

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

DISTRICT KARAUJI

Location:

The district is located in the south eastern region of Rajasthan. It lies between 26° 19' and 26° 51' North latitude and 76° 25' to 77° 24' East longitude. Covering a geographical area about 5070 sq.km. It is bounded on the north by Bharatpur district and by Sawai Madhopur districts in the south where the Chambal river also forms a natural boundary separating the district from the Morena district of Madhya Pradesh, in the north-west by Dausa district.

Administrative Setup:

Administratively Karauli is a part of Jaipur division. The district is further divided into 5 tehsils namely (1), Nadoti, (2) Hindaun, (3) Todabhim, (4) Karauli, (5) Sapotra. Which are also the panchayat samities of the district.

Climate:

The district has a dry climate except during short rainy season. The winter extends from December to March and Summer season extends from march end to third week of June, following rainy season which lasts upto third week of September. The normal annual rainfall is the district is 689.2 mm. On an average there are 35 rainy days. The maximum temperature is about 40°C and minimum temperature is about 3°C.

Geology and Minerals:

District is mostly composed by Pre-Cambrian metamorphic igneous, and sedimentary rocks belonging to Pre-Aravali & Vindhyan. Pre Aravali comprising quartzite, mica schist, gneisses and migmatites cover the north-western part of the district between Lalsot and west of Bayana. The rocks of Vindhyan super groups, represented by Kaimur, Rewa and Bhandar Groups, consists mainly of various types of shale, sand stone and limestone. These rocks occupy the south-eastern part of the district and are separated from the older rocks, namely Pre Aravali and Delhi's by reverse fault called the "Great Boundary Fault".

trending north-east to south-west.

Karauli is endowed with a variety of mineral resources both metallic and non metallic. The metallic minerals include - lead, copper and iron ore whereas the non metallic minerals comprise, limestone, clay, silica sand and talc. The pink and white spotted sand stone of "Bhandar group" is used as building material.

Physiography and Soil:

Karauli can be described as hilly area. The plains are fertile and their soil is mostly light and sandy. The south and south east portion of the district comprise hill and broken ground which forms a part of vast tract of rugged region enclosing narrow valley of the Chambal river. The ranges of Aravalli lies in the northern, western and southern parts of the district. The Banas, Morel, Gambhir, Chambal and Banganga etc. are the main rivers in the district.

Soils of Karauli district are greyish brown to dark greyish brown, clay loam to clay soils developed from hills. The medium to fine soil textured are seen in plain areas.

Forest:

The total area covered by the forest is 113.66 sq. km. which is about 20 per cent of the total area of the district.

Population:

The total population of the district is 927719 among which 801195 is rural and 126524 urban. Tehsilwise population is as under:-

1. Todabhim	=	171109
2. Hindaun	=	257085
3. Nadoti	=	101680
4. Karauli	=	263176
5. Sapotra	=	134669

