

## ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

### DISTRICT PALI

#### Location:

Pali is located between 24° 45' and 26° 29' North latitude and 72° 47' and 74° 18' East longitude, covering an area of about 12,387 sq.km. Pali district is bounded by Jodhpur in north, Jalor in south west, Sirohi in the south, Udaipur & Rajsamand in the south east, Ajmer in north-east and Nagaur district in north.

#### Administrative Setup:

Administratively Pali district is a part of Jodhpur division. This district is divided into 7 tehsils namely:- (1) Jaitaran, (2) Raipur, (3) Sojat, (4) Marwar Junction, (5) Bali, (6) Desuri and (7) Pali. The district also divided into 10 panchayat samities namely (1) Jaitaran, (2) Raipur, (3) Rohat, (4) Sojat, (5) Pali, (6) Kharchi, (7) Rani, (8) Sumerpur, (9) Desuri, (10) Bali.

#### Climate:

The climate of the district is dry and has extremes of temperatures. It is very hot during summer and very cold during winter. The district has registered the maximum temperature of 45°C and minimum of 0°C. The average mean temperature is 22.5°C. January is coldest, while May and June are the hottest months.

Normal rainfall of the district is 490.4 mm. The average number of rainy days are only 22 a year.

#### Geology & Minerals:

Geological formation of the district is represented by Igneous, Sedimentary and Meta-sedimentary rocks. The Delhi Super Group is represented by Ajabgarh group exposed near the eastern border of the district and consists of schist, phyllite, marble and basic volcanic and they are intruded by granite and rhyolite, predominant among which is Erinpura granite, covering the south and the south-eastern part of the district. The Jalor type granite is exposed south of the Pali town and is generally pink in colour. The Malani rhyolite (volcanic) covers only small areas restricted to the south-west of Pali. Marwar Super Group occurs in the northern part of the district and are represented by limestone, dolomite, sandstone and shale.

Minerals of economic importance found in the district are Calcite, Asbestos, Feldspar, Gypsum.

#### Physiography and Soil :

The area of the district may be called sub mountaneous and has undulated plains with scattered hills. The district is surrounded by Aravalli range on its south-east. The general slope of the district is from east to west. The texture of the soil is generally sandy loam. The lower level of the sand is made up of rock of calcium carbonate.

There is no perennial river in the district. Four tributaries of river Luni viz. Sukhri, Lilri, Bandi and Jawai flow in district. There is no lake or natural spring in the district. Important dam constructed in the district is Jawai Dam in Bali tehsil.

The soils of Pali, Desuri and Rani panchayat samities have good permeability and are therefore, appropriate for agricultural purposes. On the other hand, the soils of Kharchi, Sojat and Rohat panchayat samities have lesser permeability and are saline in nature.

The soils occurring in this area are dark greyish brown to brown, medium textured and moderately sub-angular blocky with heavier subsurface and well developed subangular blocky structure underlain by a thick strata of lime coated concretionary zone. The occurrence of calcic and/or cambic horizon permits them to classify as Camborthids/Calciorthids. Some patches of salinity is observed and they are classified as Salorthids.

#### Forest:

The forest of the district constitutes about 6.28 per cent of the total area of the district. The forest comes under subsidiary edaphic type of dry tropical forest. These are widely scattered over hillocks and ridges.

#### Population:

The total population of the district is 1486432 out of which 1163085 is rural and 323347 urban. Tehsilwise population is as under:-

1. Jaitaran	=	164036
2. Raipur	=	144710
3. Sojat	=	170646
4. Pali	=	329127
5. Marwar Junction	=	164492
6. Desuri	=	183726
7. Bali	=	329695



