

AswaTh Education

Geography of Rajasthan

RAS | RJS | PSI |
RAJASTHAN COMPETITION EXAM

(Medium - English)

Aswath Education

CEO AswaTh
Rajpurohit Anil

Join Telegram- https://t.me/aswath_institute
www.aswathinstitute.com

+91 7737313911, 8905557969

Geography of Rajasthan

RAS Pre Syllabus as per RPSC, Ajmer

Syllabus:

1. Major physiographic regions and their characteristics
2. Climatic characteristics
3. Major Rivers & Lakes
4. Natural Vegetation & Soil
5. Major Crops- Wheat, Maize, Barley, Cotton, Sugarcane & Bajra
6. Major Industries.
7. Major Irrigation Projects & Water Conservation Techniques
8. Population-Growth, Density, Literacy, Sex-ratio & Major Tribes
9. Minerals- Metallic & Non-Metallic
10. Power Resources- Conventional & Non-Conventional
11. Biodiversity & its Conservation
12. Tourist Centres & Circuits

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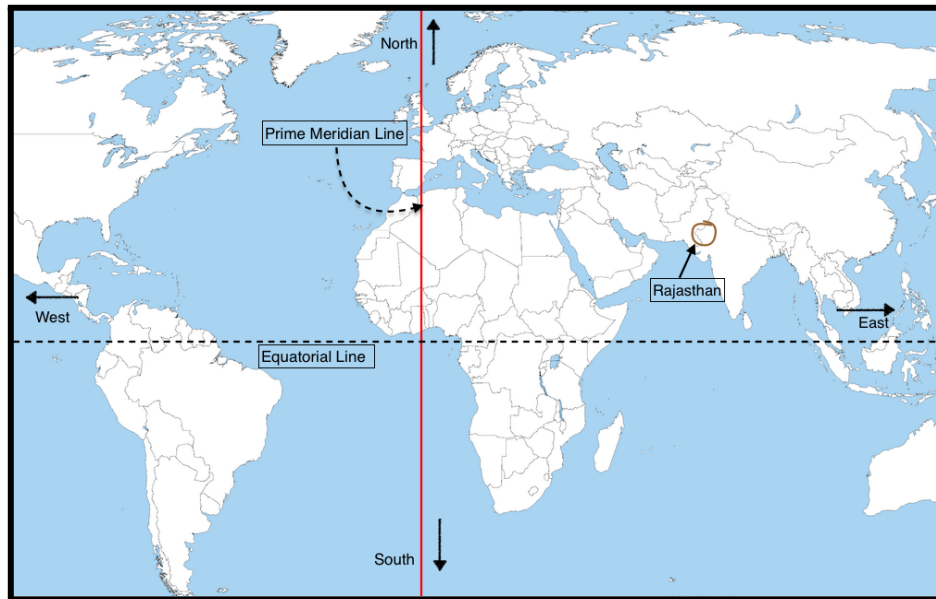
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Major physiographic regions and their characteristics

Basic Geography of Rajasthan

Introduction

1. Rajasthan lies:
 - a. With respect to India → North-Western
 - b. With respect to World → North-Eastern



c.

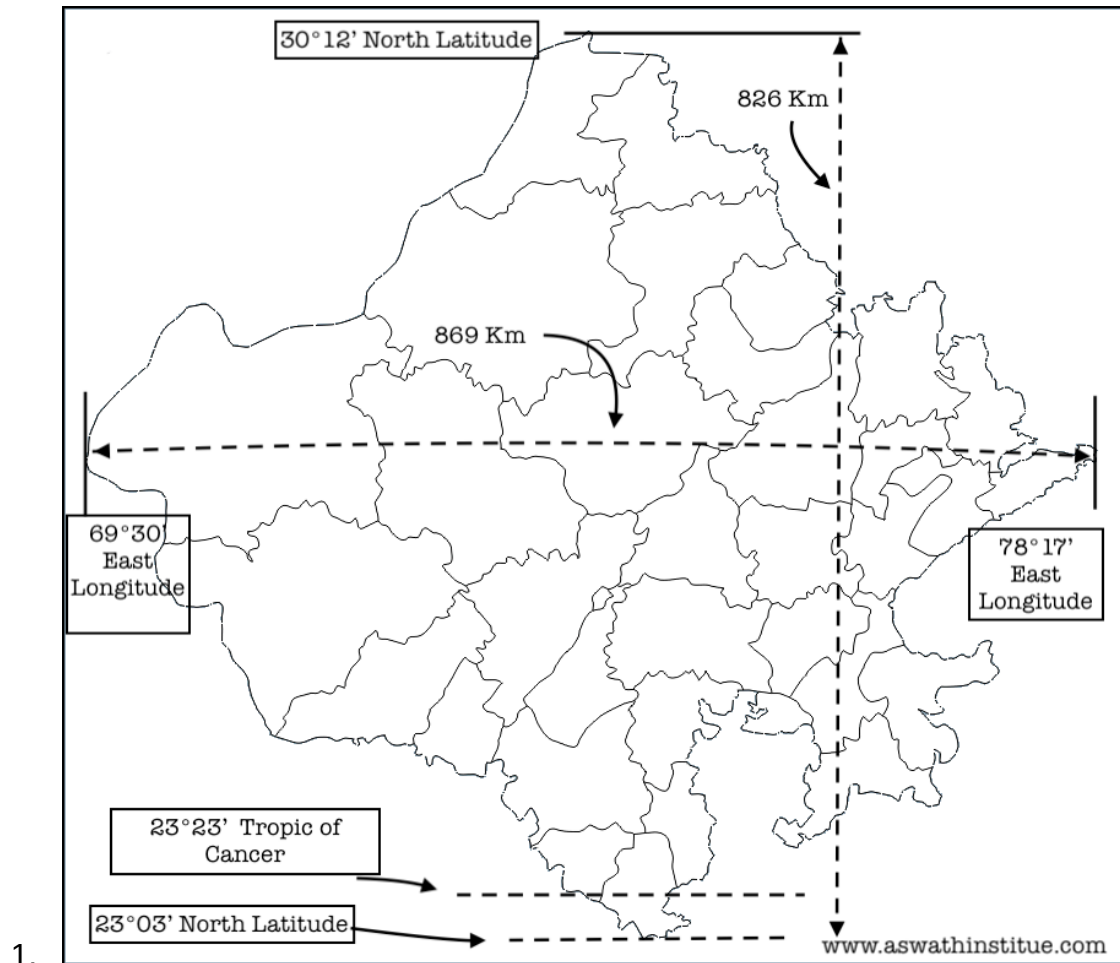
2. Total Area of Rajasthan = 3.42 Lakh sq. Km

a. The state's total area is 10.43% (~10.41%) of India's total area and India's biggest state.

b. Area-wise comparison of Rajasthan with other countries:

- i. Equal to Germany (3.57 Lakh sq. Km) & Japan (3.77 Lakh sq. Km).
- ii. 5 times larger than Sri Lanka(0.65 lakh sq.Km).
- iii. More than 17 times larger than Israel.

Longitude and Latitude of Rajasthan



2. Longitude:

- a. Longitude Extension: 69°30' to 78°17' East
- b. Longitudinal Difference: 8°47'
- c. Note:
 - i. The local time difference between the east(Dholpur) to west(Jaisalmer) part of Rajasthan is about 35 minutes 08 second due to a longitudinal difference of 8°47'.
- d. Note:
 - i. East point to West point of Rajasthan (Length) = 869 Km
 1. East point:
 - a. Village - Jagmohan ka pura, Shilan (Tehsil - Rajkhera, Dholpur)
 2. West point:
 - a. Village - Katra (Jaisalmer)

3. Latitude

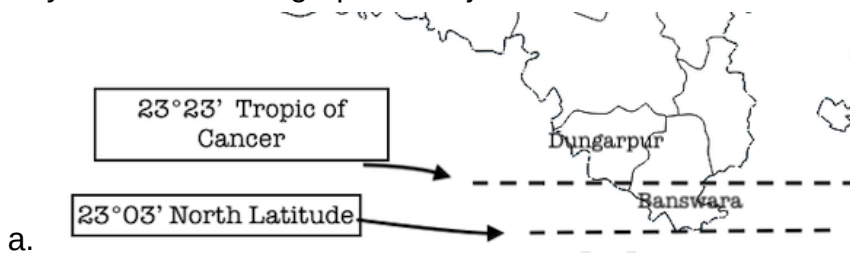
- a. Latitude Extension: 23°03' to 30°12' North

b. Latitude Difference: 7°09'

c. Note:

- i. North point to South point of Rajasthan (Broader) = 826 Km
 1. North: Village - Kona (Sri Ganganagar).
 2. South: Village - Borkund Chota (Tehsil - Khushalgarh, Banaswara)
- ii. Note:
 1. Difference between the longitudinal & Latitudinal length of Rajasthan is about 49 Km (869 - 826 Km).

4. Tropic of Cancer(23°30' North latitude) passes through the southern district, namely Banswara, Dungarpur of Rajasthan.



Land Boundaries of Rajasthan

1.

Land Boundaries of Rajasthan (Direction)	
Direction	State(India)/Country
1. North	Punjab
2. North-East	Haryana & UP
3. East and South-East	MP
4. South and South-west	Gujarat
5. West	Pakistan

2. Total Land Boundary → 5,920 Km

3. Interstate Land Boundary → 4,850 Km

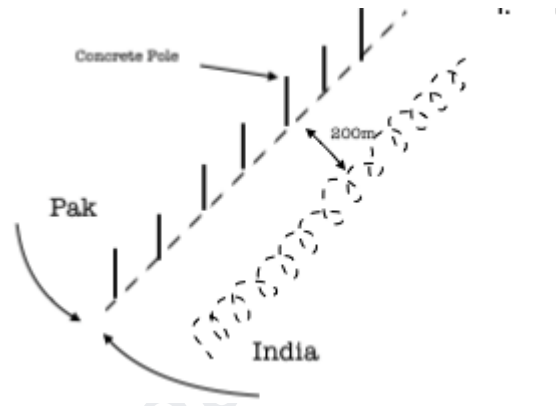
a. Note:

i. Interstate consists: Punjab, Haryana, UP, MP and Gujarat

4. International Land Boundary(Rajasthan) → 1,070 Km

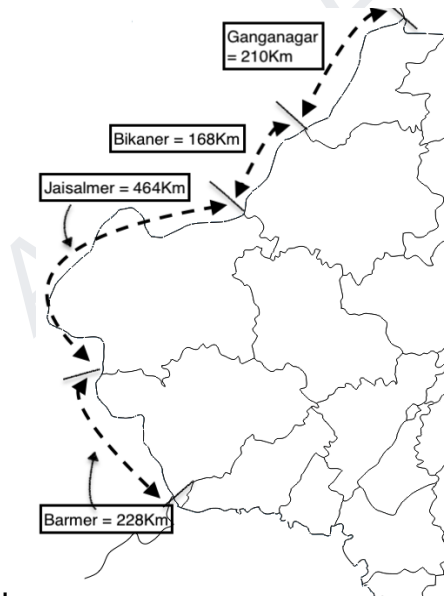
a. Note:

- i. International line between India & Pakistan was established on 17 August 1947 by Sir Redcliffe, so the boundary line is known as the Redcliffe line.
- ii. Total Length(India): 3,323 Km
- iii. India's 2 UT and 3 states attached with the Pakistan
 - 1. UTs → Ladhak(Capital Leh) and Jammu & Kashmir (Capital Srinagar)
 - 2. Punjab(-)
 - 3. Rajasthan(+)
 - 4. Gujarat



5.

b. 1070 Km = Hindumalkot (Ganganagar) to Shahgarh (Barmer)



c.
d.

Rajasthan border districts with descending order	
Districts	Length (Km)
Jaisalmer	464

Barmer	228
Ganganagar	210
Bikaner	168

Neighboring States

1. Punjab -- Rajasthan

Punjab(2)	Rajasthan Districts(2)	Attachment length (Km)
Mukhtasar Fazilka	Hanumangarh(+) Ganganagar(-)	89

2. Haryana -- Rajasthan

Haryana(7)	Rajasthan Districts(7)	Attachment length (Km)
Hisar Sirsa Fatehabad Mahendragarh Bhiwani Rewari Mewat(Nuhh)	Hanumangarh(+) Churu Jhunjhunu Sikar Jaipur(-) Alwar Bharatpur	1262

3. Uttar Pradesh -- Rajasthan

U.P(2)	Rajasthan Districts(2)	Attachment length (Km)
Mathura Agra	Bharatpur(+) Dholpur(-)	877

4. Madhya Pradesh -- Rajasthan

M.P(10)	Rajasthan Districts(10)	Attachment length (Km)
Jhabua Ratlam Mandsaur Sheopur Guna Shivpuri Murena	Dholpur Karauli Sawai Madhopur Kota Baran Jhalawar (+) Chittorgarh	1600

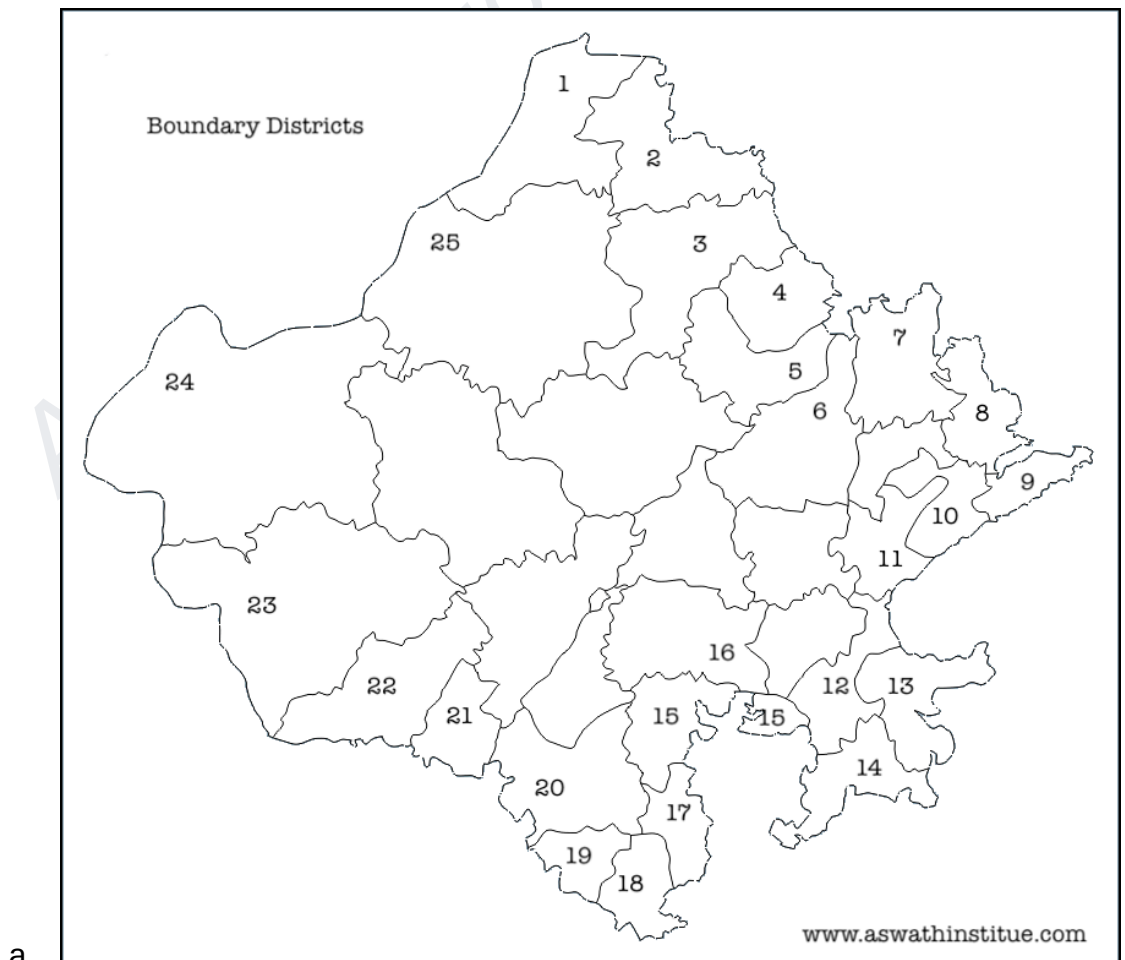
Rajgarh Agra Malwa(Previous Shajhapur) Neemuch	Bhilwara (-) Pratapgarh Banswara	
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5. Gujarat -- Rajasthan

Gujarat	Rajasthan Districts	Attachment length (Km)
Kutch Banas Kantha Sabarkantha Dahob Aravali Mahisagar	Banswara Dungarpur Udaipur(+) Sirohi Jalore Barmer(-)	1022

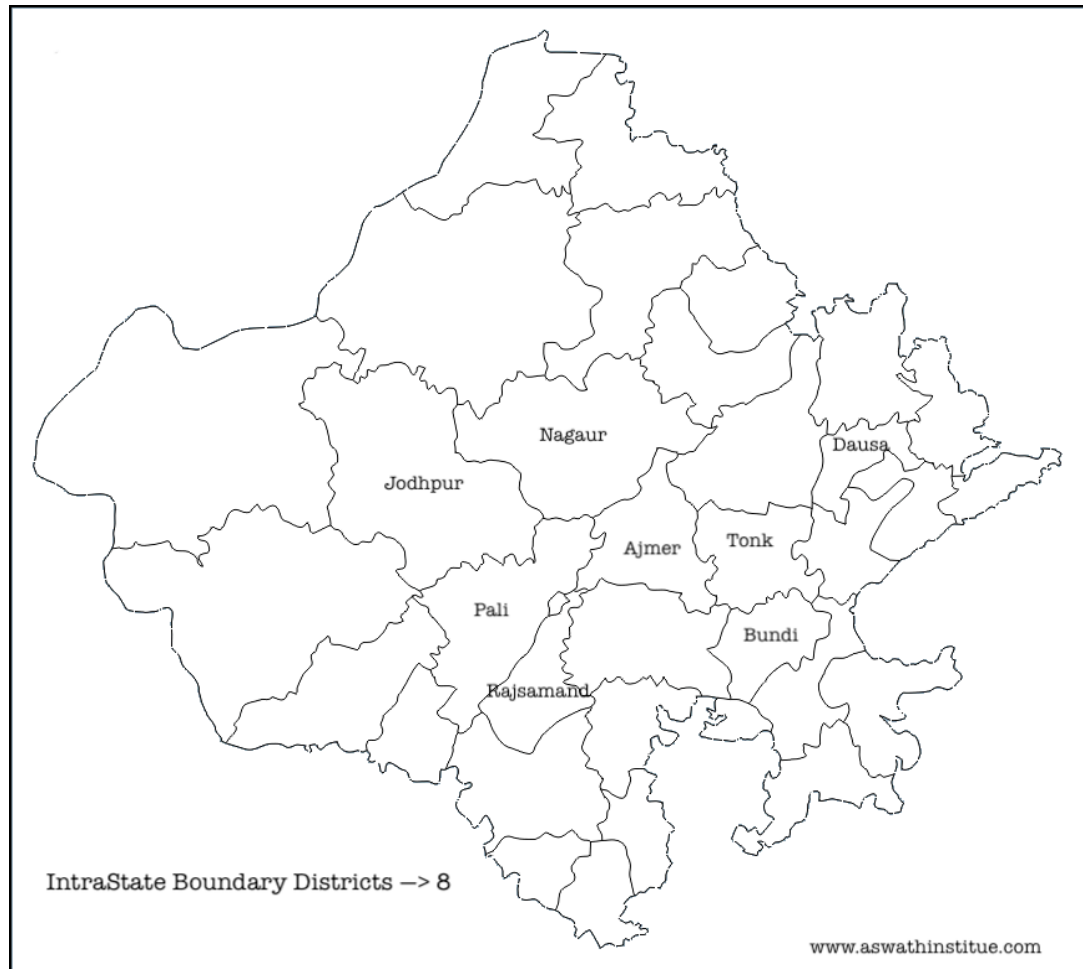
Other Important

1. Interstate boundary → 23 districts of Rajasthan



2. 25 districts of Rajasthan → covers total boundary

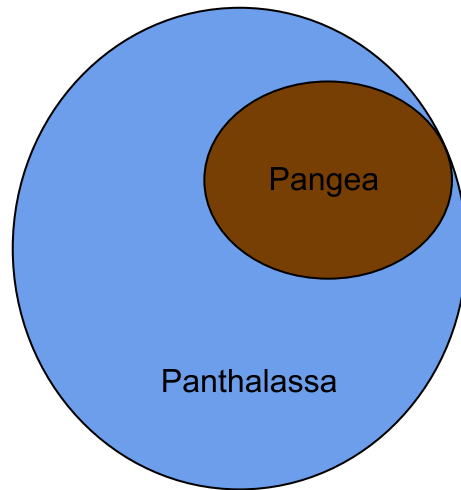
3. Intrastate boundary → 8 district



- a.
 - b. Ajmer, Dausa, Tonk, Bundi, Rajsamand, Nagaur, Jodhpur & Pali
4. Pali district is attached with maximum numbers of districts(8).
- a. Ajmer, Barmer, Udaipur, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Jalore, Sirohi, Rajsamand
5. Nagaur & Jaipur attached with 7-7 districts

Origin & Evolution of Rajasthan

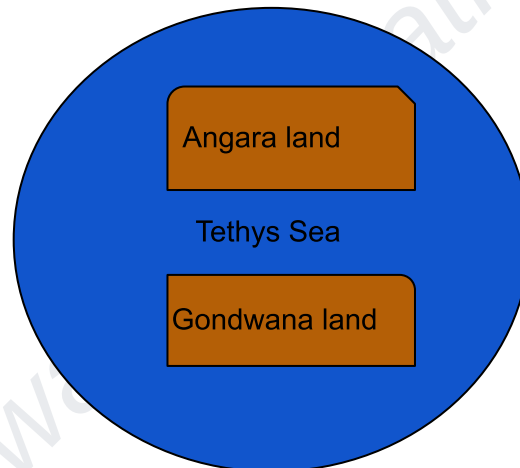
1. Earth Formation
 - a. Pangea(Continent part) consists 29% of the world
 - b. Panthalassa(Oceanic part) consists 71% of the world



c.

d. Pangea divided into two part after millions of year

- i. Angara land
- ii. Gondwanaland



iii.

2. Rajasthan Formation

a. Part of Tethys sea (New)

- i. The Desert and Eastern plain of Rajasthan is the Residue of Tethys sea.
- ii. Salt lakes of the state like Sambhar, Deendwana, Pachpadra, Lunkaransar etc., are the remains of the Tethys sea.

b. Part of Gondwanaland (oldest)

- i. Aravallis and the Deccan plateau(Hadoti) are part of Gondwanaland.
- ii. Aravallis are one of the oldest mountains in the world.
- iii. Aravallis acts as the major water-divide, making two divisions of the state.

- c. Physical features of any states represent the cumulative effect of:
 - i. Endogenic movements
 - ii. Geological structure
 - iii. Denudation
 - iv. Drainage pattern

- d. State's relief comprises
 - i. Mountains
 - ii. Plains
 - iii. Plateaus and
 - iv. Deserts

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