

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

DISTRICT BANSWARA

Location:

Banswara district is located between 23° 11' and 23° 56' North latitudes and 74° 00' and 74° 47' East longitudes. It covers a geographical area of about 5037 sq. km. The district borders Udaipur district in the north, Chittaurgarh in the north-east, Ratlam (M.P.) in the east and Dungarpur in the west. It also touches the boundary of Panch Mahal district of Gujarat state.

Administrative Setup:

Administratively Banswara is a part of Udaipur division. This district is divided into 5 tehsils namely:- (1) Ghatol, (2) Garhi, (3) Banswara, (4) Bagidora and (5) Kushalgarh. The district is also divided into 8 panchayat samities namely (1) Ghatol, (2) Peepal Khoont, (3) Garhi, (4) Talwara, (5) Bagidora, (6) Anandpuri, (7) Sajjangarh and (8) Kushalgarh.

Climate:

The district has a climate very much milder than that of the desert region. The maximum temperature comes to 44°C and minimum to 8°C and the mean temperature is 26°C.

The average annual rainfall is 922.4 mm.

Geology & Minerals:

The oldest pre-Aravallis formation is represented by schist, gneisses and migmatites etc, followed by the members of volcanics etc. These were intruded by granites and migmatites about 21,00 million years ago. In the eastern part of the district these rocks are overlain by the Deccan trap flows which are considered to have erupted from several fissures in the earth crust about 65 million years ago.

Banswara is the only district that has significant deposits of Graphite and Manganese. The district has also rich deposits of Limestone, Marble, Soapstone and Copper at few places. Exploration of Gold deposit is under progress.

Physiography and Soil:

The region represents a rugged terrain punctuated by short ridges in the western part of Banswara. The eastern part of the district is occupied by flat topped hills of Deccan traps. The plains are mostly covered

by black cotton soil. The drainage system belongs to Mahi, which originates near Dhar in Madhya Pradesh. Its main tributaries are Anas, Kagdi and Nal. Deforestation in the hilly and upland tract has led to a strong sheet and gully erosion with siltation in drainage basin.

The central and western parts of the district are cultivable plains. There are several scattered ranges of the Aravallis in the eastern half of the district. The height of range in south is about 610 metres. The general elevation of the district is 350 metres above mean sea level.

The soils of the district are fertile, yielding good crops even without irrigation due to high moisture retention capacity of soils. As compared to similar soil in other parts of the country these are more fertile, grey in colour, more or less mixed with sand and extremely fertile when irrigated. It is called 'Bhuri' and is the best soil in the district. To the south-west of Banswara town, at a distance of about 8 to 22 km, there is nearly a continuous stretch of black cotton soil which produces excellent summer crops. In the north-east of district, the predominant soil is of a reddish colour which some times degenerates into a kind of gravel and is not as fertile as the grey or the black soil.

Forest:

The forest covers 20.17 per cent of the total area of the district. The forest in Banswara mainly consisting of teak trees are situated on the slopes of Aravalli hills and undulating irregular and very variable in density. The forest has largely disappeared from plains.

Population:

The total population of the district is 1155600 persons among which 1066406 is rural and 89194 is urban population. Tehsilwise distribution of population is as follows:-

1. Ghatol	=	235629
2. Garhi	=	197876
3. Banswara	=	285507
4. Bagidora	=	222175
5. Kushalgarh	=	214413

