

CUET · GEOGRAPHY · CLASS XII · CODE 313

Water Resources

CUET unit: Land Resources and Agriculture / Water Resources
(Unit III)

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Snapshot

- India holds **2.45% of world surface area, 4% of world water resources and over 17% of world population** — so per-capita stress is structurally high (NCERT, p. 41).
- The resource quantum is **4,000 cubic km** from precipitation annually; **1,869 cubic km** from surface + replenishable groundwater; only **1,122 cubic km** is utilisable; **690 cubic km (32%)** of surface water can actually be utilised (NCERT, pp. 41–42).
- Agriculture dominates demand (**89% of surface water and 92% of groundwater** use), making irrigation the single biggest stress lever (NCERT, p. 42).
- Conservation rests on watershed management, rainwater harvesting (Kund/Tanka, Johad, Eris, recharge wells), recycle and reuse, and the **National Water Policy 2012** (NCERT pp. 45–50).
- This data-heavy topic (percentages, basin shares, state rankings) and its named programmes (**PMKSY, Atal Bhujal Yojana, Jal Kranti Abhiyan, Haryali, Neeru-Meeru, Arvary Pani Sansad**) are frequently tested by CUET.

Detailed Notes

2.1 Core concepts

- Water is a **cyclic resource** with abundant supplies on the globe. **About 71%** of the earth's surface is covered with water, but freshwater constitutes only about **3%** of total water, and only a very small proportion of freshwater is effectively available for human use. The availability of freshwater varies over space and time, and tensions over its sharing have become contested issues among communities, regions and states (NCERT §Introduction, p. 41).
- **India's water budget** — India accounts for **2.45% of world surface area, 4% of world water resources and more than 17% of world population**. Total precipitation-based water in a year is about **4,000 cubic km**. Availability from surface water and replenishable groundwater is **1,869 cubic km**, but only **60%** of this can be put to beneficial use — so the total **utilisable water resource is 1,122 cubic km** (NCERT §Water Resources of India, p. 41).

- **Surface water** — four major sources: rivers, lakes, ponds and tanks. India has about **10,360 rivers and tributaries longer than 1.6 km each**. Mean annual flow in all river basins is **1,869 cubic km**, but topographical, hydrological and other constraints mean only about **690 cubic km (32%)** of available surface water can actually be utilised (NCERT §Surface Water Resources, pp. 41–42).
- Water flow in a river depends on the **size of its catchment area or river basin** and the rainfall within its catchment. India has high spatial variability in precipitation, concentrated mainly in the **monsoon season**. The Ganga, Brahmaputra and Indus have huge catchment areas. Given that precipitation is relatively high in the catchments of the **Ganga, Brahmaputra and Barak**, these three rivers — though accounting for only about **one-third of the country's total area** — contribute about **60% of total surface water resources**. Much of the annual flow of south-Indian rivers like the **Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri has been harnessed**, but harnessing of the **Brahmaputra and Ganga basins is yet to be done** (NCERT p. 42).
- **Groundwater** — total **replenishable groundwater resources are about 432 cubic km**. Utilisation is **very high in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu, moderate in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tripura and Maharashtra**, and **low** (only a small proportion of potential) in **Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Kerala**. If the present trend continues, demand for water will outstrip supplies, leading to social upheaval and disruption (NCERT §Groundwater Resources, p. 42).
- **Lagoons and backwaters** — India's vast coastline is very indented in some states; this has formed a number of lagoons and lakes. Kerala, Odisha and West Bengal have vast surface-water resources in these lagoons and lakes. Although the water is generally **brackish**, it is used for **fishing** and for irrigating **paddy crops, coconut etc.** (NCERT §Lagoons and Backwaters, p. 42).
- **Water demand and utilisation** — India has traditionally been an agrarian economy, with about **two-thirds of its population dependent on agriculture**. Hence, irrigation has been given very high priority in the Five Year Plans, with multipurpose river-valley projects like **Bhakra-Nangal, Hirakud, Damodar Valley, Nagarjuna Sagar and the Indira Gandhi Canal Project**. India's water demand is currently dominated by irrigational needs. **Agriculture accounts for 89% of surface water and 92% of groundwater utilisation; industry accounts for 2% of surface water and 5% of groundwater; the domestic sector accounts for 9% (surface)** — i.e. the domestic share is higher in surface than in groundwater (NCERT §Water Demand and Utilisation, p. 42).
- **Demand of water for irrigation** — irrigation is necessary because of **spatio-temporal variability in rainfall**. Large tracts of the country are deficient in rainfall and drought-prone — **north-western India and the Deccan plateau** constitute such areas. Even in areas of ample rainfall like West Bengal and Bihar, breaks in monsoon or its failure create dry spells detrimental to agriculture. Water-hungry crops like **rice, sugarcane and jute** make irrigation necessary (NCERT pp. 42–44).

- Provision of irrigation makes **multiple cropping** possible and yields are higher on irrigated than unirrigated land. **High-yielding varieties** need regular moisture supply, which is why the **Green Revolution strategy succeeded largely in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh**. In Punjab, Haryana and western UP, **more than 85% of net sown area is under irrigation**; of the total net irrigated area, **76.1% in Punjab and 51.3% in Haryana is irrigated by wells and tubewells**, showing very high groundwater development — and consequent groundwater depletion (NCERT §Demand of Water for Irrigation, p. 44).
- Over-use of groundwater has lowered the water table; over-withdrawals in **Rajasthan and Maharashtra have increased fluoride concentration** in groundwater, and this practice has led to **increased arsenic in parts of West Bengal and Bihar** (NCERT p. 44).
- **PMKSY (Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana)** — launched by the Central Government in **2015–16** with an overarching vision of ensuring access to some means of protective irrigation for all agricultural farms. Broad objectives: (i) enhance physical access of water on the farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation — "**Har khet ko pani**"; (ii) promote integration of water source, distribution and efficient use through appropriate technologies and practices; (iii) improve on-farm water-use efficiency to reduce wastage and increase availability in both duration and extent — "**Per drop more crop**"; (iv) introduce sustainable water-conservation practices; (v) ensure integrated development of rain-fed areas using the watersheds approach (NCERT "Do You Know?" box, p. 44).
- **Emerging water problems** — declining per-capita availability of water (population rising), and pollution by industrial, agricultural and domestic effluents (NCERT §Emerging Water Problems, p. 44).
- **Deterioration of water quality** — water quality refers to its purity. Water gets polluted by foreign matters such as micro-organisms, chemicals, industrial and other wastes that render it unfit for human use. Pollutants in lakes/streams/rivers/oceans dissolve or lie suspended, damaging aquatic systems; they also seep down and pollute groundwater (NCERT §Deterioration of Water Quality, pp. 44–45).
- **Water Conservation and Management** — since freshwater availability is declining and demand is rising, the need has arisen to conserve and effectively manage this resource for sustainable development. Desalination from sea is considered negligible due to high cost. India needs to develop water-saving technologies, prevent pollution, encourage **watershed development, rainwater harvesting, water recycling and reuse**, and conjunctive use of water (NCERT §Water Conservation and Management, p. 45).
- **Prevention of Water Pollution** — major rivers retain better water quality in less densely populated upper stretches in hilly areas; in plains, river water is used intensively for irrigation, drinking, domestic and industrial purposes. Drains carrying agricultural (fertilisers, insecticides), domestic (solid and liquid wastes) and industrial effluents join the rivers; concentration of pollutants is highest in summer when flow

is low. The **Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)** in collaboration with State Boards monitors water quality of national aquatic resources at **507 stations**, and finds **organic and bacterial contamination** to be the main source of river pollution. The **Yamuna river is the most polluted river in the country between Delhi and Etawah**. Other severely polluted rivers include the **Sabarmati at Ahmedabad, Gomti at Lucknow, the Kali, the Adyar, the Cooum (entire stretches), the Vaigai at Madurai, the Musi at Hyderabad and the Ganga at Kanpur and Varanasi**. Groundwater pollution has occurred due to **high concentrations of heavy/toxic metals, fluoride and nitrates** (NCERT §Prevention of Water Pollution, p. 46).

- Legal framework: **Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, Water Cess Act 1977** and **Environment Protection Act 1986** — but these have not been implemented effectively (in 1997, 251 polluting industries were located along rivers and lakes). The Water Cess Act 1977 has had marginal impact. Public awareness and action can be very effective in reducing pollutants from agricultural activities, domestic and industrial discharges (NCERT p. 47).
- **Recycle and Reuse of Water** — use of lesser-quality reclaimed wastewater can be an attractive option for industries for cooling and fire-fighting; in urban areas water after bathing and washing utensils can be used for gardening; water used for washing vehicles can also be used for gardening. This would conserve better-quality water for drinking. Currently recycling is on a limited scale, but there is enormous scope (NCERT §Recycle and Reuse of Water, p. 47).
- **Watershed Management** — efficient management and conservation of surface and groundwater resources. It involves prevention of runoff and storage and recharge of groundwater through methods like **percolation tanks, recharge wells, etc.** In a broader sense, watershed management includes conservation, regeneration and judicious use of all resources — natural (land, water, plants, animals) and human — within a watershed (NCERT §Watershed Management, p. 47).
- Central and State Governments and NGOs run watershed programmes:
- **Haryali** — a watershed development project sponsored by the Central Government, aimed at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation. **Executed by Gram Panchayats with people's participation** (NCERT p. 47).
- **Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal)** — implemented in **8,220 water-stressed Gram Panchayats of 229 administrative blocks/talukas in 80 districts of 7 states** — Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh — accounting for about **37% of the total number of water-stressed (over-exploited, critical and semi-critical) blocks in India**. One key aspect is bringing **behavioural change** in the community from consumption to conservation and smart water management (NCERT "Do You Know?" box, p. 47).
- **Neeru-Meeru (Water and You)** — programme in **Andhra Pradesh** for water-harvesting structures (NCERT p. 47).

- **Arvary Pani Sansad** — in **Alwar, Rajasthan**, has constructed **percolation tanks, dug-out ponds (Johads), check dams** through people's participation (NCERT p. 47).
- **Tamil Nadu** has made **water-harvesting structures compulsory** in houses — no building can be constructed without rainwater-harvesting structures (NCERT p. 47).
- **Ralegan Siddhi (Case Study)** — a small village in Ahmadnagar district of Maharashtra; it has become an example for watershed development throughout the country. In **1975**, the village was caught in a web of poverty and illicit liquor trade. A retired army personnel settled in the village and took up watershed development — voluntary labour, family planning, prevention of open grazing and tree felling, **liquor prohibition**. Work began with a **percolation tank** (which initially leaked but was repaired by villagers); the seven wells below it swelled with water in summer for the first time. A youth group called **Tarun Mandal** worked to ban the dowry system, caste discrimination and untouchability; **cultivation of water-intensive crops like sugarcane was banned**; pulses, oilseeds and certain cash crops with low water requirements were encouraged. All local-body elections began to be held on the basis of **consensus**; a system of **Nyay Panchayats** (informal courts) was set up — since then no case has been referred to the police (NCERT Case Study, p. 48).
- **Rainwater Harvesting** — a method to capture and store rainwater for various uses, and to recharge groundwater aquifers. It is a low-cost, eco-friendly technique that **increases water availability, checks declining groundwater table, improves quality of groundwater through dilution of fluoride and nitrates, prevents soil erosion and flooding, and arrests salt-water intrusion in coastal areas** if used to recharge aquifers (NCERT §Rainwater Harvesting, p. 50).
- Traditional methods: surface storage in lakes, ponds, irrigation tanks. In Rajasthan, **Kund or Tanka — a covered underground tank** — is constructed near or in the house/village to store harvested rainwater. NCERT Fig. 4.3 shows four methods: harvesting through **watershed management (stone wall + check dam)**, through **lakes (Eris, Tamil Nadu)**, through **service wells (rooftop collection → brick filter → service well)** and through **recharge wells (rooftop → sand filter → collection tank → recharge well)**.
- **National Water Policy 2012** — assesses existing situation and proposes a unified national framework. Salient features: (i) emphasis on a **national water framework law** and comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers; (ii) after meeting pre-emptive needs for **safe drinking water and sanitation**, achieving food security, livelihood support to the poor and high-priority allocation for minimum ecosystem needs, **water be treated as an economic good** to promote conservation and efficient use; (iii) adaptation strategies for **climate change**; (iv) benchmarks for water uses (**water footprints, water auditing**); (v) **removal of large disparity in stipulations for water supply in urban and rural areas**; (vi) water-resources projects to be managed with **community participation** (NCERT Box, p. 50).

- **Jal Kranti Abhiyan (2015–16)** — launched to ensure water security through per-capita availability. Activities: (1) selection of **one water-stressed village in each of 672 districts** to create a 'Jal Gram'; (2) identification of **model command areas of about 1,000 hectares** in different parts of the country — **UP, Haryana (North); Karnataka, Telangana, Tamil Nadu (South); Rajasthan, Gujarat (West); Odisha (East); Meghalaya (North-East)**; (3) abatement of pollution — water conservation and artificial recharge, reducing groundwater pollution, construction of **arsenic-free wells** in selected areas; (4) mass awareness through social media, radio, TV, print media, posters and essay-writing competitions in schools. Designed to provide **livelihood and food security through water security** (NCERT Box, p. 51).

2.2 Definitions to memorise

Term	Definition	Page
Cyclic resource	Resource regenerated through a natural cycle (e.g., water through the hydrological cycle)	41
Utilisable water resource	60% of the 1,869 cubic km surface + replenishable groundwater that can be put to beneficial use, i.e. 1,122 cubic km	41
Replenishable groundwater	Groundwater recharged annually — about 432 cubic km for India	42
Catchment area / River basin	Geographical area drained by a river and its tributaries; rainfall over this area determines river flow	42
Lagoons / backwaters	Brackish water bodies formed along an indented coastline (Kerala, Odisha, West Bengal); used for fishing and paddy/coconut irrigation	42
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board — monitors water quality at 507 national aquatic resource stations	46
Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974	Main statute for controlling water pollution; coupled with Water Cess Act 1977 and Environment Protection Act 1986	46–47
Recycle and Reuse	Using lower-quality reclaimed water for industrial cooling, fire-fighting, gardening and washing to free fresh water for drinking	47
Watershed management	Efficient management and conservation of surface and groundwater within a watershed, including percolation tanks and recharge wells	47
Haryali	Central Govt watershed development project executed by Gram Panchayats for drinking water, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation	47
Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal)		47

Term	Definition	Page
	Centrally implemented scheme in 8,220 stressed Gram Panchayats across 80 districts in 7 states for behavioural change in groundwater use	
Neeru-Meeru	"Water and You" — Andhra Pradesh programme for community water-harvesting structures	47
Arvary Pani Sansad	People's water parliament in Alwar (Rajasthan) constructing johads, check dams, percolation tanks	47
Johad	Dug-out pond used as a water-harvesting structure (Alwar, Rajasthan)	47
Eris	Traditional water-harvesting through lakes, particularly in Tamil Nadu	49
Kund / Tanka	Covered underground tank in Rajasthan used to store harvested rainwater	50
Rainwater harvesting	Method of capturing and storing rainwater for use or for recharging groundwater aquifers	50
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (2015–16) — "Har khet ko pani", "Per drop more crop"	44
National Water Policy 2012	Framework: national water law, water as economic good after meeting basic needs, community participation, removal of urban–rural water disparity	50
Jal Kranti Abhiyan	2015–16 mission — one Jal Gram per stressed district (672 districts), model command areas, pollution abatement, arsenic-free wells	51
Tarun Mandal	Youth group of Ralegan Siddhi that worked against dowry, untouchability and water-intensive cropping	48
Nyay Panchayat	Informal courts established in Ralegan Siddhi that have eliminated police referrals	48
Per drop more crop	PMKSY's mantra for improving on-farm water-use efficiency	44
Har khet ko pani	PMKSY's mantra for extending assured irrigation to every farm	44

2.3 Diagrams / processes to remember

- **Fig. 4.1 — India: River Basins (p. 43):** shows West-Flowing rivers (Indus Basin, Mahi, Sabarmati, Narmada, Tapi; **Group 1** — rivers in Kuchchh, Saurashtra and Luni; **Group 2** — rivers south of Tapi) and East-Flowing rivers (Ganga, Brahmaputra, Barak, Mahanadi, Brahmani-Baitarni, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Kaveri; **Group 1** between Mahanadi and Pennar; **Group 2** between Pennar and Kanniyakumari).

- **Fig. 4.2 — The Ganga and its tributaries and towns located on them (p. 45):** marks Delhi (Yamuna — Poor Quality), Prayagraj, Varanasi, and the downstream stretch in Bihar/West Bengal (Poor Quality); identifies the hilly upper stretch as Good Quality.
- **Fig. 4.3 — Various Methods of Rainwater Harvesting (p. 49):** four panels — (i) **Watershed Management** using stone wall + check dam; (ii) **Lakes (Eris)** — village settlements around a harvested lake; (iii) **Service Wells** — rooftop collection through brick filter into a service well; (iv) **Recharge Wells** — rooftop collection through sand filter and collection tank into a recharge well.
- **Process — Water budget:** precipitation (4,000 cu km) → surface flow + replenishable groundwater (1,869 cu km) → 60% beneficial use → utilisable resource (1,122 cu km). Of the 1,869 cu km of surface flow, only **690 cu km (32%)** is actually utilisable (p. 41–42).
- **Process — Ralegan Siddhi transformation (1975 onward):** village in poverty + illicit liquor → retired army personnel arrives → percolation tank + voluntary labour → seven wells swell → ban on water-intensive sugarcane → pulses/oilseeds promoted → Tarun Mandal + Nyay Panchayats → social cohesion + agricultural prosperity (Case Study, p. 48).

2.5 Key data table (NCERT figures from this chapter)

#	Item	NCERT figure	Page
1	World surface covered by water	About 71%	41
2	Freshwater as share of total water	About 3%	41
3	India's share of world surface area	2.45%	41
4	India's share of world water resources	4%	41
5	India's share of world population	More than 17%	41
6	Annual precipitation-based water	4,000 cubic km	41
7	Surface water + replenishable groundwater	1,869 cubic km	41
8	Beneficial-use share of (1,869)	60%	41
9	Total utilisable water	1,122 cubic km	41
10	Rivers and tributaries > 1.6 km	About 10,360	41
11	Utilisable surface water	690 cubic km (32% of 1,869)	42
12	Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barak share	About one-third of area, ~60% of surface water	42
13	Replenishable groundwater	About 432 cubic km	42
14	Agriculture's share of surface water	89%	42

#	Item	NCERT figure	Page
15	Agriculture's share of groundwater	92%	42
16	Industry's share — surface / ground	2% / 5%	42
17	Domestic share of surface water	9%	42
18	Net sown area irrigated in Punjab/ Haryana/W-UP	More than 85%	44
19	Net irrigated area by wells & tubewells in Punjab / Haryana	76.1% / 51.3%	44
20	CPCB monitoring stations	507	46
21	Polluting industries (1997 along rivers/lakes)	251	47
22	PMKSY launch year	2015–16	44
23	Atal Bhujal Yojana coverage	8,220 GPs / 229 blocks / 80 districts / 7 states (37% of stressed blocks)	47
24	Jal Kranti Abhiyan — Jal Grams	One in each of 672 districts	51
25	Jal Kranti model command areas	~1,000 hectares each	51

2.4 Common confusions / NTA trap points

- Students confuse **"total water from precipitation" (4,000 cu km)**, **"surface + replenishable groundwater" (1,869 cu km)** and **"utilisable water" (1,122 cu km)**. NTA likes to swap these figures.
- Also confuse **utilisable surface water (690 cu km, 32%)** with the **total utilisable resource (1,122 cu km, 60% of 1,869)** — two different numerators.
- The **89% / 92% trap**: 89% is agriculture's share of **surface** water; 92% is agriculture's share of **groundwater**. Domestic share is **9% in surface** but lower in groundwater.
- **Industry's share — 2% surface / 5% groundwater** — students often invert.
- **Groundwater development trap**: very high in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu (over-exploited); moderate in Gujarat, UP, Bihar, Tripura, Maharashtra; **low** in **Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Kerala** — NTA often asks "low-utilisation" states.
- **60% of total surface water resources come from Ganga + Brahmaputra + Barak** even though they cover only **one-third** of the country's area — students invert this.
- **Yamuna (Delhi to Etawah) is the most polluted river**; Ganga is polluted only at Kanpur and Varanasi stretches — students wrongly mark Ganga as "most polluted river".

- **Tanka/Kund** is in **Rajasthan**, **Johad** is from **Alwar (Rajasthan, Arvary Pani Sansad)**, **Eris** is from **Tamil Nadu**, **Neeru-Meeru** is **Andhra Pradesh** — geographic tagging is a frequent trap.
- **Ralegan Siddhi** is in **Ahmadnagar district, Maharashtra** — not Pune, Aurangabad or any other district.
- **PMKSY** launch year is **2015–16**, same year as **Jal Kranti Abhiyan**; do not confuse the two — PMKSY is irrigation-focussed ("Har khet ko pani / Per drop more crop"), Jal Kranti Abhiyan is village-stress focussed ("Jal Gram").
- **Atal Bhujal Yojana** — **8,220 GPs, 229 blocks, 80 districts, 7 states** — the seven states are **Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh** (note: Punjab is NOT in this list, despite being heavily over-exploited).
- The **Brahmaputra and Ganga basins are largely UNHARNESSED**, whereas the **Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri have been harnessed** — students often reverse this NCERT statement.
- **Fluoride and arsenic** contamination patterns — **fluoride in groundwater in Rajasthan and Maharashtra** (over-withdrawal); **arsenic in parts of West Bengal and Bihar** — do not swap the regions.
- **CPCB monitors 507 stations** — not 50 or 5,070; the **main source of river pollution** is **organic and bacterial contamination**, not industrial.

Practice MCQs

PYQ Alignment

This chapter is a high-yield CUET unit — questions almost every year on India's water budget figures (4,000 / 1,869 / 1,122 cu km, 432 cu km groundwater), agriculture's 89%/92% sectoral share, state-wise groundwater stress, traditional rainwater-harvesting structures (Kund, Johad, Eris) and named central schemes (PMKSY, Atal Jal, Jal Kranti Abhiyan). Match-the-following and statement-correctness MCQs are dominant, with the **Yamuna-most-polluted** fact and the **Ralegan Siddhi** case study being recurring favourites. For drill sets and previous-year analyses see [/pyq/geography](#).

CUET 2025 — Actual PYQs from this chapter

Q.27 (CUET 2025) Which state does NOT have high levels of groundwater utilisation?

- A) Odisha B) Haryana C) Punjab D) Tamil Nadu Tests: State-wise groundwater stress in India Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.30 (CUET 2025) Arrange the following river basins in descending order according to size: (A) Mahanadi (B) Godavari (C) Ganga (D) Pennar

- A) (D), (B), (C), (A) B) (B), (C), (A), (D) C) (C), (B), (A), (D) D) (C), (B), (D), (A) Tests: River-basin areas of India (Ganga, Godavari, Mahanadi, Pennar) Answer: Not in extracted key

CUET 2024 — Actual PYQs from this chapter

Q.6 (CUET 2024) The total utilisable water resources in India is about _____ cubic km.

- A) 4,000 B) 1,969 C) 1,869 D) 1,122 Tests: India's water budget figures (utilisable water = 1,122 cu km) Answer: Not in extracted key

CUET 2023 — Actual PYQs from this chapter

Q.24 (CUET 2023) In which of the following river basins is the replenishable utilisation of water highest?

- A) Tapi B) Narmada C) Krishna D) Mahanadi Tests: Replenishable water utilisation by river basin Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.25 (CUET 2023) Which water development project is sponsored by the Central Government?

- A) Johad Scheme B) Arvari Pani Sansad C) Neeru-Meeru D) Hariyali Tests: Centrally-sponsored watershed/water schemes (Hariyali) Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.33 (CUET 2023) Arrange the following river basins according to their area in descending order: A. Mahanadi basin; B. Tapi basin; C. Ganga basin; D. Godavari basin.

- A) C, D, B, A B) C, D, A, B C) C, A, D, B D) C, A, B, D Tests: River-basin areas of India Answer: Not in extracted key