

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

DISTRICT ALWAR

Location:

The district is situated in north east of Rajasthan between 27° 04' and 28° 04' North latitudes and 76° 07' and 77° 13' East longitudes covering a geographical area of about 8380 sq. km. It is bounded on the north and north east by Gurgaon district of Haryana state and Bharatpur district, on the south west by Jaipur district, and south by Dausa districts.

Administrative Setup:

The district is a part of Jaipur division and is divided into 10 tehsils namely:- (1) Alwar, (2) Ramgarh, (3) Behror, (4) Bansur, (5) Rajgarh, (6) Lachhmangarh, (7) Thanagazi, (8) Tijara, (9) Kishangarh Bas and (10) Mandawar. The district is also divided into 14 panchayat samities namely (1) Neemrana, (2) Behror, (3) Mandawar, (4) Kotkasim, (5) Tijara, (6) Bansur, (7) Kishangarh Bas (8) Ramgarh, (9) Thanagazi, (10) Umren, (11) Rajgarh, (12) Reni, (13) Govindgarh, (14) Kathumar.

Climate:

The climate of the district is very hot in summer and very cold in winter. The monsoon season is of very short duration. The south-west monsoon continues from July to mid September. The maximum temperature of the district has been 47°C and the minimum is upto freezing point. Average temperature is 26°C and average annual rainfall is 611.6 mm.

Geology and Minerals:

The major group of rocks are pre-Aravalli comprising of schist, quartzite and granite. Railo groups consists of marble and feldspathic quartzite, Alwar group consists of quartzite and schist, and Ajabgarh group consists of phyllite, schist, quartzite and dolomite overlain by Post Delhi intrusive, granite and meta dolerites.

Major mineral found in the district are Baryte, Building stones and Copper. The district leads in the production of these minerals, the rock consists of schist and quartzite and intrusion of Granite. These are one of the oldest rock formations dating back to nearly 2500 million years. The Baryte deposits are mined about two thousand tonnes annually. Important Baryte deposits are at Sahanpuri, Basli, Jamdoli and Khora-Makroda. Alwar district is second richest in Rajasthan where Copper ore is found. The deposits of Copper are found at Bhagoni and Kho-Dariba. Other mineral deposits in the district are Asbestos, China clay, Feldspar, Fine clay, Soapstone and Quartz.

Physiography and Soil:

The central part of the district is covered by the Aravalli hills which run north-south ranging in height from 450 metres to 700 metres. The region has more or less flat topped hills, which become more prominent in the south western part of the district. They enclose between them a fertile valley, which have provided sanctuary to the wild life of the region in the forest of Sariska.

Two seasonal rivers in the district are Ruparel and the Sabi. River Ruparel rises from the hills of Thanagazi and finally terminates in Bharatpur district, River Sabi rises from Jaipur district, enters Bansur tehsil of the district, then flows through Behror, Mandawar, Kishangarh Bas and Tijara tehsil and then it enters Gurgaon district of Haryana state.

There are two important dams Siliserh and Jaisamand situated at a distance of about 13 km and 8 km from Alwar respectively.

The soil in western part of the district is brown, fine to loamy sand, deep, non-calcareous & belongs to Torripsamment great group. In eastern part soils are alluvial and thus of good quality.

Forest:

The total area under forest is about 26480 ha. which is about 3.16 per cent of the total area of the district. The forest of the district falls under Dry Deciduous category of Rajasthan region.

Population:

The total population of the district is 2296,580 persons among which 1976293 is rural and 320287 urban population. Tehsilwise population is as under:-

1. Behror	=	2,51,614
2. Mandawar	=	1,62,010
3. Kishangarh Bas	=	2,17,264
4. Tijara	=	1,81,877
5. Bansur	=	1,63,582
6. Alwar	=	4,32,952
7. Ramgarh	=	1,49,796
8. Thanagazi	=	1,44,119
9. Rajgarh	=	2,38,519
10. Lachhmangarh	=	3,54,847

