

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP DISTRICT SAWAI MADHOPUR

Location:

The district is located in the south eastern region of Rajasthan. It lies between 25° 45' and 26° 31' North latitude and 76° 01' to 76° 57' East longitude and covers a geographical area of about 5043 sq.km. It is bounded on the north and east by Karauli district and by Kota and Bundi districts in the south where the Chambal river also forms a natural boundary separating the district from Morena district of Madhya Pradesh, in the west and north west Tonk and Jaipur districts are located respectively.

Administrative Setup:

Administratively, Sawai Madhopur is a part of Jaipur division. The district is further divided into 5 tehsils namely:- (1) Sawai Madhopur, (2) Khandar, (3) Bonli, (4) Gangapur, (5) Bamanwas. The district comprises of 5 panchayat samities namely:- (1) Gangapur, (2) Bonli, (3) Bamanwas, (4) Sawai Madhopur, (5) Khandar.

Climate:

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

Geology and Minerals:

Sawai Madhopur terrain is mostly formed by Pre Cambrian metamorphic, igneous and sedimentary rocks belonging to Pre Aravalli Vindhyan. Pre Aravalli rock units comprising quartzite, mica, schist, gneiss and migmatite 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 various types of shale, sandstone and limestone. The rock occupies the south eastern part of the district and are separated from the older rocks, namely Pre Aravalli and Delhis by reverse fault called the 'Great Boundary Fault', trending north east to south west.

Sawai Madhopur is endowed with a variety of

mineral resources both metallic and non metallic, Metallic minerals include, lead, copper and iron ore where as the non metallic mineral 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:

District Sawai Madhopur has partly plain and partly undulating terrain. The Sawai Madhopur sub division can be described as hilly area while the remaining tract is generally plain. The plains are fertile and their soil in most part is light and sandy. The southern and south eastern 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 lie in the northern, western and southern parts of the districts. The Banas, Morel, Gambhir, Chambal and Banganga etc. are the main rivers in the district.

The soils of Sawai Madhopur district are greyish brown to brown and yellowish brown with wide variations in texture having a clear upper boundary of argillic horizon and are classified as Haplustalf great group of Entisol order. Bamanwas and Gangapur city are affected by salinity-alkalinity.

Forest:

The total area covered by the forest is 1758.11 sq.km. which is about 34.86 per cent of the total area of the district. The important game sanctuary of the district, known as Ranthambhor wild life sanctuary is situated at a distance of about 10 km from Sawai Madhopur.

Population:

The total population of the district is 875752 out of which 724093 is rural and 151659 urban population. Tehsilwise population is as under:-

1. Bamanwas	=	120238
2. Gangapur	=	215571
3. Bonli	=	164512
4. Sawai Madhopur	=	288030
5. Khandar	=	87401

