## ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

# DISTRICT JALOR

#### Location:

Jalor district is located between 24° 37' and 25° 49' North latitude and 71° 11' and 73° 05' East longitude. The district has a geographical area of about 10640 sq.km. It is bounded by Barmer district in the north-west, by Pali district in the north-east, by Sirohi district on the south-east, and by Banas-Kantha district of Gujarat state in the south.

### Administrative Setup:

Administratively Jalor is a part of Jodhpur division, and the district is composed of 5 tehsils namely (1) Jalor, (2) Ahore, (3) Bhinmal, (4) Sanchore, (5) Raniwara. The district is also divided in 7 panchayat samities namely :- (1) Ahore, (2) Sayla, (3) Jalor, (4) Bhinmal, (5) Jaswantpura, (6) Sanchor and (7) Raniwara.

#### Climate:

The climate of the district is dry with extremes of temperature and low rainfall. The average maximum temperature recorded is 45°C and minimum 6°C. January is the coldest month while May to June are the hottest. Average rainfall of the district is 419.2 mm.

### Geology and Minerals:

Major part of the area is covered with a thick blanket of sand and alluvium. Only 5 to 10 per cent of the area of the district reveals exposures of different rock types. The meta-sedimentary rocks belong to the Delhi Super Group, which includes, phyllite, schist, marble and quartzite are found in the district as inclusion, within the dominent are granite and rhyolite. The most common type of granite is the pink Jalore granite, found near the Jalor town. The older grey Erinpura granite sparsely is found in the district. The Malani rhyolite and associated aglomerate, volcanic ash, felsite etc. are found in the west of Roja Bhakar and Lakawas and in the north eastern part of the district. These rocks represent a large scale ancient volcanic activity of the Indian sub-continent and have been estimated to be about 745 million year old. Dykes and veins of dolorite, granite porphyry, aplite etc; also occurs at places.

Economic minerals of the districts are pink variety of Jalor granite, found near Roj Bhakar near Jalor town, Siyana and other places, Calcite is also found in Karara.

### Physiography & Soil:

A large part of the district is constituted of arid desert with isolated hills near Jalor, Ahore, Dorra, Bhinmal and Lakawas. The average elevation of the plains is about 180 metres. and the hills rise up to 736 metres above mean sea level. Sand dunes and sandy tracts are the main features of the western part of the district. The drainage is constituted by the Jawai, Khari, Bandi and Sagi, tributeries of Luni the only major river of the western Rajasthan. These streams remains dry during the most part of the year.

Soil of Jalor district can be divided into two parts. The first part covers north-west portion of district, mainly the parts of Sanchore, Bhinmal and Jalor panchayat samities. Soil of these areas are light textured and dark greyish brown to brown in colour, very deep, coarse textured and structure less to weak subangular blocky in structure, calcic or cambic diagnostic horizon developed. These are classified as calcids/cambids great group of aridisol order.

The other part includes part of Ahore, Jalor and Raniwara panchayat samities. The soils of this part are medium to fine textured greyish brown to brown in colour normal in reaction and moderately drained. These soils have been classified in Aridisols order. At same places, playa are observed belong to salids great group of Aridisols order.

### Forest:

The forest of the district belongs to the central India mixed deciduous type. The bulk of the forest group are on the detached and isolated hill slopes. They have been classified, as (a) Reserved (b) Protected and (c) unclassified. The total area under forest is 620 hectares which constitutes only 1.80 percent of the total area of the district.

## Population:

The total population of the district is 11,42,563 among which 10,59,355 is rural and 83,208 urban. Tehsilwise population is as follows:

1.	Jalor	=	2,80,863
2.	Ahore	=	1,76,184
3.	Sanchore	=	2,79,139
4.	Bhinmal	=	2,83,252
5.	Raniwara	=	1,23,125

