

Physiography of Rajasthan

Location and Expansion

- Rajasthan state is located in the North-Western part of India.
- It is located in between 23°3' to 30°12' Northern Latitude to 69°29' to 78°17' Eastern Longitude.
- Tropic of cancer passes from Banswara-Dungarpur district.
- The western border of the state is an International border (India-Pakistan) which is 1070 Km long.
- It shares the border with Punjab and Haryana from North and North-east side, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh from Eastern side and Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh from South and South-western border.
- Area of Rajasthan is 3, 42,239 km² which is the 10.41 % of the total area of the country. Thus, it is the biggest in terms of area.
- Length of the state from North to South is 826 km whereas its breadth from East to West is 869 km.

Administrative Units

- After Independence, Unification of Rajasthan completed in 1956.
- Administratively, the State has been divided into 7 divisions and 33 Districts, comprising 295 Panchayat Samities, 9,891 Village Panchayats, and 43,264 inhabited villages.
- Following are the seven divisions and district included in it.
- Jaipur Division: - Jaipur, Dausa, Sikar, Alwar and Jhunjhunu
- Jodhpur Division: - Jodhpur, Jalore, Pali, Barmer, Sirohi and Jaisalmer
- Bharatpur Division: - Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Karauli and Sawai Madhopur
- Ajmer Division: - Ajmer, Bhilwara, Tonk and Nagaur
- Kota Division: - Kota, Bundi, Baran and Jhalawara
- Bikaner Division: - Bikaner, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and Churu
- Udaipur Division: - Udaipur, Rajsamand, Dungarpur, Banswara, Chittorgarh and Pratapgarh

Relief of Rajasthan

- Rajasthan is the biggest state of India, thus it has diversity in its physical divisions.
- Following are the nature of the reliefs of Rajasthan.

1. High Peaks



- Under this, those mountain peaks are included which are more than 900 meters in height.
2. Mountain Range
 - Under this, the region having the height of 600 to 900 meter are included.
 - Most of the Aravalli range falls under this.
 - It is 6% of total area of Rajasthan
 3. Highlands and Plateaus
 - This region has a height of 300 to 600 meter above from sea level.
 4. Plains
 - It is more than 51% of total land in the state.
 - It has a height of 150 to 300 meters above the sea level.
 - It is further divided into two parts: Desert region of Western Rajasthan and Eastern Plain.
 - Eastern plains are the suitable lands for agriculture

Physical Division of Rajasthan

- Rajasthan is divided into 4 physical divisions which have further sub-division.

1. Plains of Western Desert

- It is a special geographical region which is also called 'The Great Indian Desert' or 'Thar Desert'.
- It covers the districts like Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore, Nagaur, Sikar, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Hanumangarh and Ganganagar.
- It is further divided into 4 subcategories.

Sandy Arid Region

- This is a dry region having annual rainfall less than 25 centimetres.
- Barmer, Bikaner and western part of Jodhpur and Churu are included in this region.
- Sand Dunes are mostly found in this region.

Luni-Jawai Basin

- It is a semi arid plain.



- Luni and its tributaries rivers flow in this region.
- Pali, Jalor, Jodhpur and Nagaur are included in this region.
- It is a river-based plain; hence it is called Luni Basin.

Shekhawati Region

- It is also called 'Banger Region'.
- Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Churu and Northern part of Nagaur are included in it.
- This is a sandy region having sand dunes of less height.
- Here the sand dunes are of the transverse type.

Plain of Ghagghar

- Plains of Ganganagar and Hamumangarh are formed by the flow of Ghagghar River.
- Presently, this river is considered dead because it doesn't have a flowing way.
- Ghagghar River is the ancient river Saraswati which is disappeared.
- Thus it became a plain suitable for agriculture.

2. Aravalli Range

- It is the oldest mountain range in the world.
- It has a length of 692 km from Delhi to Palanpur in Gujarat.
- It is expanded in seven districts of Rajasthan: - Sirohi, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Ajmer, Jaipur, Dausa and Alwar.
- It is divided into three subcategories.

Southern Aravalli Range

- Sirohi, Udaipur and Rajsamand districts are included in it.
- There are many high peaks located in this region which include Gurushikhar (1722 mt), the highest peak of Rajasthan, located in Sirohi district of Abu region.
- Other famous peaks of this regions are Ser (1597 mt), Delwara (1442 mt), Achalgarh (1380 mt), Abu (1295 mt) and Rishikesh (1017 mt).
- The highest peak of Udaipur-Rajsamand region is Jaraga (1431 mt). Other famous peaks of this region are Kumbhalgarh (1224 mt), Lilagarh (874 mt), Hills of Kamalnath (1001 mt) and Sajjangarh (938 mt).
- Plateau of Bhorat is located between Kumbhalgarh and Godunda located northwest of Udaipur.
- Following table shows the top 5 tallest peaks of this range.



Name	Height (Meter)	District
Gurushikhar	1722	Sirohi
Ser	1597	Sirohi
Dilwara	1442	Sirohi
Jaraga	1431	Udaipur
Achalgarh	1380	Sirohi

Central Aravalli Range

- It is mainly expanded in the Ajmer district.
- In the southwest of Ajmer, Taragarh (870 mt) and in west Naag Pahaad (795mt), is located.
- There are four Passes of Aravalli Range in the Beawar Tehsil. They are Bar, Parveriya and Shivpur Ghat, Sura Ghat and Debari pass.
- Following are some tallest peaks of this range.

Name	Height (Meter)	District
Goramji	934	Ajmer
Taragarh	870	Ajmer
Naag Pahad	795	Ajmer

Northern Aravalli Range

- It is expanded in Jaipur, Dausa and Alwar district.
- The common height of the hills in this region is 450 to 750 meters.
- Some famous peaks of this range are Raghunathgarh (1055 mt) of Sikar district, Bairath (792 mt) of Alwar district and Khoh (920 mt) of Jaipur.
- Following are some tallest peaks of this range

Name	Height (Meter)	District
Raghunathgarh	1055	Sikar
Khoh	920	Jaipur
Bhairach	792	Alwar
Barwara	786	Jaipur
Babai	780	Jhunjhunu



3. Eastern Plain

- This region is in the east side of Aravalli region which includes districts like Bharatpur, Alwar, Dhaulpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Dausa, Tonk and Bhilwara.
- This region is the River Basin region which is formed by the collection of soil by rivers.
- This region has three sub-regions.

Banas-Baanganga Basin

- This plain is formed by Banas River and its tributaries like Baanganga, Bedach, Kothari, Den, Sohadra, Manasi, Dhundha, Bandi, Morel, Vaagan, Gambhir, etc.
- This plain has the height between 150 to 300 metres above the sea level and its slope is towards east.

Chambal Basin

- This region includes districts like Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli and Dhaulpur.
- Ravines (Bihad) of Chambal are located in Sawai Madhopur, Karauli and Dhaulpur.

Central Mahi Basin or Chhappan Plain

- It is expanded in the district of Dungarpur, Banswara and Pratapgarh.
- Mahi River began its journey from Madhya Pradesh and flowing through Rajasthan and Gujrat falls in the Arabian Sea.
- In Rajasthan, it flows through 'Vagad' (Local name for Lacinated land) region.
- In between Pratapgarh and Banswara, a group of 56 villages is located, thus it is also called Chhappan Plain.

4. South-Eastern Plateau Region or Hadoti Region

- It is expanded in the districts like Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar and Baran.
- This region has many mountains ranges having the average height of 500 meters.
- Mukundara Hills and Bundi Hills are famous spots.
- Chambal and its tributaries like Kalisindh, Paravan and Parvati flow in this region which is boon for agriculture in this region.



