

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

DISTRICT NAGOUR

Location:

District Nagaur occupies nearly central region of the state. It lies between 26° 25' and 27° 40' North latitude 73° 18' and 75° 15' East longitude covering a geographical area of about 17,718 sq.km. On the north it is bounded by Bikaner and Churu districts east by Sikar and Jaipur, south by Ajmer and Pali districts and west by Jodhpur district.

Administrative Setup:

Administratively, Nagaur is a part of Ajmer division. The district is further divided into 8 tehsils namely:- (1) Ladnun, (2) Didwana, (3) Jayal, (4) Nagaur, (5) Nawa, (6) Parbatsar, (7) Degana and (8) Merta. The district is also divided into 11 panchayat samities namely:- (1) Ladnun, (2) Nagaur, (3) Jayal, (4) Didwana, (5) Mundwa, (6) Degana, (7) Makarana, (8) Kuchaman, (9) Merta, (10) Riyan, (11) Parbatsar.

Climate:

The climate of the district is very conspicuous of extreme dryness with large variation of temperature and rainfall. Winter is from November to March. April to June are summer months. July to mid September is rainy season. The maximum and minimum temperature so far recorded is 45°C and 1°C respectively. Mean temperature remains 23°C. Normal annual rainfall is 388.6 mm.

Geology and Minerals:

The major portion of Nagaur district is covered by sand. The geology is evidently based upon scattered out crop. The oldest rock dating back to 2500 million years constitute of mica, schist, gneisses and pyllites. They are overlain by the metasediments of Delhi Super Group represented by the older Alwar group comprising of quartzite and mica schist and the younger Ajabgarh group consisting of dolomite, marble, schist and conglomerate. These have been intruded by granitic rocks. Sedimentary rocks of Marwar Super Group (Trans Aravalli Vindhyan) overlay the granite rocks. The Marwar Super Group is divided in Jodhpur group made up of sandstone and intercalated shale. The Bilara group which is made up of calcaceous and argillaceous deposits and Nagaur group is dominantly made up of sandstone, siltstone, shale and gypsum. These are followed by sandstone

and bentonite, large deposits of the mineral like Gypsum, Wolframite found in the district. Besides the famous marble (Makrana) limestone and sandstone are also available in the district. Common salt and sodium sulphate are also produced from salt lake near Didwana.

Physiography & Soil:

The district is irregular in shape and resembles a deformed parallelogram. The topography is generally even. A part of district falls in the category of "desert" so the north-western region is covered with large sand dunes extending sometimes in a continuous series. The district has a general slope towards west. Its elevation is about 300 metre ranging between 250 metre in the south and 640 metre in the north from the mean sea level.

The district is devoid of high hills. Scattered low lying hills are found in Jayal, Khatu, Tikli, Didwana, and along the common border of the district with Ajmer.

Luni, a non-perennial river which flows across the district. A big salt lake exists at about 3 kilometres to the south-west of Didwana. Sambhar is another salt lake in part of the district.

Forest:

Only 15,265 hectares area comes under forest, which is only 0.86 per cent of the total area of the district.

Population:

The total population of the district is about 2144810, out of which 1802174 is rural and 342636 urban. Tehsilwise population is as under:-

1. Ladnun	=	171377
2. Didwana	=	257091
3. Jayal	=	176728
4. Degana	=	213317
5. Nagaur	=	429288
6. Merta	=	265275
7. Parbatsar	=	375959
8. Nawa	=	255775

