

### Sota-Sabi or Sahibi River

- There are two branches, the Sabi branch rises from Sewar hills and the Sota branch rises from hills of Bairath.
- The two branches meet at Jalalpur.
- The river flows in northern direction through Kotputli tehsil, Bansur, Behror Kishangarh, Mundawar (Haryana) Rewari and empties into Najafgarh drain.
- Sabi basin is bounded in the northwest by Shekhawati River Basin and Rugarail and Banganga River basins in the southeast. The northern boundary is shared administratively with Haryana State. The Basin extends over parts of Alwar, Jaipur and Sikar districts. The total catchment area of the sabi basin is 4607.9 km<sup>2</sup>.
- It flows in Rajasthan for a distance of about 157 km before entering Haryana State.

#### Sabi River in History & Culture:

Several modern scholars identify the Sahibi River with the Drishadvati river of Vedic period. It is believed that the Drishadvati River had formed one border of the Vedic state of Brahmavarta while other was Saraswati river or the modern Ghaggar-Hakra river.

Several sites related to Indus Valley civilisation have been found along the route of Sahibi. Among the finds are handmade and wheel-made pottery dating back to over 3,000 years found on the banks of the Sahibi River at Jodhpura near Viratnagar in Jaipur district. Other findings include pottery found on the Sahibi riverbed at Hansaka in the Rewari district, Haryana. A red stone statute of Vamana Dev was unearthed in 2002 on the Sahibi riverbed near Bawal, Haryana.