

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

DISTRICT JAIPUR

Location:

Jaipur district is situated in north eastern part of the state. It is located between 26° 25' and 27° 51' North latitude and 74° 55' and 76° 10' East longitude covering an area of 10878 sq.km. Jaipur district is bounded by Sikar district in north west, Alwar district in north east, Dausa in east, Tonk in south, Ajmer in south west and Nagaur in west.

Administrative Setup:

Administratively, Jaipur district is a part of Jaipur division and is also the capital of the state. The district is divided into 13 tehsils namely (1) Amber, (2) Chomu, (3) Jamwa Ramgarh, (4) Shahpura, (5) Viratnagar, (6) Kotputli, (7) Dudu, (8) Phagi, (9) Phulera, (10) Bassi, (11) Chaksu, (12) Sanganer and (13) Jaipur. It comprises 13 panchayat samities namely :- (1) Kotputli, (2) Viratnagar, (3) Shahpura, (4) Govindgarh, (5) Amber, (6) Jamwa Ramgarh, (7) Sambhar, (8) Dudu, (9) Sanganer, (10) Jhotwara, (11) Bassi, (12) Phagi and (13) Chaksu.

Climate:

The climate of the district is dry and healthy and is subjected to extremes of cold and heat at various places. The minimum and maximum temperature are 3°C and 45°C respectively while the mean temperature is 24°C. In the district rainy season usually from June to September, the normal annual rainfall is 548.2 mm.

Geology & Mineral:

The oldest groups of rock, in the district are schist, gneisses, migmatite and quartzite of Pre-Aravalli, which are considered to be nearly 2,500 million year old. These rocks are covered under a mantle of sand and alluvium, of recent to sub recent age. Overlying these rocks with a major unconformity are the rocks of Delhi supergroup, which are made up of Rialo, Alwar and Ajabgarh group. The rocks of Rialo comprises mainly dolomitic marble and minor quartzite. The Alwar group consists of conglomeratic quartzites and schist which either lie unconformably over the Rialo or directly over the metamorphic of Pre-Aravalli. The Ajabgarh group is mainly made up of schists, phyllites, pegmatites and quartz veins.

A variety of mineral deposits found in the district are Chinaclay in Buchara & Torda, Copper near Gol, Badshahpur, Chanla and Chatigodlyana area, Iron ore is Moriza, Bonai etc. Cement grade limestone near Kotputli and Maonda & impure limestone at Nimala, Dabla etc. Silica sand is found at Banskhop and Jir hills. Soapstone occurs in Dogetha,

Jharna, Geejgarh, Khawa etc.

Physiography and Soil:

A large part of district is covered by thick mantle of soil, brown sand and Alluvium is in Eastern and northern area is occupied by hills range and belong to Aravalli system and are known by different names at different places, the longest range starting from Sambhar lake in this district crosses over upto Singhana in the district of Jhunjhunun.

The district is drained by a number of largely non perennial rivers of which Banganga and Sabi are important one. The Banganga has been impounded near Jamwa Ramgarh which provides a major share of drinking water supplies to Jaipur city. A large area of the district has been affected by sand encroachment through wind gaps and river valleys.

The soils of the district are greyish brown to brown and yellowish brown, light to medium textured and deep to very deep. These soils can be classified in Entisols order by 7th approximation classification. Some soils belong to Aridisols order.

Forest:

About 4.06 per cent of the total area of the district is under forest. Subsidiary edaphic type of dry tropical forests are found in the district. The total area under forest is about 44239 hectares.

Population:

The total population of Jaipur district is 3887895 among which 2113407 is rural and 1774488 urban. The tehsilwise distribution of population is as under :-

1. Kotputli	=	262858
2. Viratnagar	=	101925
3. Shahpura	=	179777
4. Chomu	=	248953
5. Phulera	=	310860
6. Dudu	=	145184
7. Phagi	=	130453
8. Sanganer	=	205865
9. Jaipur	=	1561559
10. Amber	=	228644
11. Jamwa Ramgarh	=	190822
12. Bassi	=	174884
13. Chaksu	=	146111

