

The topography of Rajasthan is varied, with a significant portion of the state being parched and dusty. The varied topography includes rocky hills, rolling sand dunes, wetlands, thorny scrubs, river-drained plains, plateaus, ravines, and wooded areas.

### **Rajasthan is divided into four main physiographic regions:**

1. **The Western plain**

The western plain covers the largest part of the state across the districts of Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi, Palo, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Churu, Sikar & Jhunjhunu.

2. **The Aravalli Range**

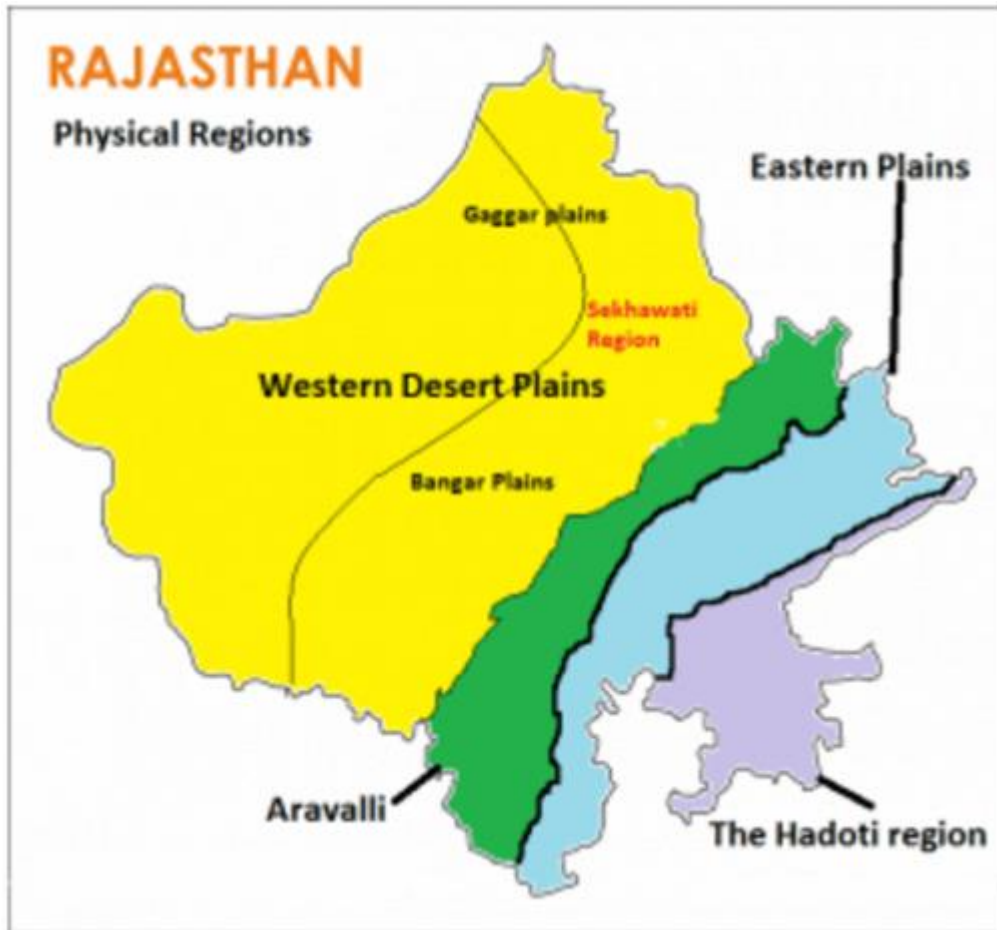
The Aravalli Range runs approximately 692 km in the southwest direction through the districts of Jaipur, Sikar, Khetri, Alwar, & Sawai Madhopur.

3. **The Eastern Plains**

The area on the northeast, east and, southeast of the Aravalli range is known as the Eastern Plains of Rajasthan. It covers an area of about 23.3% of the state. It is spread across the districts of Tonk, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Bharatpur.

4. **The south-eastern plains or Hadoti Plateau**

The south-eastern plains or Hadoti Plateau contains about 9.6% of the area of Rajasthan across districts of Bundi, Kota & Karauli.



## Physiography of Rajasthan:

The Aravali Range runs across the state from the southwest peak Guru Shikhar (Mount Abu), which is 1,722 m in height, to Khetri in the northeast. This range divides the state into 60% in the northwest of the range and 40% in the southeast. The northwest tract is sandy and unproductive with little water but improves gradually from desert land in the far west and northwest to comparatively fertile and habitable land towards the east. The area includes the Thar Desert. The south-eastern area, higher in elevation (100 to 350 m above sea level) and more fertile, has a much diversified topography. In the south lies the hilly tract of Mewar. In the southeast, a large area within the districts of Kota and Bundi forms a tableland. To the northeast of these districts is a rugged region (badlands) following the line of the Chambal River. Farther north the country levels out; the flat plains of the northeastern Bharatpur district are part of an alluvial basin. Merta City lies in the geographical center of Rajasthan. The main features are:

Area	342,239 Sq.
Percentage of Area to the area of Indian Union	10.4%
Highest peak	Gurushikhar
Perennial river	01
Seasonal rivers (main)	18
Districts	33
Tehsils	244
Revenue Villages	44795
Corporations	5
Municipal councils	30
Municipal Boards	149
Gram Panchayats	11305
Blocks	248
Zila Parishads	33
Average Annual Rainfall	(a) Desert (b) Non-desert
Per capita income	100 mm. 650 mm. Rs. 13066/