

## ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

### DISTRICT AJMER

#### Location:

The district is located in the centre of the state between 25° 38' and 26° 58' North latitude and 73° 54' and 75° 22' East longitude, covering a geographical area of about 8481 sq. km. It is bounded on the north by Nagaur district, on the south by Bhilwara district, on the east by Jaipur and Tonk districts and on the west by Pali district.

#### Administrative Setup:

Administratively Ajmer is a part of Ajmer division and is divided into 6 tehsils namely:- (1) Ajmer, (2) Nasirabad, (3) Beawar, (4) Kekri, (5) Kishangarh and (6) Sarwar. The district is also divided into 8 panchayat samities, namely (1) Kishangarh (Silora), (2) Pisangan, (3) Srinagar, (4) Arain, (5) Jawaja, (6) Masooda, (7) Bhinay, (8) Kekri.

#### Climate:

The district has a hot dry summer and cold bracing winter. The winter extends from December to February, while the summer season extends from March to June followed by rainy season till mid of September. The temperature during the summer scales upto 45°C and goes down upto 2°C during winter. The normal annual rainfall is 527.3 mm.

#### Geology & Minerals:

The geology of the district is that of Aravalli range, which extends through out the district except for the north-western part, which is flat and plain and mostly covered by sand dunes. The oldest rock exposed in the district is the pre-Aravalli Banded Gneissic Complex dated over 2500 million year old. These comprise schist, gneiss and amphibolite. These are rocks of Delhi Super Group comprising of quartzite, conglomerate, amphibolite and mica schist (Alwar Group) and calc schist, dolomitic marble, calc gneiss, amphibolite and phyllite (Ajabgarh group). The Post-Delhi intrusives, granites and alkaline rocks i.e. nephelene syenite and its associated rocks are seen near Kishangarh.

Important non metallic minerals found in the district are Chrysolite asbestos, Beryl/Emerald, Feldspar, Garnet, Mica, Vermiculite, Calcite, China clay, Kyanite, Limestone, Soapstone, etc.

#### Physiography and Soil:

The district is triangular in shape. It is generally a plain interspersed with low hills, which runs in the

north-westerly direction in the upper part of Ajmer sub division. Beawar sub-division is an irregular terrain lying in the south west of the district and is comprises of two detached blocks. This track is generally hilly. The Kekri sub division forms the south-eastern portion of the district, and is a level plain. The Kishangarh sub-division which is eastern portion of the district is sandy except for a few isolated patches.

Aravalli range which divides the plains of Marwar from the high table-land of Mewar, passes through the district and the highest elevation is about 870 metres above mean sea level.

There are five rivers which flow through the district viz. Banas, Khari, Sagarmati, Saraswati and Rupnagar. There are natural lakes viz. Pushkar and Budha Pushkar near Ajmer city. Among the important tanks in the district are Foy sagar, Phool sagar, Bisala, Ramsar, Dilwar, Jawaja etc.

Soils of Ajmer district are reddish to yellowish red and yellowish brown colour. These soils are sandy loam to sandy clay loam in texture and well drained. Fertility status of these soil is, low in Nitrogen, moderate in Phosphorus and Potassium. Cultivation of crops in the soil is very much restricted due to shallow nature of these soils and presence of stones on the surface.

#### Forest:

Around 5.56 per cent of the total area available for land utilization is covered under forest which is 46853 ha. out of total 842388 ha. area of the district.

#### Population:

The total population of the district is 1729207 persons out of which 1025632 is rural and 703575 is urban population. Tehsilwise distribution of population is as follows:-

1. Ajmer	=	646039
2. Nasirabad	=	116478
3. Kishangarh	=	257747
4. Beawar	=	374757
5. Sarwar	=	106952
6. Kekri	=	227234

