and the Jakham project Pratapgarh and Udaipur.

43 RAS Prelims 2018 · Q 81

In which of the following projects for the first time, sprinkler irrigation system has been made compulsory in Rajasthan ?

(A) Parwan Project

(B) Dholpur Lift Project

(C) Narmada Canal Project

(D) Takli Project

✓ **Answer: (C) Narmada Canal Project**

The Narmada Canal project (Jalore-Barmer) is the first in Rajasthan in which sprinkler irrigation was made compulsory. Narmada water enters Rajasthan near Seelu (Jalore).

44 RAS Prelims 2023 · Q 8

The Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project is a joint venture of —

(A) Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat

(B) Gujarat and Rajasthan

(C) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh

(D) Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

✓ **Answer: (B) Gujarat and Rajasthan**

The Mahi Bajaj Sagar project is a joint project of Rajasthan and Gujarat. The dam is near Borkheda in Banswara; Rajasthan's share is 45% and Gujarat's 55%.

45 VDO 2025 · K23L · Q 34

Which of the following large projects of Rajasthan is also known as the lifeline / Maruganga of the state?

(A) Sidhmukh Nahar Project

(B) Narmada Canal Project

(C) Jakham Project

(D) Indira Gandhi Canal Project

✓ **Answer: (D) Indira Gandhi Canal Project**

The Indira Gandhi Canal is called "Marugang" and the lifeline of western Rajasthan.

46 VDO 2025 · K23L · Q 35

Which of the following dams have been built under the Chambal Project in Rajasthan?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Jawahar Sagar Dam | (B) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam |
| (C) Meja Dam | (D) Morel Dam |

✓ **Answer: (A) Jawahar Sagar Dam**

The dams of the Chambal project are Gandhi Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar, Jawahar Sagar and Kota Barrage. Morel dam is on the Morel river in Sawai Madhopur.

Lakes

47 CET (Graduate) 2024 · A11 · Q 106

Which of the following Lake is not a Saline water lake in Rajasthan?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (A) Sambhar | (B) Didwana |
| (C) Pichola | (D) Pachpadra |

✓ **Answer: (C) Pichola**

Pichola (Udaipur) is a freshwater lake built by a Banjara in the 14th century. Sambhar, Didwana and Pachpadra are salt lakes from which salt is made.

48 CET (Graduate) 2024 · A15 · Q 72

Among the following places in Rajasthan, where is the Pichola lake situated ?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (A) Udaipur | (B) Ajmer |
| (C) Bhilwara | (D) Karauli |

✓ **Answer: (A) Udaipur**

Pichola lake is in Udaipur. It holds the island palaces of Jag Mandir and Jag Niwas (Lake Palace). It was built by a Banjara in the 14th century, in Rana Lakha's time.

49 CET (Graduate) 2024 · A17 · Q 2

Mantha river merges in which of the following lakes of Rajasthan?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (A) Pichola lake | (B) Didwana lake |
| (C) Anasagar lake | (D) Sambhar lake |

✓ **Answer: (D) Sambhar lake**

The Mantha (Mendha) river falls into Sambhar lake. Other rivers falling into Sambhar are Rupangarh, Khari, Khandela and Samod. Sambhar is India's largest inland salt lake.

50 CET (Graduate) 2024 · A17 · Q 148**Which of the following is a fresh water lake?**

- (A) Sambhar (B) Udai Sagar
(C) Didwana (D) Pachpadra

✓ Answer: (B) Udai Sagar

Udaisar (Udaipur) is a freshwater lake built by Maharana Udai Singh. Sambhar, Didwana and Pachpadra are salt lakes.

51 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · R15 · Q 97**"Kolayat lake" is situated in which of the following place of Rajasthan?**

- (A) Bikaner (B) Udaipur
(C) Ajmer (D) Churu

✓ Answer: (A) Bikaner

Kolayat lake is in Bikaner. It has the ashram of Kapil Muni, and a fair is held on Kartik Purnima; it is a holy pilgrimage of Bikaner.

52 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · V23 · Q 106**Match List-I with List-II:****List-I (Lake): (a) Jaisamand lake (b) Sambhar lake (c) Didwana lake (d) Pachpadra lake****List-II (Located / Close to): (i) Nagaur (ii) Barmer (iii) Udaipur (iv) Jaipur**

- (A) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
(B) (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)
(C) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)
(D) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)

✓ Answer: (A) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)

Jaisamand (Dhebar) lake is in Udaipur (now Salumbar), Sambhar on the Jaipur-Nagaur-Ajmer border (Jaipur in the question), Didwana in Nagaur (now Didwana-Kuchaman district) and Pachpadra in Barmer (now Balotra). Jaisamand is the state's largest artificial freshwater lake.

53 Lecturer (Technical Education) 2020 · Q 19**Which one of the following river falls in Sambhar lake ?**

- (A) Mendha (B) Kantli
(C) Bandi (D) Mansi

✓ Answer: (A) Mendha

The Mendha, Rupangarh, Khari and Khandel rivers fall into Sambhar lake. The Kantli is a river of Shekhawati (Jhunjhunu) and the Bandi a tributary of the Luni.

54 Patwari 2025 · DQ69 · Q 33

Which lake was built by stopping a branch of the local river, 'Ruparel'?

- (A) Balsamand Lake (B) Gadisar Lake
(C) Lake Pichola (D) Siliserh Lake

✓ **Answer: (D) Siliserh Lake**

Siliserh lake (Alwar) was built in 1845 by Maharaja Vinay Singh by damming a stream of the Ruparel river. Balsamand is in Jodhpur, Gadisar in Jaisalmer and Pichola in Udaipur.

55 RAS Prelims 2018 · Q 77

Which one of the following lakes of Rajasthan is not covered under National Lake Conservation Programme (NLCP)?

- (A) Fateh Sagar Lake (B) Nakki Lake
(C) Swaroop Sagar Lake (D) Anna Sagar Lake

✓ **Answer: (C) Swaroop Sagar Lake**

As per the Commission's answer key, Swaroop Sagar lake was not included in the National Lake Conservation Programme. Fatehsagar, Pichola (Udaipur), Nakki (Mount Abu), Anasagar (Ajmer) and Pushkar were included.

56 RAS Prelims 2024 · Q 2

Consider the following statements :

- A. Luni Basin and Shekhawati region are the Sub-regions of Rajasthan Bangar.
B. Ghaggar Plain covers mostly Hanumangarh and Ganganagar district.
C. Nagaur uplands have salty lakes and inland drainage.
D. Aravalli ranges are rich in all types of minerals.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (A) A and B (B) A, B and C
(C) B, C and D (D) A, B, C and D

✓ **Answer: (B) A, B and C**

The Rajasthan Bangar (semi-arid plain) has four sub-regions: the Luni basin (Godwar), Shekhawati, the Nagaur upland and the Ghaggar plain. The Ghaggar plain lies in Hanumangarh-Ganganagar, and the Nagaur upland has salt lakes such as Didwana and Kuchaman and inland drainage. So A, B and C are correct. D is wrong: the Aravalli is rich in metallic minerals, but not in "all types" (for example petroleum and coal).

Rivers

57 Assistant Professor (College Education) 2020 · Q 11

Which one of the following is not correctly matched ? (River — Place of Origin)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Sabi — Sewar hills | (B) Kantli — Khandela hills |
| (C) Banganga — Khamnor hills | (D) Som — Bichameda |

✓ **Answer: (C) Banganga — Khamnor hills**

The Banganga rises in the Bairath hills of Jaipur. The Khamnor hills (Rajsamand) are the source of the Banas. The Sabi rises at Sewar, the Kantli at Khandela and the Som at Bichhameda (Udaipur).

58 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131B · Q 60

Which one of the following rivers is an example of superimposed river?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (A) Ghaggar | (B) Mahi |
| (C) Banas | (D) Jakham |

✓ **Answer: (C) Banas**

As per the Commission's answer key, the Banas is an example of a superimposed river: one that keeps the course it formed on younger upper rocks while cutting down into older rocks below.

59 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131C · Q 49

Which river basin of Rajasthan is in second position in terms of water availability?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| (A) Banas Basin | (B) Mahi Basin |
| (C) Luni Basin | (D) Sabarmati Basin |

✓ **Answer: (A) Banas Basin**

As per the Commission's answer key, the Banas basin is second in water availability. The Chambal basin is first.

60 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131C · Q 57

Which among the following (River — Associated District) is not correctly matched?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Dai - Ajmer | (B) Banganga - Jaipur |
| (C) Kakni - Jaisalmer | (D) Vatrak - Banswara |

✓ **Answer: (D) Vatrak - Banswara**

As per the Commission's answer key, Vatrak - Banswara is the wrong pair; the Vatrak belongs to the Sabarmati system. Dai (Ajmer, a Banas tributary), Banganga (Jaipur) and Kakni (Jaisalmer) are correct.

61 CET (Graduate) 2024 · A11 · Q 25

★ asked 2 times

Which among the following is the longest river of Rajasthan?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| (A) Chambal | (B) Luni |
| (C) Sabarmati | (D) Khari |

✓ **Answer: (A) Chambal**

By total length the Chambal is Rajasthan's longest river (it rises at Janapav in Madhya Pradesh and joins the Yamuna). Note: the longest river flowing wholly within Rajasthan is the Banas. The Chambal is also called Rajasthan's only perennial river.

Also asked in: CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · P12 · Q 16

62 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · S17 · Q 101

The river of Rajasthan that drains into Arabian Sea is.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) Luni | (B) Banas |
| (C) Chambal | (D) Kantali |

✓ **Answer: (A) Luni**

The Luni rises in the Nag hills of Ajmer and ends in the Rann of Kutch, so it belongs to the Arabian Sea system. Its water turns salty after Balotra. The Banas and Chambal belong to the Bay of Bengal system, and the Kantli is a river of inland drainage.

63 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · T19 · Q 1

Which one of the following west flowing rivers has the largest catchment-area?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| (A) Mahi | (B) Periyar |
| (C) Sabarmati | (D) Bharathappuzha |

✓ **Answer: (A) Mahi**

Of the options, the Mahi has the largest catchment. It rises in Madhya Pradesh, flows through Rajasthan (Banswara-Dungarpur) and falls into the Gulf of Khambhat. It crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice.

64 College Lecturer 2014 · Q 14

Anas, Erau and Som are the tributaries of River

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A) Mahi | (B) Banas |
| (C) Sabarmati | (D) Kali Sindh |

✓ **Answer: (A) Mahi**

The Anas, Erau, Som, Jakham and Chap are tributaries of the Mahi. Beneshwar (Dungarpur) is at the meeting of the Som, Mahi and Jakham.

65 College Lecturer 2014 · Q 26**Which is not a river of inland drainage ?**

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (A) Sabi | (B) Kantali |
| (C) Kakani | (D) Khari |

✓ Answer: (D) Khari

As per the Commission's answer key, the Khari is not an inland-drainage river; this refers to the Khari tributary of the Banas, whose water reaches the sea through the Banas-Chambal-Yamuna. The Sabi, Kantli and Kakni (Kakneya) are inland rivers that never reach the sea.

66 Lecturer (Technical Education) 2020 · Q 24**From which of the following places does Chambal river enter in the state of Rajasthan ?**

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) Bhansrodgarh | (B) Chittorgarh |
| (C) Kumbhalgarh | (D) Chaurasigarh |

✓ Answer: (D) Chaurasigarh

The Chambal rises near Mhow (Janapav), Madhya Pradesh, and enters Rajasthan near Chaurasigarh in Chittorgarh district. The Bamni joins it near Bhainsrorgarh, where Chuliya falls is formed.

67 RAS Prelims 2021 · Q 57**The following characteristics are of which river?**

- Originates from the Aravalis near the Fort of Kumbhalgarh.
- Flows through the Mewar Plain.
- Bedach, Kothari and Morel are its tributaries.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| (A) Banas | (B) Luni |
| (C) Chambal | (D) Mahi |

✓ Answer: (A) Banas

The Banas rises in the Khamnor hills near Kumbhalgarh, flows through the Mewar plain and joins the Chambal near Rameshwar (Sawai Madhopur). The Berach, Kothari, Morel and Khari are its tributaries. It is the longest river flowing wholly within Rajasthan.

68 RAS Prelims 2023 · Q 4**Which three rivers of the following form "Triveni" Sangam ?**

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Banas, Mainal, Bedach | (B) Gambhiri, Mansi, Dhundh |
| (C) Kothari, Khori, Bedach | (D) Som, Aahu, Bandi |

✓ Answer: (A) Banas, Mainal, Bedach

The meeting of the Banas, Berach and Menal near Bigod (Bhilwara) is called "Triveni". Similarly, the Som, Mahi and Jakham meet at Beneshwar (Dungarpur), which is not option D.

69 Senior Teacher (Secondary Education) 2024 · GK-A · Q 79

Which of the following is a right bank tributary of river Banas ?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (A) Kothari | (B) Berach |
| (C) Khari | (D) Dai |

✓ **Answer: (B) Berach**

The Berach and Menal join the Banas from the right (south) bank. The Kothari, Khari, Dai, Mansi and Morel join from the left bank.

70 Senior Teacher (Secondary Education) 2024 · GK-B · Q 79

Among the following rivers of Rajasthan, which river has not its origin from Madhya Pradesh ?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (A) Parwati | (B) Mahi |
| (C) Som | (D) Kalisindh |

✓ **Answer: (C) Som**

The Som rises in the Bichhamedra hills of Udaipur. The Parvati, Mahi and Kalisindh rise in Madhya Pradesh.

71 Senior Teacher (Secondary Education) 2024 · GK-C · Q 7

Identify the river on the basis of following facts —

- A. It originates from the hills of Bijral village in Rajsamand.
- B. It is a tributary of Banas River.
- C. Its total length is approximately 80 km.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (A) Berach | (B) Kothari |
| (C) Khari | (D) Mej |

✓ **Answer: (C) Khari**

The Khari, a tributary of the Banas, rises in the hills of Bijral village in Rajsamand and flows about 80 km to join the Banas near Deoli (Tonk).

72 Senior Teacher (Secondary Education) 2024 · GK-D · Q 3

Which of the following is/are right bank tributary/tributaries of river Luni?

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Jojari | (B) Guhia |
| (C) Bandi and Mithari | (D) Sukri and Guhia |

✓ **Answer: (A) Jojari**

The Jojari is the only right-bank tributary of the Luni; it rises in Nagaur and joins the Luni in Jodhpur. The Sukri, Bandi, Mithri, Guhiya, Jawai, Khari and others join from the left bank.

Others

73 Assistant Professor (College Education) 2020 · Q 12

Which one of the following is not correctly matched ?

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Band Baretha — Bharatpur | (B) Galta — Jaipur |
| (C) Talabshahi — Dholpur | (D) Ghadisar — Jodhpur |

✓ **Answer: (D) Ghadisar — Jodhpur**

Gadisar (Ghadsisar) lake is in Jaisalmer, not Jodhpur. Band Baretha is in Bharatpur, Galta in Jaipur and Talab-e-Shahi in Dholpur.

74 CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131D · Q 55

Banka — Patti of Rajasthan suffers from the problem of -

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| (A) Limestone | (B) Drought and Famine |
| (C) Fluoride | (D) Air Pollution |

✓ **Answer: (C) Fluoride**

As per the Commission's answer key, the Banka-Patti area suffers from excess fluoride in groundwater, which causes fluorosis (bent bones and stained teeth).

75 CET (Graduate) 2024 · A17 · Q 73

'Taanka' is a traditional technique common to the Thar desert region of Rajasthan, used for

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) Agriculture | (B) Rainwater harvesting |
| (C) Animal Husbandry | (D) Agro Industrial Work System |

✓ **Answer: (B) Rainwater harvesting**

A taanka (kund) is a lined round pit in the ground in which rainwater from a roof or courtyard is stored for drinking. Khadin, nadi, beri and baori are other traditional ways of storing water.

76 CET (Senior Secondary) 2024 · Q13 · Q 53

Chuliya waterfall is located in which of the following regions of Rajasthan? Choose the most appropriate option from below:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) Eastern plain region | (B) Aravali region |
| (C) South eastern plateau region | (D) Western desert plain region |

✓ **Answer: (C) South eastern plateau region**

Chuliya waterfall is on the Chambal near Bhainsrorgarh (Rawatbhata, Chittorgarh), in the south-eastern plateau (Hadoti) region. It is about 18 m high.

77 Lecturer (Technical Education) 2020 · Q 18**Degana, Bilara, Pali and Jalore are part of**

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| (A) Mahi Basin | (B) Chambal Basin |
| (C) Luni Basin | (D) Sabarmati Basin |

✓ Answer: (C) Luni Basin

The Luni rises in the Nag hills of Ajmer and flows through Nagaur, Jodhpur (Bilara), Pali, Barmer and Jalore into the Rann of Kutch. These areas are in the Luni basin.

78 Lecturer (Technical Education) 2020 · Q 26**Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?**

- (A) Gang Canal — Ganganagar, Bikaner
 (B) Beas Project — Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana
 (C) Siddhmukh Project — Punjab, Rajasthan, National Capital Region
 (D) Mahi-Bajaj Sagar Project — Rajasthan, Gujarat

✓ Answer: (C) Siddhmukh Project — Punjab, Rajasthan, National Capital Region

The Siddhmukh-Nohar project uses surplus Ravi-Beas water to irrigate Rajasthan (Hanumangarh, Churu); its water comes through Haryana. The National Capital Region (Delhi) is not part of it. The other three pairs are correct.

79 Lecturer (Technical Education) 2020 · Q 97**Which of the following is a major source of irrigation in Rajasthan ?**

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| (A) Wells | (B) Tube-wells |
| (C) Canals | (D) Tanks |

✓ Answer: (B) Tube-wells

As per the Commission's answer key, tube-wells are the main source of irrigation in Rajasthan. Wells and tube-wells together irrigate about two-thirds of the area, with tube-wells the biggest share. Canals (Indira Gandhi, Gang canal) are the main source in the north-west.

80 RAS Prelims 2013 · Q 148**Choose the incorrect pair : (Water body — Location (district))**

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Kayalana — Jodhpur | (B) Chand Baodi — Dausa |
| (C) Ghadsisar — Bikaner | (D) Gaib Sagar — Dungarpur |

✓ Answer: (C) Ghadsisar — Bikaner

Ghadsisar lake is in Jaisalmer, not Bikaner. Kayalana is in Jodhpur, Chand Baori at Abhaneri (Dausa) and Gaib Sagar in Dungarpur.

Extra practice questions

These questions are not from past papers. Notes Bazar has written them in the exam pattern, on facts from this chapter that have not been asked yet, so that you cover the whole chapter.

P1 Practice question

Which is the longest river flowing wholly within Rajasthan?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (A) Chambal | (B) Banas |
| (C) Luni | (D) Mahi |

✓ **Answer: (B) Banas**

The Banas rises in the Khamnor hills (Rajsamand) and flows wholly within Rajasthan before joining the Chambal. It is called the "hope of the forest" (van ki asha). By total length the Chambal is the state's longest river.

P2 Practice question

Where does the Chambal river rise?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Janapav hill (Madhya Pradesh) | (B) Khamnor hills |
| (C) Nag hills | (D) Mehad lake |

✓ **Answer: (A) Janapav hill (Madhya Pradesh)**

The Chambal rises at Janapav hill near Mhow in Madhya Pradesh and enters Rajasthan near Chaurasigarh (Chittorgarh).

P3 Practice question

Where does the Luni river rise?

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Hills of Sirohi | (B) Hills of Jaipur |
| (C) Hills of Udaipur | (D) Nag hills of Ajmer |

✓ **Answer: (D) Nag hills of Ajmer**

The Luni rises in the Nag hills of Ajmer and disappears in the Rann of Kutch. Its water turns salty after Balotra.

P4 Practice question

Which river crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (A) Chambal | (B) Banas |
| (C) Mahi | (D) Luni |

✓ **Answer: (C) Mahi**

The Mahi crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice. It flows through the Banswara-Dungarpur area and falls into the Gulf of Khambhat in Gujarat.

P5 Practice question

In which state does the Sabarmati river rise?

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Gujarat | (B) Rajasthan |
| (C) Madhya Pradesh | (D) Maharashtra |

✓ **Answer: (B) Rajasthan**

The Sabarmati rises in the hills of Kotra tehsil of Udaipur district, flows through Gujarat and falls into the Gulf of Khambhat.

P6 Practice question

Who built Jaisamand (Dhebar) lake?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Maharana Jai Singh | (B) Maharana Raj Singh |
| (C) Maharana Fateh Singh | (D) Maharana Udai Singh |

✓ **Answer: (A) Maharana Jai Singh**

Jaisamand lake (Udaipur) was built in 1687–91 by Maharana Jai Singh by damming the Gomati river. It is also called Dhebar lake.

P7 Practice question

The "Raj Prashasti", regarded as the largest Sanskrit inscription, is inscribed at which lake?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A) Pichola | (B) Jaisamand |
| (C) Anasagar | (D) Rajsamand |

✓ **Answer: (D) Rajsamand**

Rajsamand lake was built by Maharana Raj Singh. The "Raj Prashasti" is inscribed on 25 stone slabs on its embankment (Nauchowki).

P8 Practice question

Who built Anasagar lake of Ajmer?

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Prithviraj III | (B) Ajayaraja |
| (C) Arnoraja | (D) Vighraharaja IV |

✓ **Answer: (C) Arnoraja**

Anasagar lake was built by the Chauhan ruler Arnoraja (Anaji). Jahangir laid out the Daulat Bagh (Subhash Udyan) on its bank.

P9 Practice question

What was the old name of the Indira Gandhi Canal?

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Rajasthan Canal | (B) Gang Canal |
| (C) Bhakra Canal | (D) Sirhind Canal |

✓ **Answer: (A) Rajasthan Canal**

Its old name was the "Rajasthan Canal". It was renamed the Indira Gandhi Canal in 1984.

P10 Practice question

Who built the Gang Canal (1927)?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Maharaja Surajmal | (B) Maharaja Umaid Singh |
| (C) Sawai Man Singh II | (D) Maharaja Ganga Singh |

✓ **Answer: (D) Maharaja Ganga Singh**

Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner built the Gang Canal from the Sutlej in 1927; it starts at Hussainiwala (Ferozepur, Punjab).

P11 Practice question

Which districts of Rajasthan get water from the Narmada canal?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Kota and Bundi | (B) Alwar and Bharatpur |
| (C) Jalore and Barmer | (D) Churu and Jhunjhunu |

✓ **Answer: (C) Jalore and Barmer**

The Narmada canal comes through Gujarat to Jalore and Barmer districts. Sprinkler irrigation has been made compulsory in it.

P12 Practice question

Which river is called the "Ganga of Vagad"?

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| (A) Som | (B) Mahi |
| (C) Jakham | (D) Anas |

✓ **Answer: (B) Mahi**

The Mahi is called the "Ganga of Vagad" (and also "Kanthali ki Ganga"). It flows through the Vagad region of Banswara-Dungarpur.

Quick revision: Rivers, Lakes and Irrigation Projects

- **Chambal:** longest river of Rajasthan by total length; rises at Janapav (MP), enters at Chaurasigarh, joins the Yamuna. Dams: Gandhi Sagar (MP), Rana Pratap Sagar (Rawatbhata), Jawahar Sagar, Kota Barrage. Chuliya falls.
- **Banas:** longest river flowing wholly in Rajasthan ("hope of the forest"); rises in the Khamnor hills (Rajsamand); superimposed river (key). Bisalpur dam (Tonk, 1999) and Isarda dam. Triveni = Banas-Berach-Menal.
- **Luni:** rises in the Nag hills of Ajmer, ends in the Rann of Kutch; salty after Balotra; Arabian Sea system; only right-bank tributary Jojari.
- **Mahi:** crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice; "Ganga of Vagad"; Som-Mahi-Jakham meet at Beneshwar; Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) = Rajasthan-Gujarat joint project, hydro power, "lifeline of the tribals".
- **Inland drainage:** Kantli (Ganeshwar), Sabi, Kakni, Ghaggar (Kalibangan); Mendha and Rupangarh fall into Sambhar.
- **Salt lakes:** Sambhar (India's largest inland salt lake), Didwana, Pachpadra. **Freshwater lakes:** Jaisamand (largest artificial freshwater lake), Pichola, Udaigar, Fatehsagar, Anasagar, Kolayat, Siliserh (Ruparel). NLCP did not include Swaroop Sagar.
- **Indira Gandhi Canal:** from Harike barrage (Sutlej-Beas, Punjab); foundation 31 March 1958; enters at Masitawali Head (Hanumangarh); main canal to Mohangarh (Jaisalmer); 7 lift canals; "Marugang".
- **Other canals:** Gang canal (1927, Ganga Singh, Sutlej), Gurgaon canal (Yamuna, Kaman-Deeg of Bharatpur), Narmada canal (Jalore-Barmer, sprinkler compulsory), Sidhmukh-Nohar (Hanumangarh-Churu), Bhikha Bhai Sagwara (Mahi).
- **Dams:** Jawai (Pali, "Amrit Sarovar of Marwar"), Meja (Bhilwara, Kothari), Ramgarh (Jaipur, Banganga). Medium projects: Gagrini and Piplad (Jhalawar), Takli (Kota), Gardada (Bundi).
- **Traditional water harvesting:** taanka/kund, khadin (Jaisalmer, Paliwals), nadi, beri, johad, chauka (Jaipur-Tonk-Dausa), diggi (canal areas). Main source of irrigation: tube-wells (key).