

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

DISTRICT JHUNJHUNUN

Location:

Jhunjhunun district is located between 27° 38' and 28° 31' North latitude and 75° 02' and 76° 06' East longitude covering geographical area 5928 sq. km.. It is bounded on the north west by Churu district, on the north east by Hissar and Mahendargarh districts of Haryana state and on the west, south and south east by Sikar district.

Administrative Setup:

Administratively Jhunjhunun district is a part of Jaipur division. The district is divided into 5 tehsils namely:- (1) Jhunjhunun, (2) Chirawa, (3) Khetri, (4) Navalgarh and (5) Udaipurwati. It comprises of 8 panchayat samities namely:- (1) Jhunjhunun, (2) Alsisar, (3) Chirawa, (4) Surajgarh, (5) Khetri, (6) Buhana, (7) Navalgarh and (8) Udaipurwati.

Climate:

The district has a dry climate with a hot summer. The average normal annual rainfall at the district head quarter has been 444.5 mm. On an average there are 27 rainy days in a year. In summer sand storms are characteristics features of the district. The minimum and maximum temperature recorded are 1.0°C and 45°C respectively while the mean temperature is 23°C.

Geology and Mineral:

A major part of the district is covered by recent to sub-recent wind blown sand, however, the small area of eastern part is occupied exclusively by the rocks of Delhi Super Group and later intrusive. The Delhi Super Group is represented by quartzite, marble, schist and phyllite of Alwar Group and quartzite, mica schist, gneiss assemblages of the succeeding Ajabgarh Group. The rocks have been intruded by Amphibolite, granite and rhyolite which are considered to have provided the material for the base metal mineralization in the area.

The district is a well known as copper district in the country. Copper deposits are located at various places in district, specially in Khetri tehsil; Silver, Gold, Nickel and Cobalt are accessory minerals. Other minerals of economic use are Calcite, Dolomite, Iron Ore, Clay, Fluorite, Soapstone, etc.

Physiography and Soil:

North eastern part of the district consists of mass rolling of hills and its remaining part near to the south-eastern border contains some offshoots of Aravalli range of hills, running in the south-eastern direction. General elevation above mean sea level is between 300 to 450 metre. The highest peak 1051 metre high in the south of Lohagarh village.

Sand shifting and active dunes are the main hazards to cultivation. Soil erosion is the result of constant deforestation and mining activity. The drainage is inland and is related to the Kantli river system which is a non perennial river, besides this there are four major streams, namely - Dohan, Chandravati, Udaipur, Lohagarh-ki-nadi and Sukh nadi.

Jhunjhunun is sandy with frequent rolling topography soil. This unit is brown to reddish brown loamy fine and, generally noncalcareous and deep to very deep. Physio-chemical properties of these soils are generally moderate in nutrient status and poor to moderate in water holding capacity. There are no evidence of pedogenic eluviation. These soils are classified as Torrifluvents great group of Entisols order.

In eastern part of Jhunjhunun, soils are brown, fine sand to loamy sand, deep, noncalcareous and belong to Entisol order of soils.

Forest:

The forest area of the district is only 34,332 hectares i.e. 5.80 per cent of the total area of the district.

Population:

The total population of the district is 1,582,421 among which rural population is 1257377 and urban population is 325044. Tehsilwise population as follows:-

1. Jhunjhunun	=	388203
2. Chirawa	=	343274
3. Khetri	=	393846
4. Navalgarh	=	247576
5. Udaipurwati	=	209522

