



Rajasthan – CET

Senior Secondary Level

Common Eligibility Test (CET)

Volume - 2

Geography, Economy & Polity of Rajasthan



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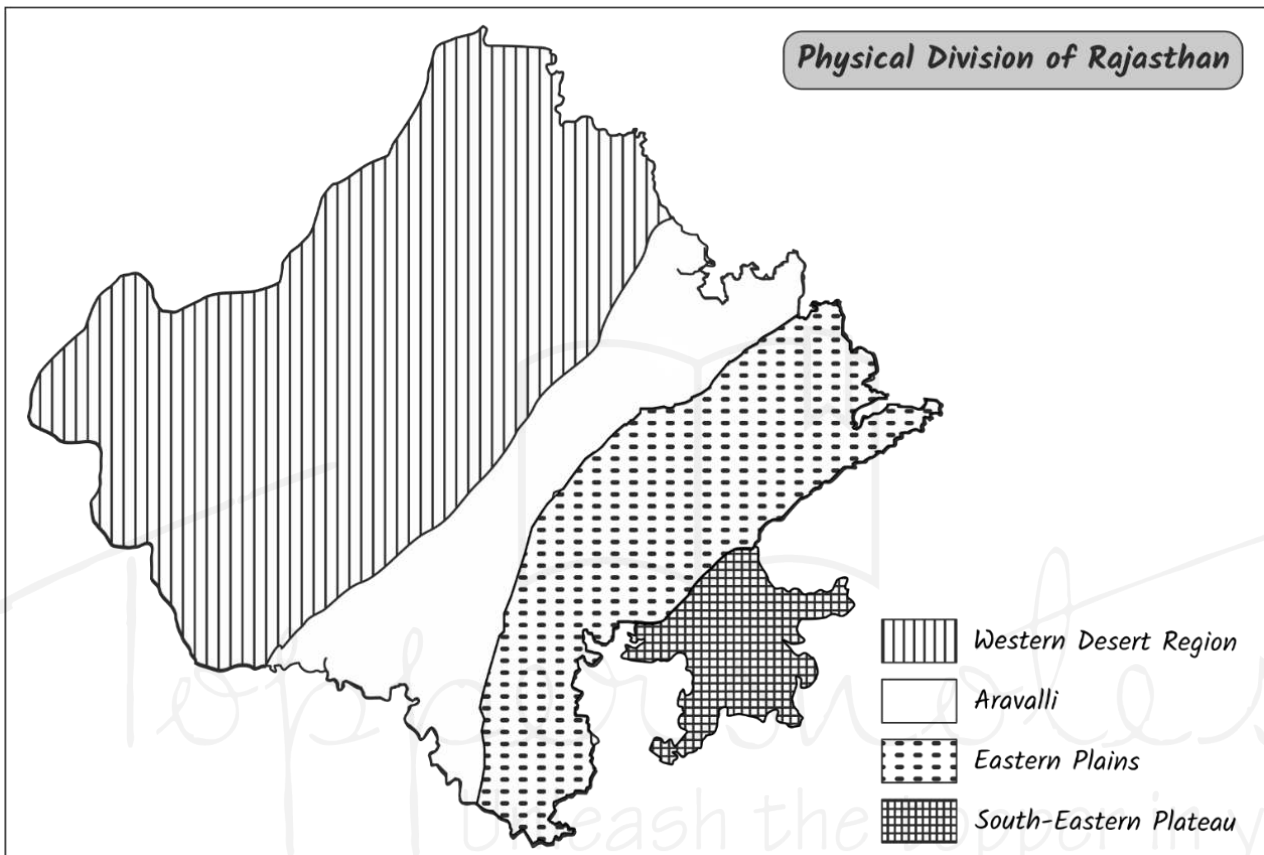
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1 CHAPTER

Physiography of Rajasthan

- Rajasthan is a land of huge physiographic diversity, encompassing from mountains, plateaus, plains and deserts.
- Rajasthan can be divided into the following four physical divisions on the basis of physiographic factors (relief and climate)-

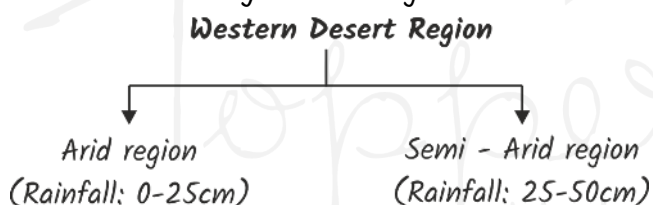


Physical Divisions of Rajasthan				
	Western Desert Region (Marusthal)	Aravalli Mountain Region	Eastern Plains Region	South Eastern Plateau Region
Area	61.11%	9%	23%	6.89%
Population	40%	10%	39%	11%
District	20	22	17	7
Divisions	1. Arid Desert region 2. Semi -arid desert region	1. Northern Aravalli Region 2. Central Aravalli Region 3. South Aravalli Region	1. Chambal Basin Region 2. Banas Basin Region 3. Mahi Basin Region	1. Vindhyan Scarpland 2. Deccan Lava Plateau 3. Hadoti Plateau

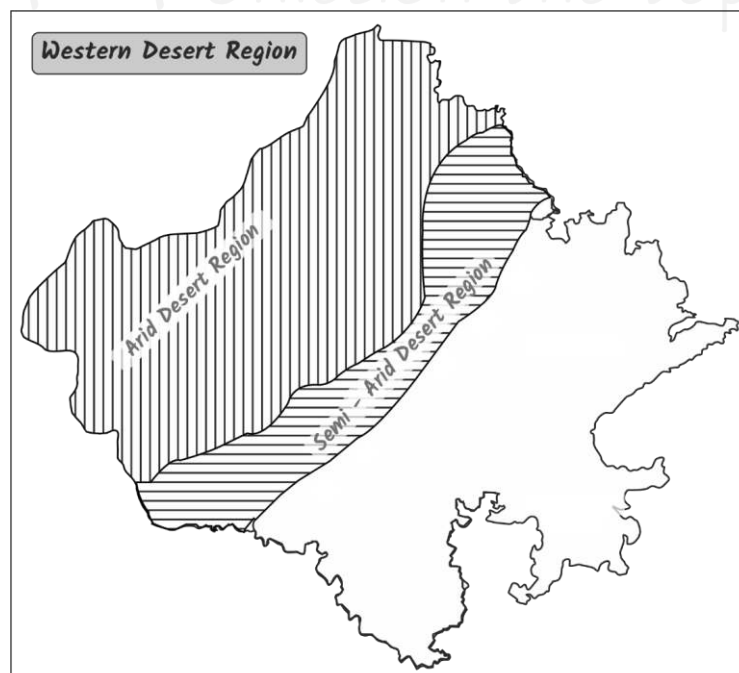
Formation	Quaternary period, Pleistocene epoch and Cenozoic era.	Pre-Cambrian period	Pleistocene epoch	Cretaceous period
Climate	Arid + Semi -arid	Sub -Humid	Humid	Very humid
Rainfall (cm)	0-20 + 20-40	40-60	60-80	80-120
Vegetation (Koppen)	Xerophytes, Thorny and Steppe	Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests	Dry Deciduous and Mixed Thorny Forests	Moist Deciduous Forests
Soil	Sandy	Mountain/Forest Soil	Alluvial Soil	Black /Regur Soil

1. Western Desert Region

- Located in the north and north-western parts of Rajasthan, it is the youngest physical division. It is considered a remnant of the Tethys Sea.
- General Slope: From North east to south-west.
- Western boundary of this region is marked by Radcliffe line and eastern boundary is demarcated by Aravalli region.



- Due to the predominance of tertiary sedimentary rocks, fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum, limestone, natural gas etc. are found in this region.
- It contains both conventional energy resources and non-conventional energy resources. Therefore, it is also called the "Power House of the World".
- Xerophytic vegetation is found here.
- The Chandan Tubewell, located in this region, is famously called the "Thar ka Ghada".
- Based on rainfall (with a 25 cm isohyet), Rajasthan's desert is divided into the following two regions-



Arid Desert Region

Thar Desert (4 States)



- This region experiences an **arid, tropical desert climate**.
- It is also called **Thar desert**. About 85% of Thar desert is located in India and the remaining 15% in Pakistan (called Cholistan there). 62% (1,75,000 sq km) of the desert lies in Rajasthan then Gujarat then Haryana then Punjab. Desert in Rajasthan, accounts for a length of 640 km, breath of 300 km and height of 200-300 meter.

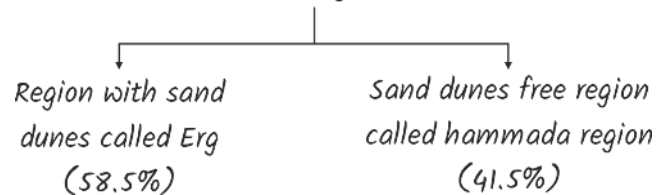
(i) Regions with sand dunes

- In the western desert region, undulating landforms formed by wind-blown sand deposits are called sand dunes. Only river of this region - Kankani/Masurdi river
- The **wave-like sandy formations** are called "**Dhoras**" in local Rajasthani

language, whereas **stationary or moving sand formations** are called "**Dhrisyans.**"

- ✓ In Rajasthan, the largest number of sand dunes (**Dhoras**) are found in Jaisalmer.
- ✓ Whereas, **all types of dunes** are observed in Jodhpur district.

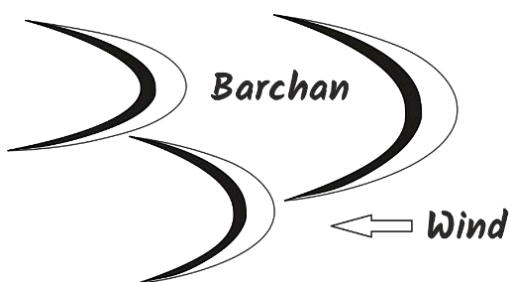
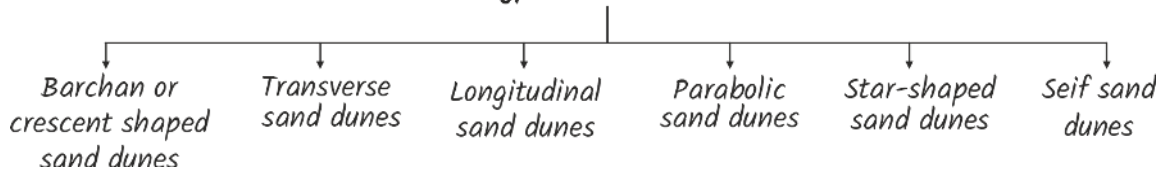
➤ Types of Sand Dunes - Arid Region



Types of Sand Dunes (According to McKee, 1979)

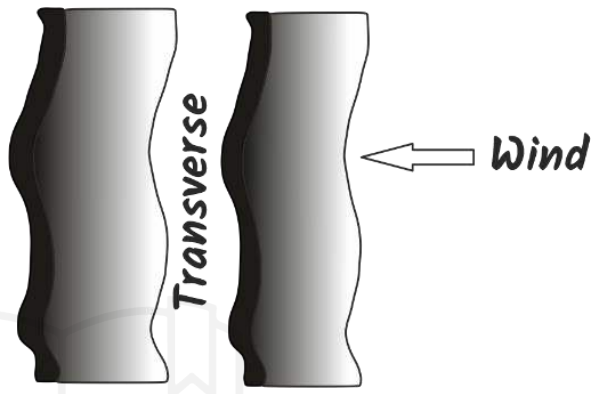
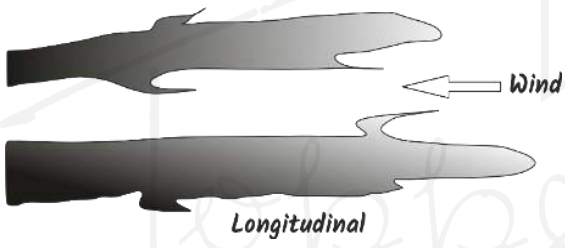
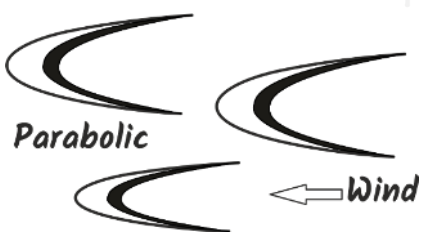
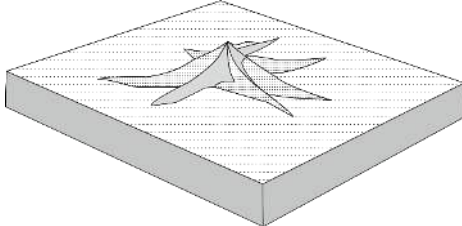
1. Barchan Dune
2. Transverse Dune
3. Longitudinal Dune
4. Parabolic Dune
5. Star Dune
6. Tarantula (Seif) Dune (also called Linear or Longitudinal Dune)
7. Complex / Compound Dune
8. Network Dune
9. Reverted (Reversed) Dune

Types of Sand Dunes



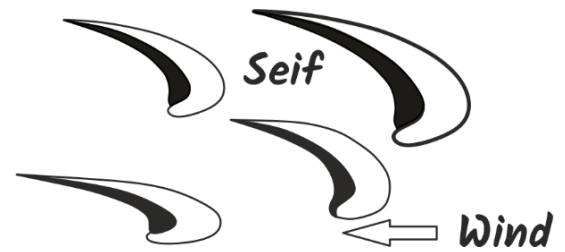
➤ Barchan or Crescent shaped sand dunes

- ✓ These crescent shaped sand dunes that are found in clusters.
- ✓ They form in desert regions where the wind blows from the same direction throughout the year.
- ✓ They are the most common sand dunes in Rajasthan.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ They have gentle windward slopes and steep leeward slopes. ✓ Maximum: Churu (Bhalogi), Jaisalmer (Ramgarh), Phalodi, Bikaner (Deshnok), Jodhpur (Osiya) etc ✓ Mainly found in the area between the 20-35 cm isohyet line, mainly in the western desert region ✓ Maximum contribution to desertification
<p>➤ Transverse Sand Dunes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ When sand deposition occurs perpendicular (at right angles) to the wind direction, the resulting landform is called transverse sand dune. ✓ Mostly found at Jodhpur, Bikaner (Phugal), Sri ganganager (Suratgarh), Hanumangarh (Rawatsar), Churu, Jhunjhunu. 	 <p>The diagram shows two sand dunes with a wavy, transverse profile. An arrow labeled 'Wind' points from the right towards the dunes. The word 'Transverse' is written vertically between the two dunes.</p>
 <p>The diagram shows two long, narrow sand dunes with a longitudinal profile. An arrow labeled 'Wind' points from the right towards the dunes. The word 'Longitudinal' is written below the dunes.</p>	<p>➤ Longitudinal/ Linear Sand Dunes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ When soil gets deposited parallel to wind direction, this type of sand dunes are formed. ✓ These dunes are typically found near basins of Luni, Jawai and Ghaghar, and commonly found in Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Barmer and Suratgarh.
<p>➤ Parabolic Sand Dunes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sand dunes that are found opposite to barchan sand dunes. ✓ Their shape resembles a hairpin. ✓ They form between areas of vegetation and flat plains. ✓ Maximum found in Rajasthan state. 	 <p>The diagram shows three parabolic sand dunes with a U-shaped profile. An arrow labeled 'Wind' points from the right towards the dunes. The word 'Parabolic' is written above the dunes.</p>
 <p>The diagram shows a 3D perspective of a star-shaped sand dune with multiple arms radiating from a central peak.</p>	<p>➤ Star-shaped Sand Dunes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ These sand dunes are formed by irregular winds. ✓ Such dunes are most commonly found in Jaisalmer, Suratgarh, and Bikaner

➤ Seif Sand Dunes

- ✓ When the wind direction changes during the formation of barchan, then one arm of barchan gets extended and forms seif sand dune.
- ✓ Also called Longitudinal seif dune.



Network Sand Dunes (Netvak Baluya Sthup)

- The sand dunes that are **interconnected or joined with each other** are called **Network Dunes (Netvak Baluya Sthup)**.
- These dunes are found **mostly in Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur**, and extend up to **Hisar-Bhiwani (Haryana)**.

Reverted (Reversed) Dune

- The dunes formed due to **obstruction caused by the Aravalli hills** are known as **Reverted (Reversed) Sand Dunes (Avarodhi Baluya Sthup)**.
- These dunes are formed on both sides of the Aravalli hills, particularly **on the leeward (western) and windward (eastern) sides**.
- Such dunes are also found in **Shekhawati region**, hence they are sometimes referred to as **Shekhawati-type dunes**.
- These dunes are **stationary (fixed)** in nature, as they are covered with **vegetation and coarse sand particles**.

Ghoraus Dune:

When Sand Dunes gather in a large group covering maybe hundreds or thousands kilometers, they're are called "Ghoraus" in Egyptian Western desert. They are not found in Thar desert.

Major Locations:

- Pushkar, Badgu Pahad, Nag Pahad (Ajmer),
- Bichun Pahad (Jaipur),
- Jawaner (Jaipur),
- Sikar-Khandela-Kundman hills, etc.

NOTE

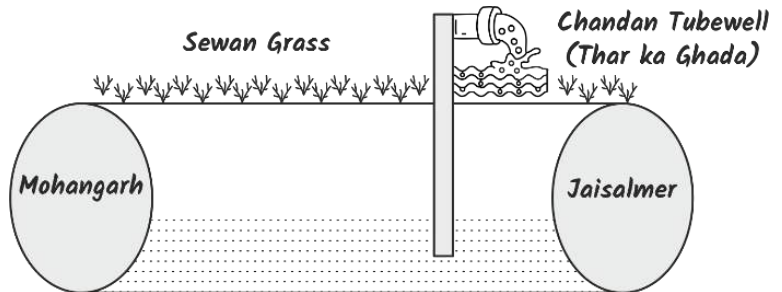
- Sand dunes that form around vegetation or back side of bushes is called Nebkhal Shrub coppice.
- All types of sand dunes are found in Jodhpur.

(ii) Sand Dune Free Region

- This region is covered with sedimentary rocks and due to presence of rocky desert it is called 'Hammada'. Its maximum expansion is in Jaisalmer.
- The National Desert Park (Akal Wood Fossil Park) of Jaisalmer is located here.
- Akal Wood Fossil Park: Fossils of ancient whales, shark teeth, crocodile teeth, and turtle bones have been discovered in Banda village in Jaisalmer district. This discovery was made by Devashish Bhattacharya, Krishna Kumar, and Pragya Pandey. Age: 47 million years.
- The region is made of limestone, and at 'Sanu'(Jaisalmer) best quality of limestone is mined here.

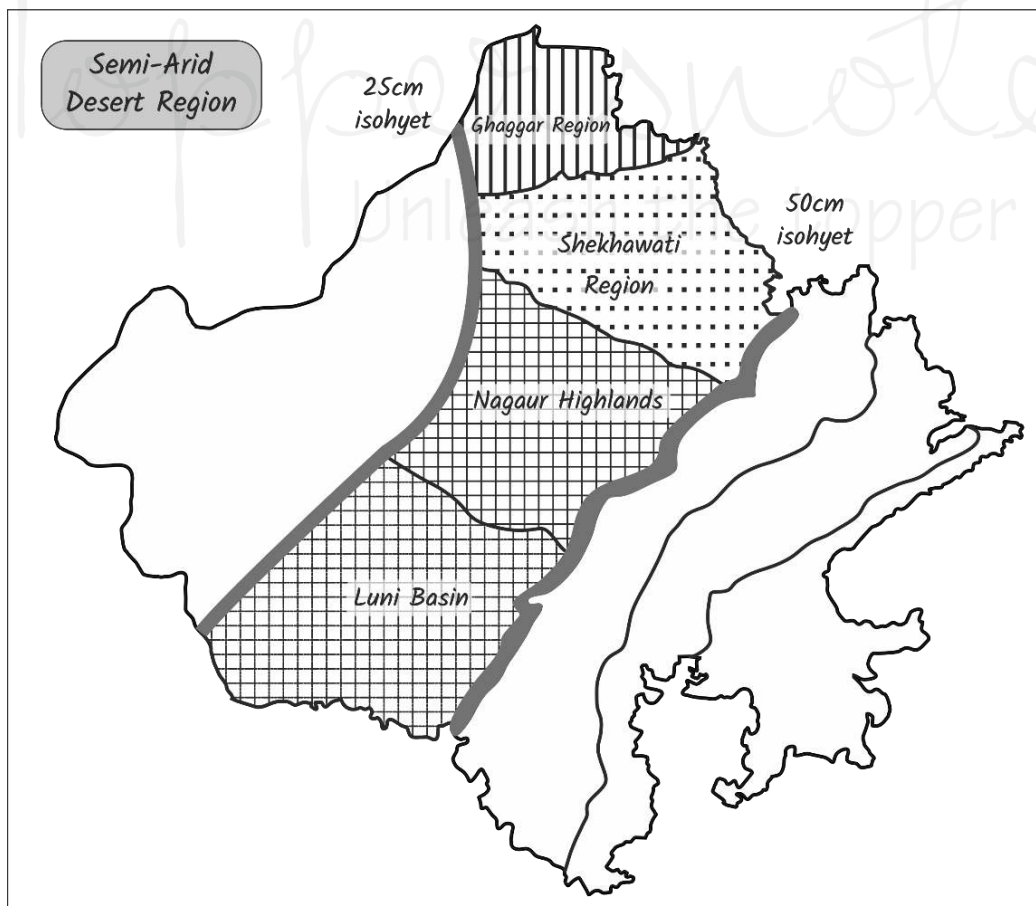
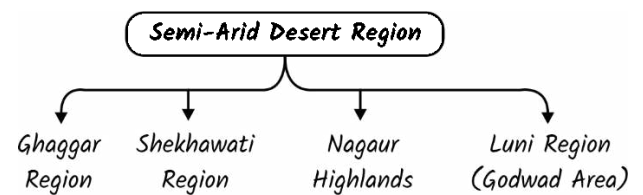
NOTE

- **Lathi Series Area** - An underground water belt found in sedimentary rocks, stretching from Jaisalmer to Mohangarh (through Pokaran). Sewan grasslands are found here which is highly nutritious for animals and nesting site of Godavan bird.
- **Reg** - mixed terrain of rocky & sandy desert is called reg.
- **Erg** - It is a broad, flat area of desert covered in sand swept by the wind with little or no vegetative cover. Also known as sand sea / sand sheet / dunes sea.



Semi-Arid Desert Region

- This region is located to the east of the arid desert region and west of the Aravalli hills, within the drainage basin of the Luni River. It is an area of inland drainage.
- It lies between 25 - 50 cm isohyet line. Average annual rainfall: 20-40 cm. It is characterized by thorny bushes and tropical grasslands.
- It is also called 'Bangar region' as it is made of old alluvial soil.
- It is divided into the following four parts -



(i) Ghaggar Region

- The drainage basin of the Ghaggar river includes districts such as Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh.
- A loamy and fertile soil found in this basin is called Kathi / Baggi.
- In Hanumangarh, the Ghaggar River's channels or stream are locally known as Nali or Paat.
- Main crops: Wheat, Rice, Cotton, Sugarcane, and Barley.
- Archaeological sites like Rang Mahal, Kalibangan, Pilibanga are found here.
- The presence of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project (IGNP) in this region has led to a significant problem of waterlogging.

(ii) Shekhawati Region

- Named after the Shekhawat Rajputs, the Shekhawati region is located in the northern part of Rajasthan encompassing Sikar, Jhunjhunu and Churu districts. It is also called Bangar region or Bangar Pradesh.
- Here the average height is 450 meter.
- Major rivers - Kantli and Khandela. The drainage area of Kantli is called 'Torawati'.
- The highest peak of the Northern Aravallis, Raghunathgarh, is located here.
- The Shekhawati region is an important part of Rajasthan in terms of mineral resources, with metallic minerals like copper, iron, pyrite, and atomic minerals like uranium being found here.
- Maximum concentration of sand dunes (especially the barchan sand dunes).

NOTE

- ✓ In this region, areas where rainwater collects amidst sand dunes are called "Sar" or "Sarovar". Example Manasar, Salasar etc.
- ✓ Wells are constructed for water access, known locally as Johad.
- ✓ Pasture lands are called Beed in the local language.

(iii) Nagauri Highlands

- South of Shekhawati region, the central part of Bangar region is known as the Nagaur highland (300-500 meters), Mostly flat area.
- It is the most affected by fluoride contamination, leading to prevalence of fluorosis disease. Hence, it is also called "Hump/Banka Belt".
- Due to the high salt content in the soil, the area is barren and sandy.
- It is famous for minerals like tungsten and marble. It is also known for its brine/salt water lakes-
 - ✓ Sambhar
 - ✓ Didwana
 - ✓ Kuchaman

(iv) Luni Region (Godwad Basin)

- Southern most part of the semi-arid desert, extending across the districts of Pali, Jalore, Balotra, Sirohi, jalor, Jodhpur, Beawar and the southern parts of Nagaur.
- The plain formed by the Luni river and its tributaries. The water of the Luni river remains sweet until Balotra, after which it turns salty.

➤ **Important Sites:**

- ✓ Siwana Hills (Balotra)
- ✓ Rann of Nehar (Jalore)
- ✓ Kala Bhura Dungar (Pali)

➤ Largest dam in this region: Jawai Dam (Pali) on the tributary of Luni river.

Important Irrigation Project: Narmada Irrigation Project.

- Jawai Lake, also known as Ummed Sagar Lake, is also located in this region.
- The Rohi Plains (fertile plains dispersed in this region) are found here.

➤ **Feature**

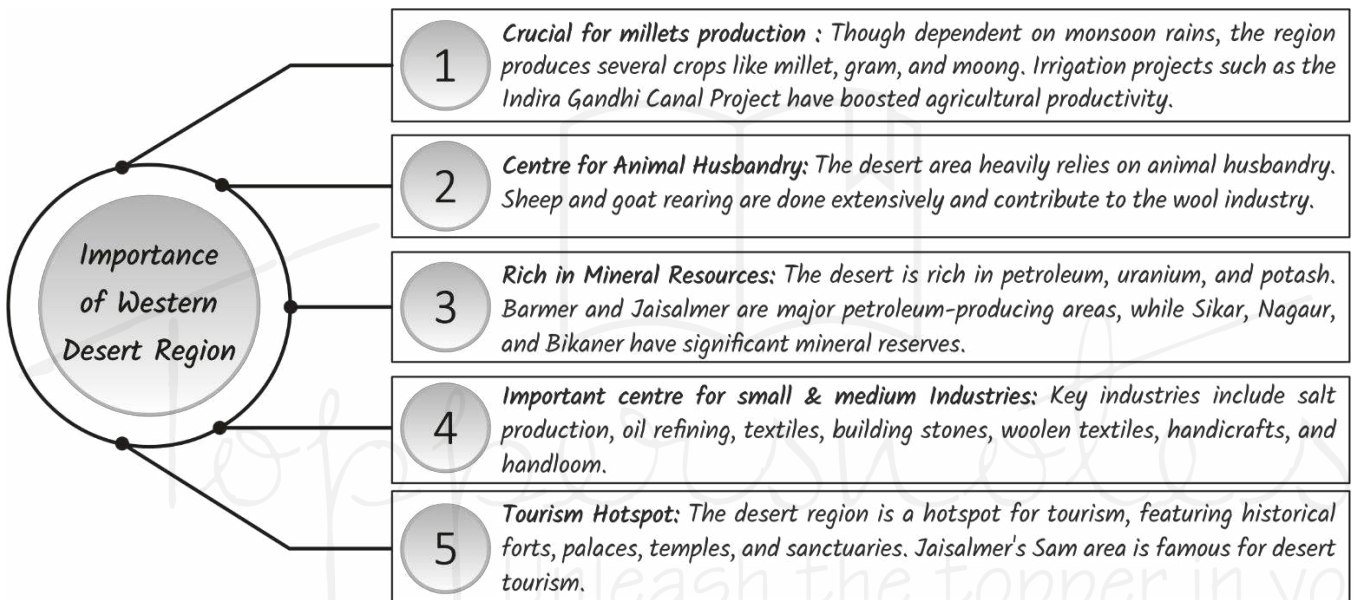
- ✓ Nehad Ran
- ✓ Lathurian Deposits
- ✓ Rohi
- ✓ Bajada
- ✓ Inselberg

➤ **Description**

- ✓ Salt flat in Luni Basin
- ✓ Clay-saline deposits
- ✓ Uplands between Luni & Aravalli
- ✓ Gently sloping piedmont plains
- ✓ Isolated rocky hills after erosion

➤ **Example Area**

- ✓ Jalore
- ✓ Balotra
- ✓ Pali-Jodhpur
- ✓ Barmer, Jaisalmer
- ✓ Jaisalmer, Barmer



Important Terminologies related to Desert

1. Khadeen/Playa/Dhands Lakes

- Temporary lakes are called Khadeen/Playa lakes in northern Jaisalmer formed by wind action (aeolian processes).
- In these lakes khadeen agriculture was started by Paliwal Brahmins.

2. Rann/Taat

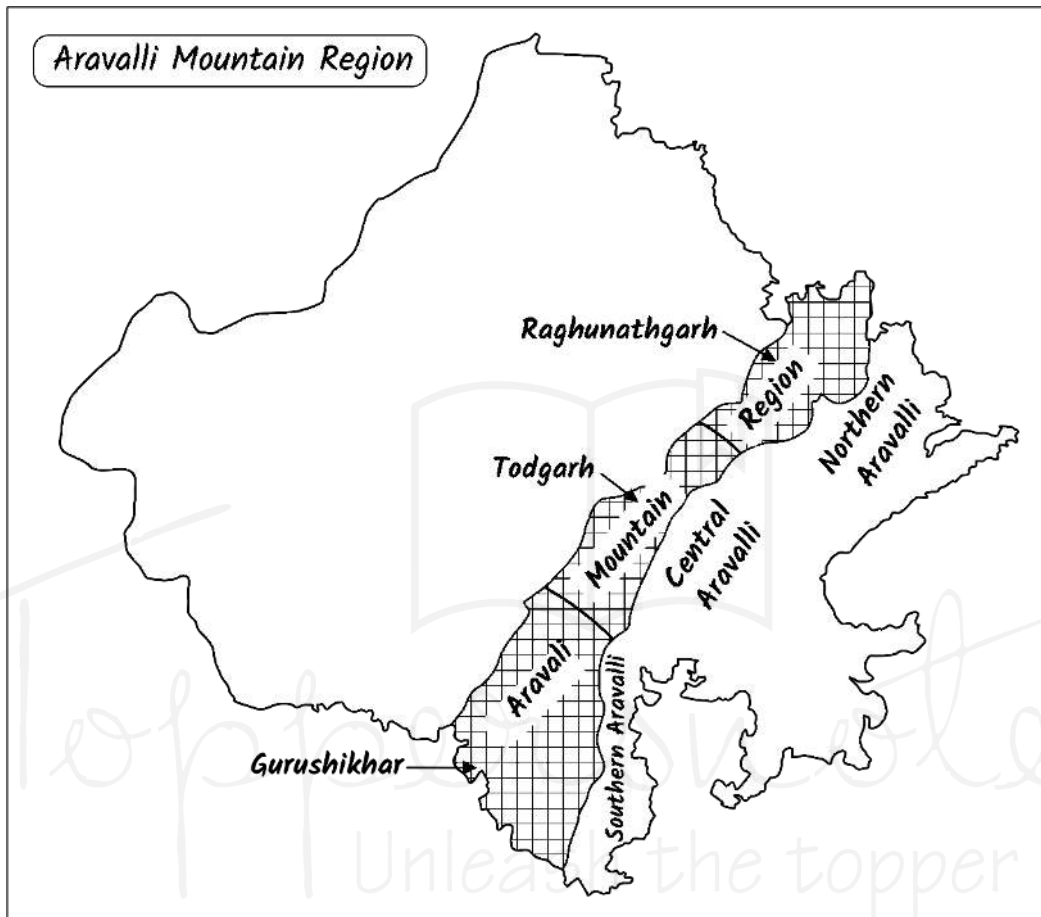
- Marshy, saline and infertile land in the desert is called rann/taat.
- Maximum found at Jaisalmer and Barmer.

3. Baap Boulder - Sediments and large stones/boulders formed by deposition from glaciers/ice sheets. Mostly found in Jodhpur.

4. Dhore and Dharian - Shifting sand dunes are known as Dharian and wavy sand dunes are known as Dhore. Mainly found in Jaisalmer.

5. **Oasis** - A place in the desert where water is present and plants can grow is called an oasis.
6. **Peevna** - A species of snake with yellow colour mainly found in Jaisalmer.
7. **March of Desert** - Shifting of desert (which is moving from Rajasthan to Haryana) is known as 'March of Desert'.
8. **Bolsons** - Water basin or lakes found in the middle of the mountains in the desert. Example: Sambhar lake

2. Aravalli Mountain Region



- Also known as 'Adawala mountains' in Rajasthan, the Aravalli Range (part of the Gondwana landmass) is one of the oldest folded mountain ranges (now residual).
- It extends over the Indian states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi. In Rajasthan, it spans from the north-east (Khetri- Jhunjhunu) to the south-west (Sirohi).
 - ✓ It stretches from Palanpur in Gujarat to Raisina Hill in Delhi (Rashtrapati Bhavan is situated on this hill).
- It divides Rajasthan into two unequal parts and serves as the Great Indian Water Divide Line.
- Total Length: 692 kilometers, out of which 550 km (79.49%) lies in Rajasthan.
- Average Height: 930 meters. The width and height of the range are greater in the southwest, gradually decreasing towards the northeast.
- The highest elevation of the Aravalli is in Sirohi, while the lowest is in Ajmer.

- Formed primarily of granite gneiss and schist, the range originates from the Delhi Supergroup. Granite rocks from the Dharwar group are found here, containing metallic mineral deposits.

NOTE

- **Peidmont** - A gently sloping surface (occurs at the base of a mountain) that is formed by erosion. Located in Deogarh, Rajsamand.
- Udaipur city is located in **Girwa hills**.

- The Aravalli Range is mainly divided into the following **three parts** -

Division of Aravallis	Location	Highest Peak
Southern Aravalli	Between Sirohi and Rajsamand	Gurushikhar (1722m)
Central Aravalli	Between Rajsamand and Jaipur	Todgarh (934m)
Northern Aravalli	Between Jaipur and Jhunjhunu	Raghunathgarh (1055m)

Northern Aravalli Region

- It is the most populous part of the entire Aravalli region characterized by non-continuous range. Districts included are Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jaipur, Kotputli-Behror, Khairthal-Tijara, Alwar, Dausa.

Central Aravalli Region

- This region is primarily spread across the central part of Rajasthan (Ajmer, Beawar, , Tonk). It divides Rajasthan into two parts from north to south.
- Apart from mountains, this area is also characterized by narrow valleys and flatlands.
- The serpentine mountain ranges in the west are known as Nag Pahad. The Luni River originates from this mountain.
- Length: 100km; Width: 30km; Height: 700m
- It extends from Sambhar lake to Borhat plateau.

NOTE: The famous saline lake, Sambhar, is located between the Northern and Central Aravalli ranges.

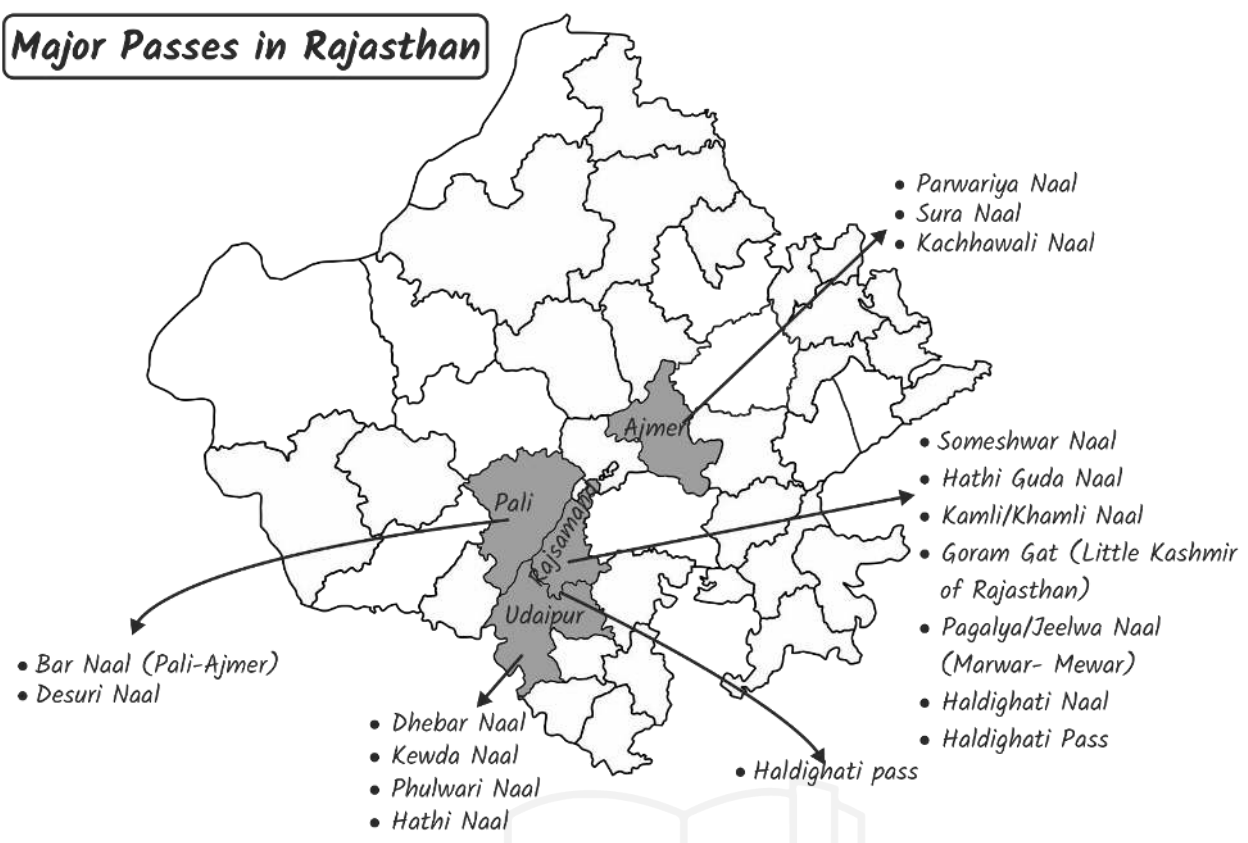
Southern Aravalli Region

- It is a completely mountainous area and it is the most dense and elevated part of the Aravalli region.
- It holds the top position in the state in terms of mineral resources.
- Further divided into
 - ✓ Abu/Aburd Aravalli
 - ✓ Mewar Aravalli
- The highest peak of Rajasthan and the Southern Aravalli range is Guru Shikhar named after Dattatreya, which Colonel James Tod referred to as "The Peak of Saints".
- Districts included are Sirohi, Rajsamand, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Salumbar.
- It is the highest peak between the Himalayas and the Nilgiri Hills.

(i) Major Passes of Southern Aravalli Region

- Aravalli hills is found in continuous ranges from Ajmer to Sirohi. The passes here are referred to as "Nal" or "Ghat".

Major Passes in Rajasthan



➤ The **major passes** of this region are as follows-

- 1. Jeelwa Naal** - Also known as Pagalya Naal or Chirwa Ki Naal. It serves as the route from Mewar to Marwar. It is located in Rajsamand-Pali.
- 2. Someshwar Naal** - Situated in Rajsamand district, this is the narrowest pass of the Aravalli range.
- 3. Hathi Guda Naal** - Located in Rajsamand. The Kumbhalgarh Fort is built near it.
- 4. Goram Ghat**- It is known as the "Little Kashmir" of Rajasthan and is located in Rajsamand district. It features a British-era track on which a meter-gauge train runs from Mavli Railway Station to Khambli Ghat Railway Station in the Devgarh region. The

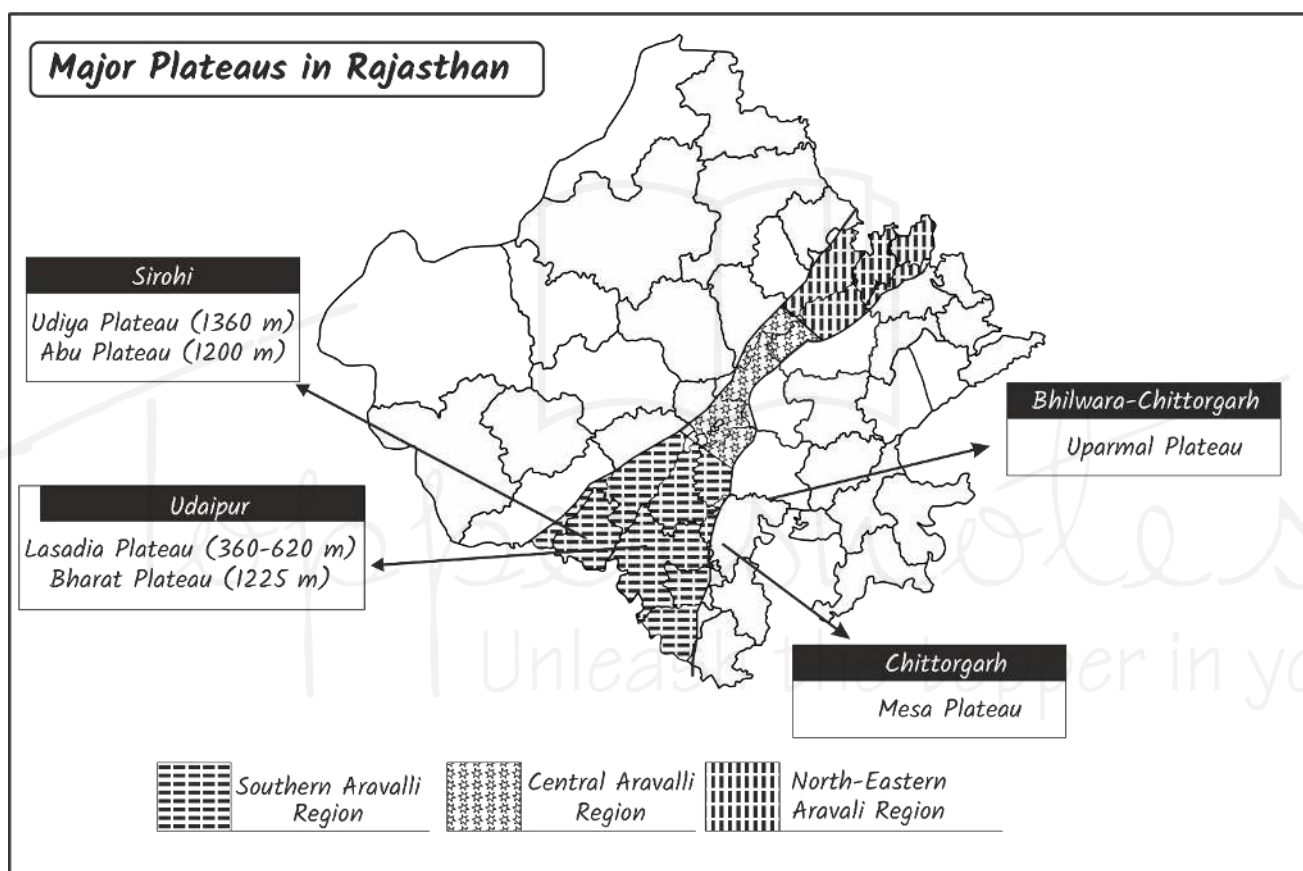
Udaipur-Jodhpur railway line now passes through this pass.

- 5. Desuri Naal** - It is located on the border of Rajsamand-Pali district. It connects Mewar to Marwar.
- 6. Haldighati Pass** - This pass connects Rajsamand and Udaipur districts. It is famous for the battle between Maharana Pratap and Akbar's army. Roses Cultivation.
- 7. Boranghat** - This is located in Sirohi district (Southernmost part of Rajasthan). It connects Udaipur to Mount Abu. NH-14 Passes through this region.
- 8. Kevada Naal**: Located between Udaipur and Salumber.

(ii) Major Plateaus of Southern Aravalli

S.No.	Name of the Plateau	Height (m)	District
1	Udiya Plateau (Highest plateau of Rajasthan)	1360	Sirohi
2	Bhorat Plateau (Highest point is Jarga hills;	1225	Kumbhalgarh-Gogunda,

	Origin of Son and Banas river)		Udaipur
3	Abu Plateau	1200	Sirohi
4	Mesa Plateau (Chittorgarh Fort on it)	620	Chittorgarh
5	Lasadiya Plateau	360- 620	Between Sulambar and Pratapgarh
6	Uparmal Plateau (Origin of Mej river)	-	Bhilwara, Chittorgarh
7	Kankarwari/Kranka Plateau	-	Alwar (Sariska)
8	Chandwadi plateau	-	Bundi, Part of Hadoti uplands.
9	Shahabad plateau (Known for table-top plateaus and escarpments)	-	Jhalawar



Major Peaks of Northern Aravalli Region

S.No.	Peak	Height (m)	District
1	Raghunathgarh	1055	Sikar
2	Harsh Hills	945	Sikar
3	Khoh	920	Jaipur
4	Bhairach	792	Alwar
5	Barwara	786	Jaipur
6	Manoharpura	747	Jaipur

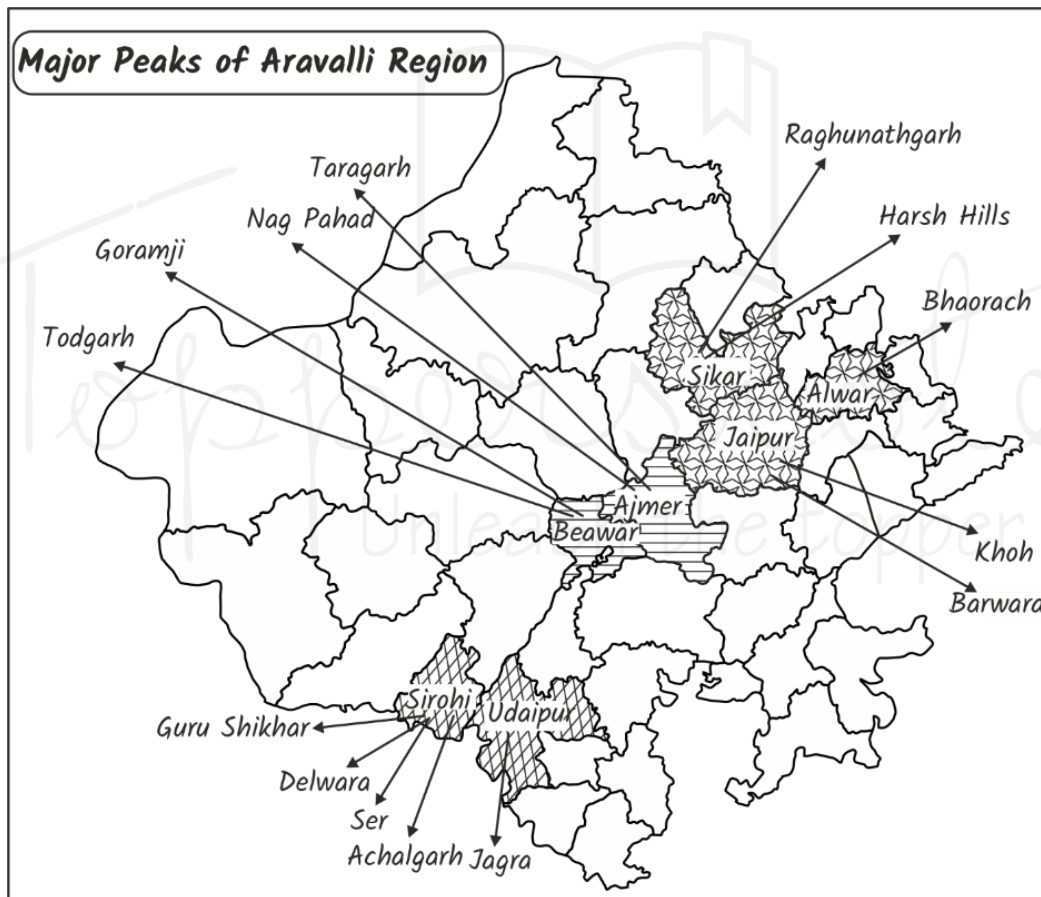
Other Peaks - Babai, Bilali, Sariska, Bairath etc.

Major Peaks of Central Aravalli Region

S.No.	Peak	Height (m)	District
1	Todgarh	933	Beawar
2	Taragarh	870	Ajmer
3	Nag Pahad	795	Ajmer
Other Peaks - Dur-Marayaji			

Major Peaks of Southern Aravalli

S.No.	Peak	Height (m)	District
1	Guru Shikhar	1722	Sirohi
2	Ser	1597	Sirohi
3	Delwara	1442	Sirohi
4	Jarga	1431	Udaipur
5	Achalgarh	1380	Sirohi
Other peaks - Satur, Katada, Dhoniya, Kamalnath etc.			



Important Hills of Rajasthan and their Location

- Bhakar = Sirohi
- Hill Name + Bhakar/Bhakri = Jalore
- Hill Name + Magra / Magri = Udaipur, Rajsamand
- Hill Name + Dungar / Dungari = Jaipur, Kotputli-Behrod

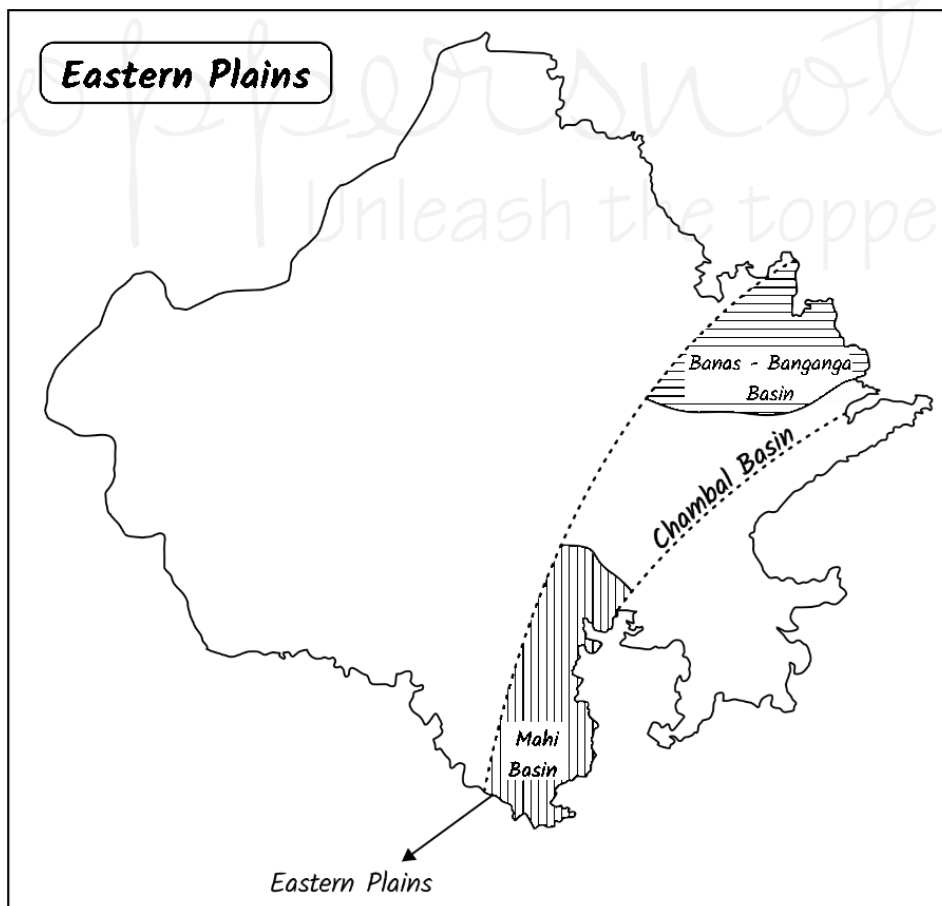
Local Names of Aravalli

- **Girwa Hills** - Udaipur
- **Nag Hills** - Ajmer (Origin of Luni river)
- **Merwara** - Rajsamand, Pali and Ajmer boundary which separate Mewar from Marwar
- **Malkhed Hills** - Sikar; Highest Peak: Raghunathgarh (1055m); Jeen Mata Temple located here
- **Chappan Hills** - Barmer; Nakoda temple of Parshwanath ji (Jain Temple) located here
- **Sunda Hills** - Jalore; Granite production
- **Trikut Hills** - Sonar Fort; Jaisalmer

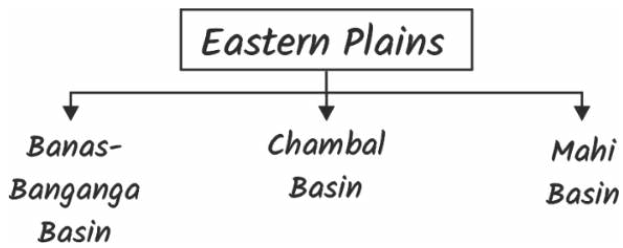
Importance of the Aravalli Mountain Range

1. **Desert Barrier:** The Aravalli Mountains act as a barrier, preventing the eastward expansion of the Desert into Rajasthan.
2. **Rich Mineral Resources:** This is the richest area of Rajasthan in terms of metallic minerals as it is formed from the Dharwar rock.
3. **Industrial Development:** There has been substantial development of industries in the Aravalli region due to easy availability of raw materials. There are many industrial areas in the state like Alwar, Jaipur, Udaipur etc.
4. **Cradle of Civilizations:** The Aravalli Mountains has nurtured ancient civilizations (like Ahar, Gilund, Bairath) and new urban civilizations (like Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur).
5. **Biodiversity Hotspot:** It supports huge biodiversity due to the presence of dense vegetation. Many rivers of Rajasthan originate from the Aravalli range.
6. **Source of various Rivers:** Most of the rivers of Rajasthan like Banas, Luni, Sabarmati etc. originate from the Aravalli.

3. Eastern Plains Region



- This region is formed by the sediments deposited by the rivers.



- It lies to the east of the Aravalli mountain range. Being an alluvial soil region, it is the most fertile area of Rajasthan.
- Period of Formation: Pleistocene Epoch
- This plain is divided by the 50 cm isohyet running from west to east. Average annual rainfall: 60 - 100 cm.
- Has the highest population density in Rajasthan.
- The Eastern Plains is divided into three parts.

Banas- Banganga Basin

- **Banas Plain** - This plain is formed by the Banas River and its tributaries. The predominant soil here is brown soil. This plain is divided into two parts
 - ✓ Southern Plain (Mewar Plain)- Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Rajsamand
 - ✓ Northern Plain (Malpura Karauli)- Ajmer, Tonk, Sawai madhopur, also called Territory III Penplain by AM Haron.
- **Banganga plain** - Also called Rohi plain. Its extension is in the districts of Kotputli,- Behror, Jaipur, Dausa, Bharatpur etc. Rich in Alluvial soil.

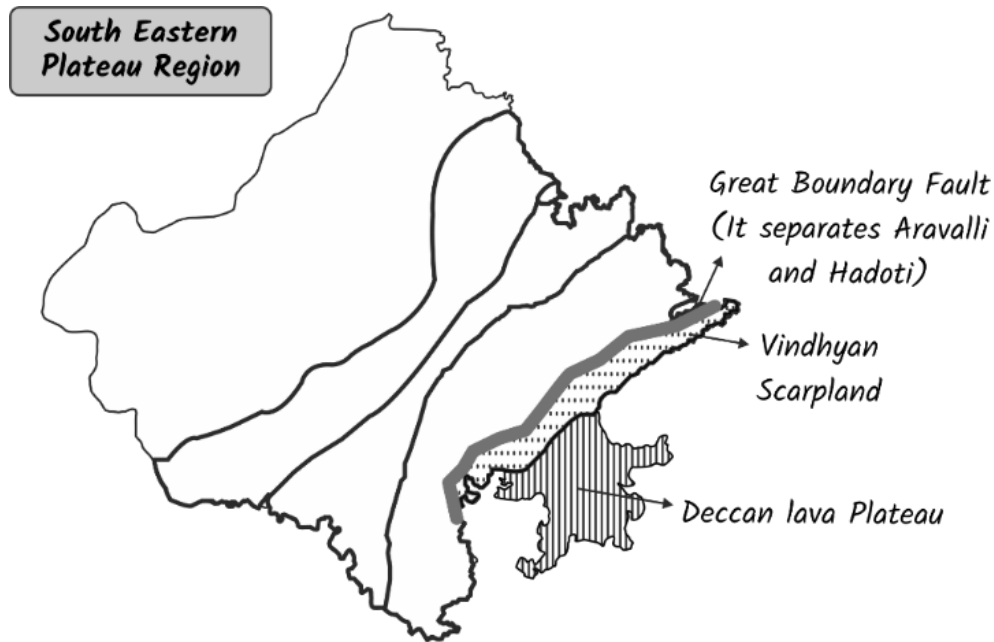
Chambal Basin / Chambal River/ Dang Region

- Chambal Basin, the northern most part of eastern plain, experiences the highest water erosion.
- It is a very fertile area with Bharatpur leading in mustard production.
- Ravines, formed by gully erosion from the Chambal River, are prevalent in Dholpur, Karauli, and Sawai Madhopur, (maximum ravines). Rich in Black and Alluvial soils.
- Sewar (Bharatpur) hosts the Mustard and Rapeseed Research Center.

Mahi Basin / Chappan ka Maidan

- Located in the Southern most part of Rajasthan, it spreads over Salumber, Dungarpur, Banswara and Pratapgarh districts.
- Main Crops: Maize (Mahi kanchan, mahi dhawal), Rice (Mahi Sugandha) and Sugercane.
 - ✓ This region is known as Vagad and Mahi is called "Ganga of Vagad".
- Features fertile and flat plains due to red-loomy soil.
- A group of fifty-six villages located between Pratapgarh and Banswara is known as the 'Chappan plain'.
 - ✓ Bhil tribes is found most in this area.
- The region is dominated by tribal communities, and therefore, shifting cultivation (locally known as Walra) is commonly practiced.
 - ✓ Dajiya: practiced in Plain area
 - ✓ Chimata: practiced in Hills

4. South Eastern Plateau Region



- It is a part of the Gondwana land.
- It is also known as Hadoti plateau. It is spread into Baran, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar districts. Here black fertile soil is found in excess, Chambal is the major river in this area. The famous Chuliya water fall is located on Chambal near Bhensroadgarh. The plateau region between Bhansroadgarh and Bijoliya is known as Uparmal Plateau. Alluvial Basin was formed in Baran and Kota by Chambal and its tributaries Kali Sindh and Parvati. Mukundara and Bundi Hills are located in this part.

NOTE: Mukundara Hills is an extension of Vindhyan ranges in Rajasthan.

- It is formed by volcanic basalt lava. Basalt rocks here contain deposits of sandstone and aluminum.

South-Eastern Plateau Region



- The south-eastern plateau region is divided into the following two parts:

NOTE

- ✓ **Great boundary fault:-** This is located between Aravali and Hadoti, its expansion is in Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Bundi, Karauli, Dholpur and Sawaimadhopur.

Vindhyan Scarpland

- It extends to Karauli, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur (Dang state) and Kota, Bundi, Baran and Jhalawar (Haroti state).
- Towards the south-southeast, the Vindhyan Scarpland, lies between Banas and Chambal and extend eastwards over Bundelkhand
- The area presents an undulating topography made up of boulders, blocks and sediments with crescent-shaped hills present throughout.
- This region is primarily formed by red sandstone, Lime stone and sand stone.
- Dacoit affected area.
- Main activity - Mining

Five Subdivisions (Sub-regions) of Hadoti Region:

1. Crescent Hill Range

2. Chambal Alluvial Plain
3. Shahabad High Land
4. Jhalawar Plateau
5. Dhag Ghandhar High Land

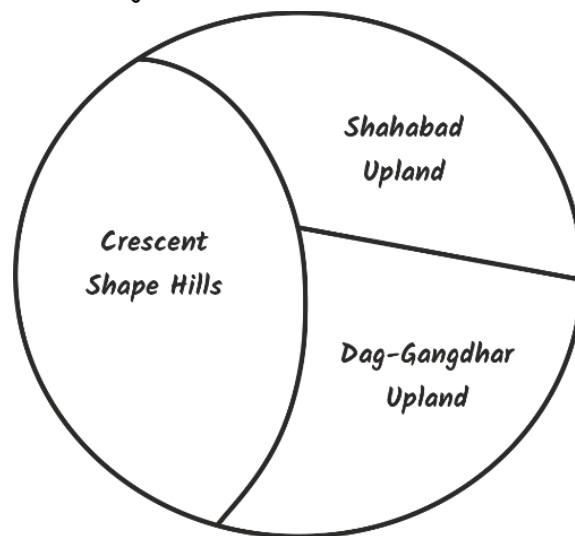
Major hills of Vindhyan Scarpland

- Bundi Hills (Bundi) - Its major passes are Jaitwas and Lakheri, with Satur being the highest peak.
- Hills of Ramgarh - Horse-shoe shaped hills situated between Bundi and Baran. These hills contain the Ramgarh crater, formed by a cosmic event (Geo-Heritage site).
- Kundala Hills (Kota)
- Mukundara Hills - It extends over Kota (max) and Jhalawar. The highest peak of Hadoti region, Chand Baori is located here.

Deccan Lava Plateau

- Extension In Malwa and Uparmal region
- The Jhalawar plateau and Dag Gangdhar region are part of this plateau. Kolvi caves are also located here
 - a. **Malwa Region**- It includes Pratapgarh and Jhalawar districts of Rajasthan.

- b. **Uparmal Region**- It includes Bhainsrorgarh of Chittorgarh and Bijolia area of Bhilwara.



(i) Three sub-divisions of Hadoti

Shahbad Upland - This is a highland region located in eastern Baran; Horse shoe type hills

(ii) (Mark) Dag Gangdhar - This is a highland region situated in southwestern Jhalawar

(iii) Crescent shape hills - Bundi hills and Mukundara Hills; Located in Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar. The elevation of the Hadoti plateau mostly ranges between 450-550 metres.

Physical Divisions of Rajasthan (Prof. V.C. Mishra)

According to Prof. V.C. Mishra, there are 7 divisions of Rajasthan

Sr. No.	Geographical Divisions	Features	District
1	Western Arid Region	Arid desert plains, annual rainfall 15 to 25 cm.	Jaisalmer, Barmer, S-E Bikaner, Western Jodhpur, S-W Churu and Western Nagaur
2	Semi - Arid region	Arid region west of Aravallis, annual rainfall 25 to 50 cm	Jalore, Pali, Nagaur, Jhunjhunu, N-E Churu and S-E Jodhpur
3	Aravalli region	Aravalli hills, annual rainfall 30 to 60 cm.	Udaipur, S-E Pali and Western Dungarpur

4	Eastern agro-industrial region	Plains and plateau semi-arid regions Annual rainfall > 50 cm	Jaipur, Ajmer, Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Kota cities
5	South Eastern Agricultural Region	Vindhyan and lava plateaus, annual rainfall more than 50 cm	Eastern Dungarpur, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Kota, Jhalawar
6	Chambal rugged region	Chambal's rugged, annual rainfall > 50 cm	Dholpur, Karauli & Sawai Madhopur
7	Canal Area	Irrigated desert plains, annual rainfall 15 to 25 cm	Ganganagar, Western Bikaner and Northern Jaisalmer



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