



# **RAS**

***Rajasthan Administrative Services***

***Rajasthan Public Service Commission***

***Volume - 5***

***Geography of Rajasthan***



# RAS

## Geography of Rajasthan

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## PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

Q1. Choose the district of Rajasthan which had the lowest decadal population growth rate between 2001-2011 (2023)

- |                            |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Barmer                 | (2) Sri Ganganagar |
| (3) Pali                   | (4) Bundi          |
| (5) Question not attempted |                    |

Q2. The second highest percentage of Scheduled tribe population in Rajasthan is found in (2011) (2021)

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Banswara District  | (2) Pratapgarh District |
| (3) Dungarpur District | (4) Dausa District      |

Q3. What is the percentage of urban population in India and Rajasthan respectively as per census 2011? (2018)

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 24.87% and 31.15% | (2) 34.15% and 24.87% |
| (3) 21.87% and 34.15% | (4) 31.15% and 24.87% |

Q4. As per 2011 census, which districts of Rajasthan are having lowest percentage of Scheduled Tribe population in their total population? (2018)

- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Sikar and Dholpur  | (2) Jhunjhunu and Churu        |
| (3) Bikaner and Nagaur | (4) Ganganagar and Hanumangarh |

Q5. Arrange the districts with maximum total population in Rajasthan in descending order as per Census 2011: (2016)

- |                                       |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Jaipur, Kota, Jodhpur, Bikaner    | (2) Jaipur, Jodhpur, Alwar, Nagaur    |
| (3) Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner | (4) Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur |

Q6. Which of the following two districts of Rajasthan are having lowest percentage of scheduled tribes to total population in 2011? (2016)

- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Churu and Sikar    | (2) Ganganagar and Hanumangarh |
| (3) Bikaner and Nagaur | (4) Bharatpur and Dholpur      |

Q7. Which of the following statements are correct about sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) in Rajasthan according to Census 2011? (2016)

- (i) Sex ratio in Rajasthan in 2011 was less than National average.
- (ii) Sex ratio in all Districts of Rajasthan in 2011 was less than 1000.
- (iii) Sex ratio in rural areas of all Districts of Rajasthan in 2011 was less than 1000, except Pali District.
- (iv) Sex ratio in urban areas of all Districts of Rajasthan in 2011 was less than 1000, except Dholpur District.

Select the correct answer using codes given below:

- (1) Only (i) is correct.
- (2) (i) and (ii) are correct.
- (3) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- (4) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

**Analysis** – There “Population” chapter has been consistently asked in the RAS exam, with at least one question every year. All these question are factual in nature. There is a high probability of questions reappearing in the upcoming exam. Key focus areas include population statistics (especially of Scheduled tribes) and sex ratio.

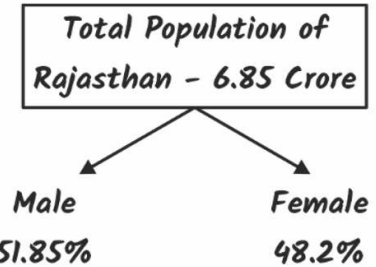
In India, the census is conducted by the **Census Department** of the **Home Ministry**. The first census was conducted in **1872** during the reign of **Lord Mayo**. 2011 is the 15<sup>th</sup> Census and 7<sup>th</sup> Census after Independence. **Transgender** were included for the **first** time in census 2011.

The total population growth in this decade (2001-2011) was **21.31%** showing a decline from the previous decade's growth of 28.33% (1991-2001).

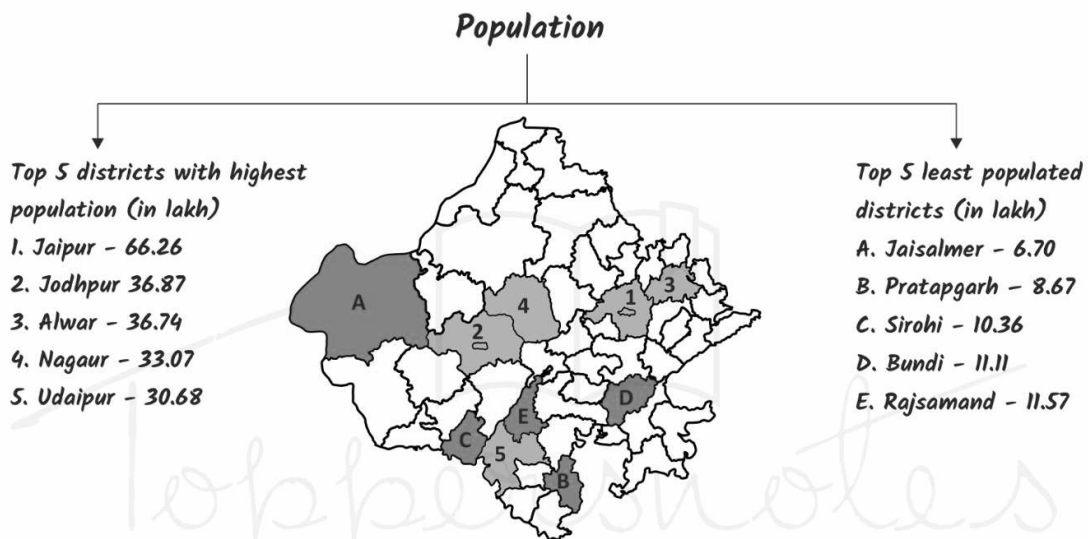
S.No.	Population Census 2011	Year	India	Rajasthan
1.	Total Population (Crores)	2011	121.09	6.85
2.	Rural Population (%)	2011	68.8	75.1
3.	Urban Population (%)	2011	31.2	24.9
4.	Literacy Rate (%)	2011	73.0	66.1
	Literacy Rate (Male)	2011	80.9	79.2
	Literacy Rate (Female)	2011	64.6	52.1
5.	Decadal Population Growth Rate (%)	2001-2011	17.7	21.3
6.	Area (Lakh Sq km)	2011	32.87	3.42
7.	Population Density (population per Sq km)	2011	382	200
8.	Sex Ratio	2011	943	928
9.	Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 mid-year population)	2020*	19.5	23.5
10.	Crude Death Rate (per 1000 mid-year population)	2020*	6.0	5.6
11.	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	2020*	28	32

12.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per lakh live births)	2018-20*	97	113
13.	Life Expectancy at Birth (age in years)	2016-20*	70	69.4
	*As per Economic Review of Raj. 2023-24			

- According to the 2011 census, the population of Rajasthan is **6.85 crore**, which is an increase from 5.65 crore in 2001 census.
- Out of total population in India, **5.67%** people reside in Rajasthan.
- Rajasthan was ranked 8<sup>th</sup> in terms of population but after the formation of Telangana state, Rajasthan is now at 7<sup>th</sup> rank.



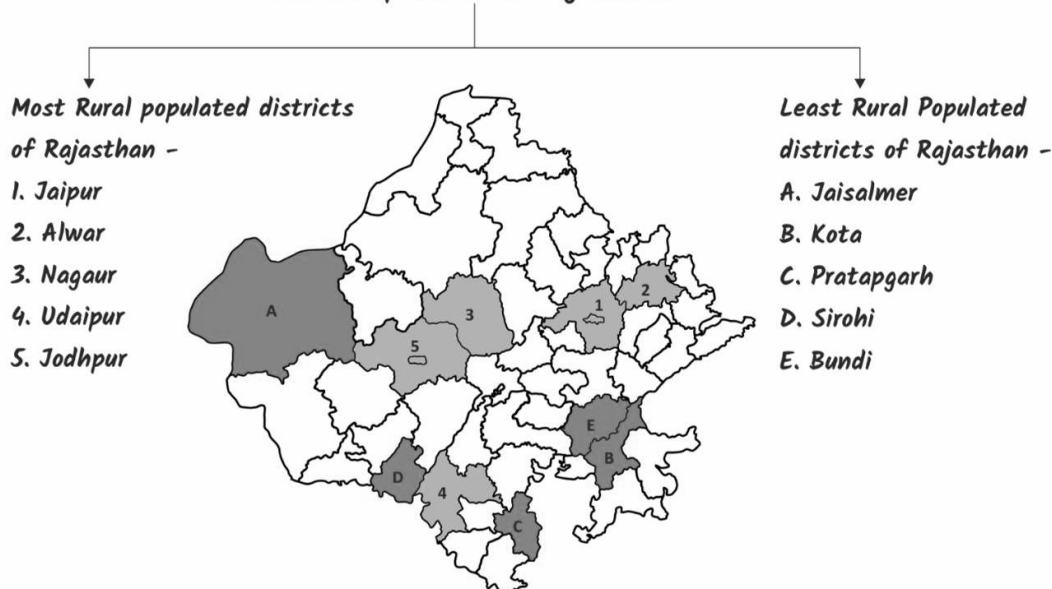
## 1. Population Statistics



### 1.1. Rural Population of Rajasthan

- **75%** people reside in rural areas of Rajasthan (2011 Census).

#### **Rural Population of Rajasthan**



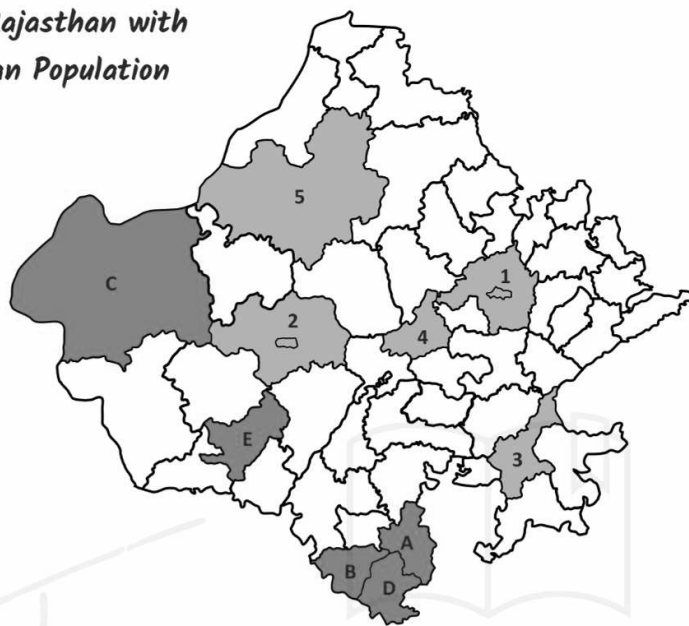
## 1.2. Urban Population of Rajasthan

- 24.87% people live in urban areas of Rajasthan (as per census 2011)
- Highest decadal change in urban population - Alwar (50.5%)

### Urban Population of Rajasthan

District of Rajasthan with Highest Urban Population

1. Jaipur
2. Jodhpur
3. Kota
4. Ajmer
5. Bikaner



Districts of Rajasthan with Lowest Urban Population

- A. Pratapgarh
- B. Dungarpur
- C. Jaisalmer
- D. Banswara
- E. Jalore

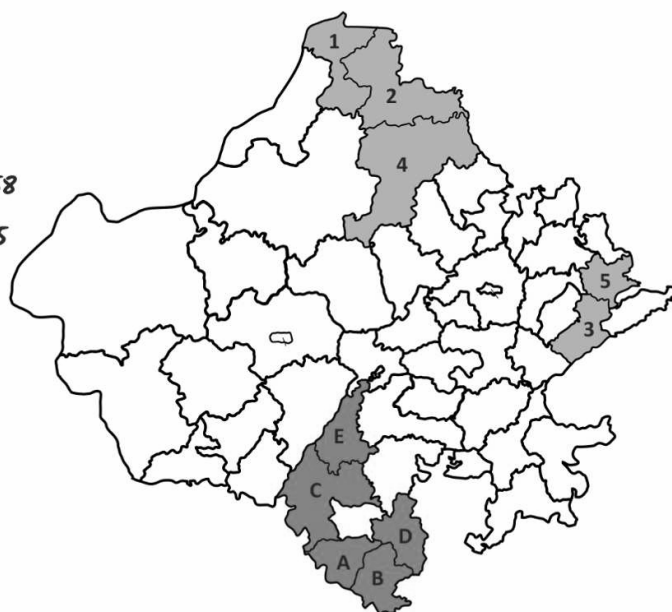
## 1.3. SC and ST Population

	SC	ST
Percentage of Total Population	17.83%	13.48%

### SC Population

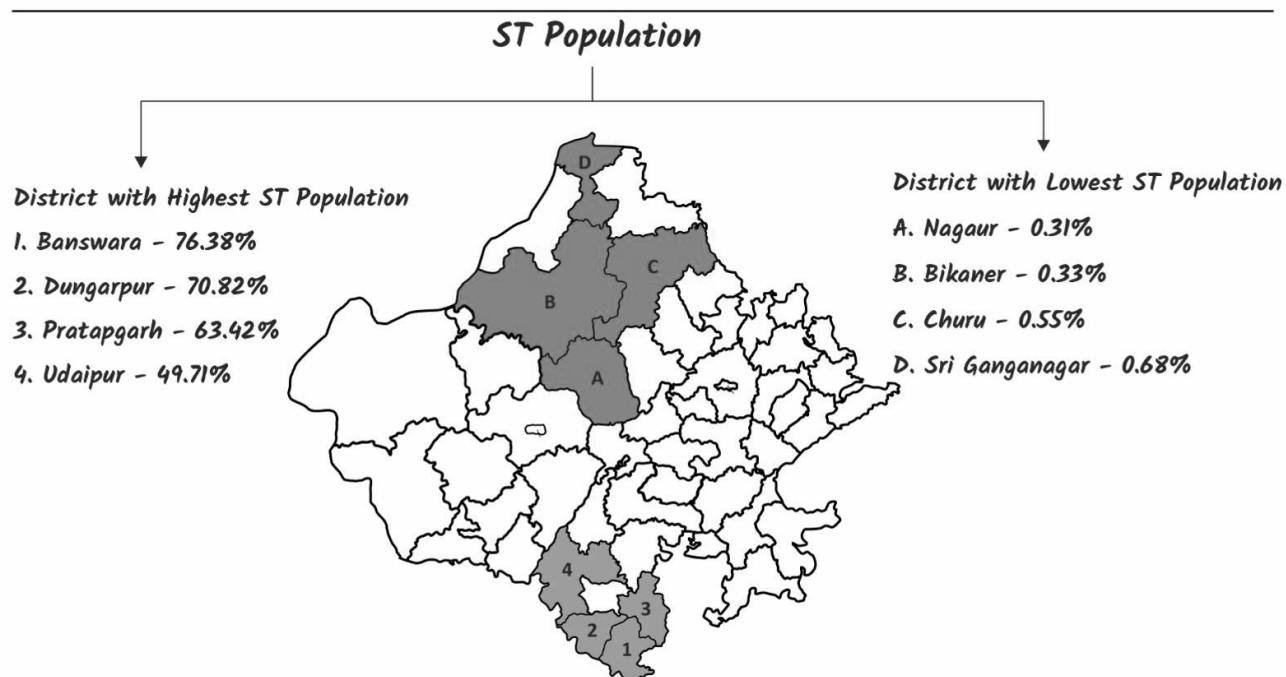
District with Highest SC Population (%)

1. Sri Ganganagar - 36.58
2. Hanumangarh - 27.85
3. Karauli - 22.28
4. Churu - 22.15
5. Bharatpur - 21.87



District with Lowest SC Population (%)

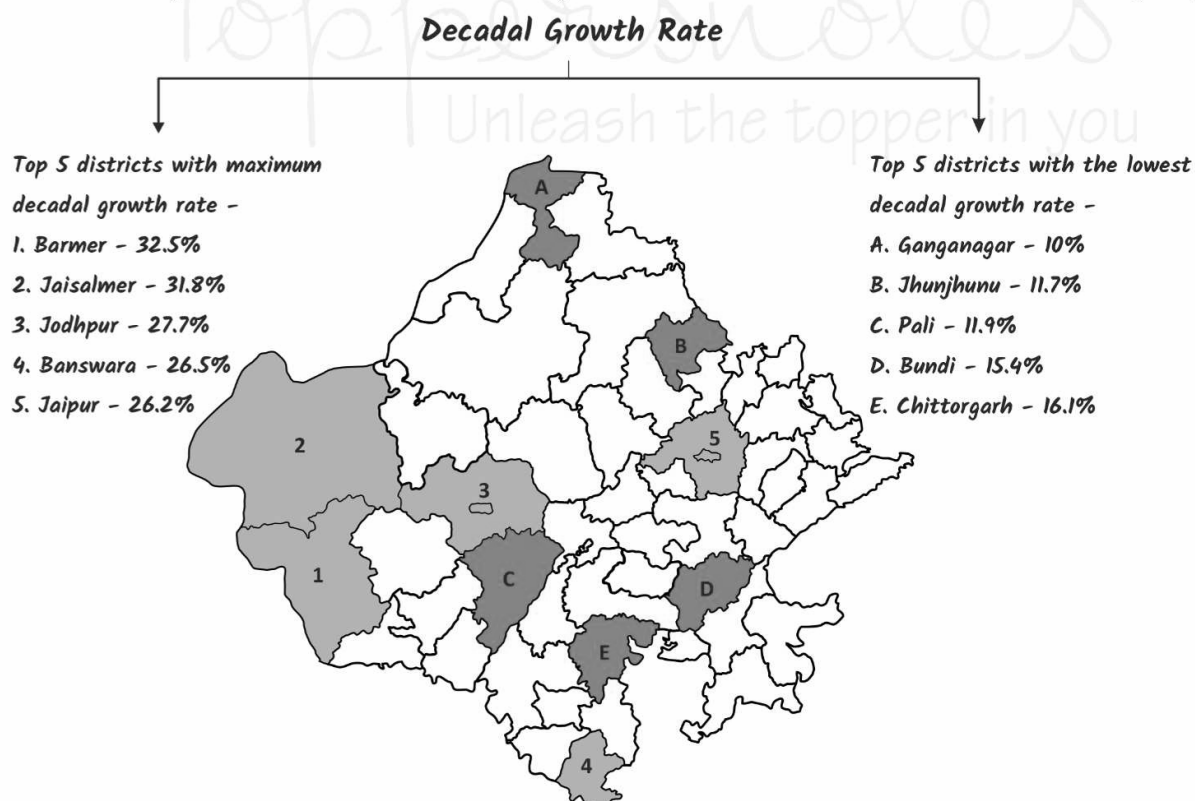
- A. Dungarpur - 3.36
- B. Banswara - 4.46
- C. Udaipur - 6.14
- D. Pratapgarh - 6.96
- E. Rajsamand - 12.81



**NOTE:** Bikaner and Nagaur have lowest percent of ST population in their total population.

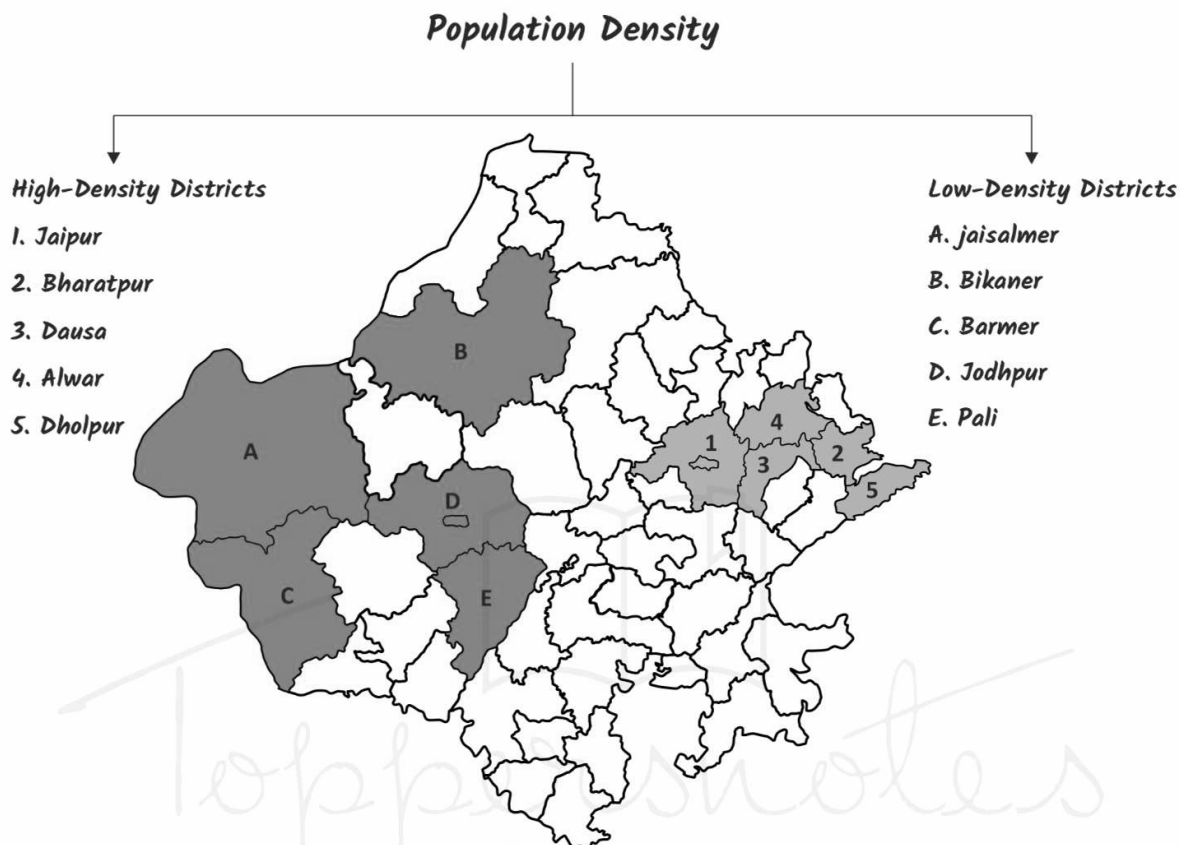
#### 1.4. Decadal Growth Rate

- Decadal growth rate of population as per Census 2011 - **21.4%** (28.41% as per Census 2001). It is still **higher** than India's decadal growth rate of 17.64 % between 2001 and 2011.
- The decadal growth rate in the districts range from 32.55% in Barmer to 10.06% in Ganganagar.



## 1.5. Population Density

- The total population living per square km of an area is called population density.
- ✓ Districts with population density more than 400 – Jaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar and Dausa
- ✓ Districts with population density less than 100– Bikaner, Barmer, Jaisalmer.



## 1.6. Sex Ratio

- Sex ratio of Rajasthan - 928 (921 as per 2001)
  - ✓ Sex ratio in rural areas - 933 females per 1000 males.
  - ✓ Sex ratio in urban areas - 914 females per 1000 males.
- Lowest sex ratio till now - 896 (1921)

Sex ratio in the State			
Rural (933)		Urban (914)	
Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Pali - 1003	Dholpur-841	Tonk - 985	Jaisalmer -807
Rajsamand - 998	Karauli- 856	Banswara- 964	Dholpur - 864
Dungarpur - 996	Jaisalmer- 859	Pratapgarh - 963	Alwar - 872



## Sex Ratio in Rajasthan

### District with Highest Sex Ratio in Rajasthan

Ratio in Rajasthan

1. Dungarpur - 994
2. Rajsamand - 990
3. Pali - 987
4. Pratapgarh - 983
5. Banswara - 980



### District with Lowest Sex Ratio in Rajasthan

Ratio in Rajasthan

- A. Dholpur - 846
- B. Jaisalmer - 852
- C. Karauli - 861
- D. Bharatpur - 880
- E. Sri Ganganagar - 887

## (i) Child Sex Ratio

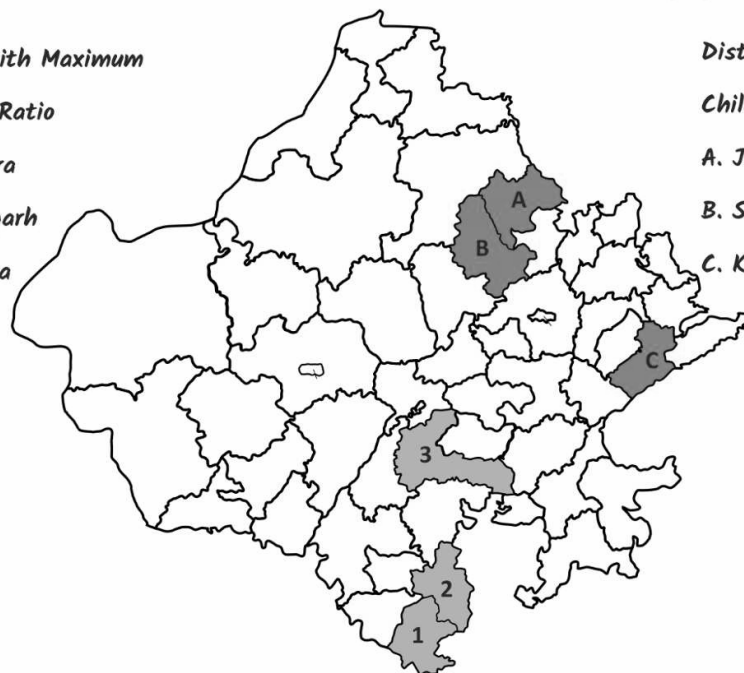
- The child sex ratio (0-6 years of age) has registered a **sharp decline** from 909 in 2001 to 888 in 2011 census.
- Rajasthan ranked 28th in child sex ratio among Indian states in the 2001 census, but dropped to **29th** in the 2011 census.

## Child Sex Ratio

### District with Maximum Child sex Ratio

Child sex Ratio

1. Banswara
2. Pratapgarh
3. Bhilwara



### District with Minimum Child sex Ratio

Child sex Ratio

- A. Jhunjhunu
- B. Sikar
- C. Karauli

## 1.7. Literacy

➤ A person who is 7 years or older and can read and write any language is considered literate.

➤ **Rural literacy rate of Rajasthan - 61.44%.**

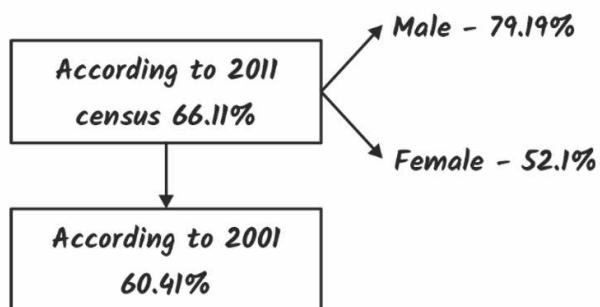
✓ Literacy rate of rural males - 76.16%.

✓ Literacy rate of rural females - 45.8%.

➤ **Urban literacy rate of Rajasthan- 79.68%.**

✓ Literacy rate of urban males - 87.91%.

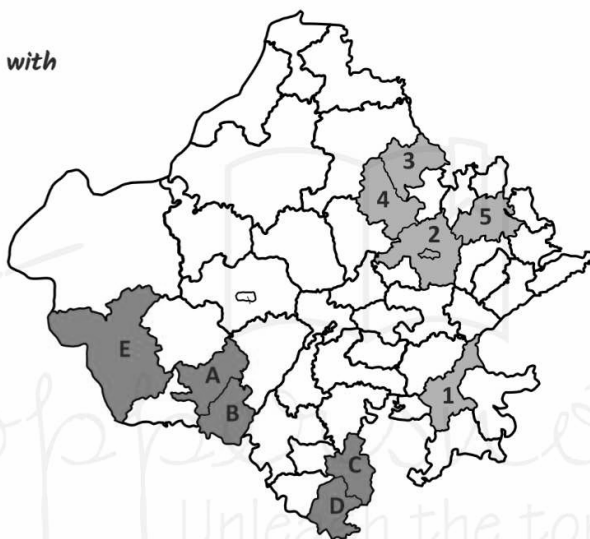
✓ Literacy rate of urban females- 70.73%



### Literacy Rate (As per 2011)

Districts of Rajasthan with Highest Literacy Rate

1. Kota - 76.6%
2. Jaipur - 75.5%
3. Jhunjhunu - 74.1%
4. Sikar - 71.9%
5. Alwar - 70.7%



Districts of Rajasthan with Lowest Literacy Rate

- A. Jalore - 54.9%
- B. Sirohi - 55.3%
- C. Pratapgarh - 56.0%
- D. Banswara - 56.3%
- E. Barmer - 56.5%

#### NOTE

- District with highest rural literacy - Jhunjhunu (73.4 %); District with lowest rural literacy - Sirohi (49.0 %)
- District with highest urban literacy - Udaipur (87.5 %); District with lowest urban literacy - Nagaur (70.6 %)
- District with highest male literacy - Jhunjhunu (86.9 %); Districts with lowest male literacy - Pratapgarh and Banswara (69.5 %)