

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

DISTRICT SIKAR

Location:

The district is located in the north eastern part of Rajasthan between 27° 21' and 28° 12' North latitude and 74° 44' and 75° 25' East longitude. It has a geographical area of about 7732 sq. km. It is bounded on the north by Jhunjhunun district, on the north-west by Churu district, on the south-west by Nagaur district and on the south-east by Jaipur district.

Administrative Setup:

Administratively Sikar is a part of Jaipur division. The district is divided into 6 tehsils namely - (1) Fatehpur, (2) Lachhmangarh, (3) Neem-ka-thana, (4) Sri Madhopur, (5) Danta Ramgarh, (6) Sikar. The district is divided into 8 panchayat samities namely (1) Fatehpur (2) Lachhmangarh (3) Dhond (4) Piparli (5) Danta Ramgarh (6) Neem-ka-thana (7) Khandela (8) Sri Madhopur.

Climate:

The climate of this district is characterised by a hot summer, scanty rainfall, chilly winter season and a general dryness of air except in brief monsoon. The minimum and maximum temperature is 3°C and 46°C. The average temperature is 23°C. The average annual rainfall is 466 mm.

Geology and Minerals:

The district is divided into two parts by Aravalli range, eastern part is represented by Alwar group of rocks which comprises quartzite marble, schist, gneiss. Among metallic mineral Copper ore is the most important, found at Dariba. Neem-ka-Thana also at Baleswar, Abirwala and Mothooka, Bihar, Khoori and Salwari. Iron ore deposits are located at Raipur, Bagoli, Sirohi and Pachlongi Sirohi. Among non metallic minerals, Apatite, Calcite, Dolomite, Fluorite, Limestone, Barytes and Pyrrhotite, Mica, Talc are important besides this Baryte, Mica, Quartz are also extracted, radioactive minerals and Molybdenite in Khandela-Ghateshwar area are still under investigations. While the western part is covered with sand dunes.

Physiography and Soil:

Aravalli range divides the district into two main topographical areas. The western region is

characterised by sand dunes and eastern half by hill ranges of Delhi super group. There is no perennial river, but seasonal five streams in the western region namely Mendha, Kantli, Dohan, Krisnawati and Sabi.

The soils of the district are predominantly light textured, weak structured, well drained alluvial & eolian in nature.

These soils form a part of alluvial plains of Mendha, Kantli, Dohan, Krishnawti & Sabi rivers in the south eastern and central parts of the district. Geologically they have been derived from older alluvium of recent to sub recent origin. In the north western & central parts of the district alluvium is blanketed by wind blown aeolian sand overburden varying in thickness. In general the soils of this region are very deep, coarse textured (loamy sand), light yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown, excessively drained, non-calcareous and moderately to severely eroded, lying on gently sloping to gently undulating lands associated with sand dunes of varying heights.

Soils of south and south eastern part are comparatively fine textured, moderately deep to very deep, sandy loam to clay loam texture. These soils are generally noncalcareous.

Forest:

The total area covered by the forest is about 45,226 hectare, which is 5.84 per cent of the total area of the district. The forest area in Sikar is not significant from the forest produce point of view.

Population:

The total population of the district is 1842914 among which 1455393 is rural and 387521 is urban. Tehsilwise distribution of population is as follows :-

1. Fatehpur	=	216798
2. Lachhmangarh	=	235220
3. Sikar	=	427296
4. Neem-ka-Thana	=	275123
5. Sri Madhopur	=	406341
6. Danta Ramgarh	=	282136

