

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

DISTRICT JHALAWAR

Location:

Jhalawar district is situated between 23° 45' and 24° 52' North latitude and 75° 27' and 76° 56' East longitudes, in the south-east corner of Rajasthan at the edge of Malwa plateau, district has geographical area of 6219 sq. km. Jhalawar district is bounded on the south west and east by Madhya Pradesh state, while in the north west, north and north east are Ramganj Mandi, Sangod, Atru and Chhipabarod tehsils of Kota & Baran district.

Administrative Setup:

Administratively Jhalawar district is a part of Kota division. This district has 6 tehsils namely:- (1) Jhalrapatan, (2) Pirawa, (3) Aklera, (4) Khanpur, (5) Pachpahar and (6) Gangdhar. District is also divided into six panchayat samities namely - (1) Khanpur, (2) Jhalrapatan, (3) Manoharthana, (4) Bakani, (5) Pirawa and (6) Dag.

Climate:

The district has fairly dry climate. The average annual rainfall is 1044.7 mm and the maximum and minimum temperature in the district ranges between 47°C to 01°C respectively. The western portion of the district have lesser rains than the eastern portion.

Geology and Minerals:

Jhalrapatan stands on Vindhyan Strata at the northern edge of the great spread of basaltic rocks known as 'Deccan trap' formation. The northern area is also called as 'Malwa trap'. The beds around Jhalrapatan belongs to Rewa series of Vindhyan Super Group and consists of sandstone and shales with bands of limestone. There are vast deposits of sandstone lying in area of eight square miles. There are many varieties of basaltic rocks, amorphous and soft. Apart from these other minerals of economic importance are Laterite, Copper, Calcite and Chalcedony.

Physiography and Soil:

The district lies at the edge of Malwa Plateau, an area of low hills and shallow plains however in places sharp geological disturbances in long past have thrown up hills which are in reality an extension of Vindhyan range. As a result the district falls in the following 5 physical division:- 1. The Mukandhara range, (2) The hills of Dag, (3) The plateau region with low rounded hills, (4) Central plains of Pachpahar

and Jhalrapatan and (5) The plain of Khanpur between two arms of Mukandhara.

The whole of south Jhalawar has characteristics of the Malwa plateau, an area of rounded bare hills interspersed by plains. The Jhalawar plains stretches in a wide belt from Bhawani Mandi in the west almost up to the Asnawar in the east and is bounded in the northern, eastern and southern sides by the Mukandhara hills. This is well fertile watered region crossed by the Ahu and Kalisindh rivers and a number of other streams. The river and streams of the district belongs to the Chambal system. Except in the Gangadhar tehsil, the general flow is from south to north, the rivers of Jhalawar may be divided into two groups the western group and eastern group. The western rivers are Ahu, Piplaj, Kyasri, Kantli, Rawa, Kalisindh and Chandrabhaga. The eastern rivers are Parwan, Andheri, Newaj, Ghar and Ujar. There are artificial lakes Kadila and Mansarovar. Generally speaking rivers have deep bed with the result that the water level is below that of the surrounding area.

The greyish brown to dark greyish brown clay loam to clay soils developed from hills are classified as chromustert. On the undulating terrain with rocky out crops, occur greyish brown, medium to fine textured soils and can be classified as Haplustalfs. In between the hillocks are observed dark brown to greyish brown, medium to fine textured alluvial soils with absence of characteristics-horizons development.

Forest:

Total 115000 hectares land out of the total area of the district is under forest, which is about 18.22 per cent of total area.

Population:

The total population of the district is 956,971 among which 806008 is rural and 150963 is urban. Tehsilwise population is as follows:-

1. Jhalrapatan	=	231512
2. Pirawa	=	150904
3. Aklera	=	204581
4. Khanpur	=	129170
5. Pachpahar	=	122365
6. Gangdhar	=	118439

