

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

DISTRICT CHITTAURGARH

Location:

Chittaurgarh district is located between 23° 32' and 25° 13' North latitude and 74° 12' and 75° 49' East longitude covering an area of about 10,856 sq.km. It is bounded on north by Bhilwara and Bundi districts, on east by Kota district and Madhya Pradesh, on the south by Banswara district and Madhya Pradesh and on the west by Udaipur and Rajsamand districts.

Administrative Setup:

Administratively the district is a part of Udaipur division. The district is divided into 12 tehsils namely :- (1) Begun, (2) Chittaurgarh, (3) Gangrar, (4) Kapasan, (5) Rashmi, (6) Nimbahera, (7) Bhadesar, (8) Chhoti Sadri, (9) Bari Sadri, (10) Dungla, (11) Pratapgarh and (12) Arnod. The district is also divided into 13 panchayat samities namely (1) Rashmi, (2) Bhopalsagar, (3) Kapasan, (4) Chittaurgarh, (5) Bhadesar, (6) Dungla, (7) Nimbahera, (8) Bari Sadri, (9) Chhoti Sadri, (10) Pratapgarh, (11) Arnod, (12) Begun, (13) Bhainsrorgarh.

Climate:

The climate of the district is generally dry except during the south west monsoon season. The duration of cold season is from December to February while that of summer is from March to the third week of June. The maximum and the minimum temperature is 45°C and 1°C respectively, while the mean temperature is 22°C. The average annual rainfall in the district is 852.1 mm. The normal rainy days are about 34 in a year.

Geology and Minerals:

Major part of the district is covered by Aravalli series. Rest part of the district is covered by Vindhyan, Delhi systems, Banded Gneiss Complex, Bundel Khand Gneiss and by Raialo series.

The western part of the district exposes the oldest rock comprising of slates, phyllites, mica schists with intercalated bands of dolomite, quartzite and migmatites belonging to the Pre-Aravalli period dating back over to 2500 million year. The Pre-Aravalli rocks have been intruded by 'Berach Granite'. These were later eroded and levelled before the sedimentation of Vindhyan rocks about 1,400 million year ago, under shallow water conditions preceded by volcanic activity as evidenced by the andesitic lava flow in Kharmalia area. The Vindhyan in this area forms a part of great Vindhyan basin extending from Rohtas in Bihar to Chittaurgarh.

The Vindhyan rocks include, sandstones grit-stone, limestone and shales. The limestone at places shows evidences of algal life in the form of arch shaped structure called "Stromatolites". The contact between the Pre-Aravalli and Vindhyan is marked by an erosional unconformity and in the north eastern part of the Vindhyan formation are truncated by "Great Boundary Fault". In this southern part of the district, specially in the area around Pratapgarh, the Pre Aravalli and Vindhyan rocks are overlain by basaltic flows, which forms flat topped hills.

No important metallic mineral is found in the district; Soapstone, Clay, Limestone, Ochre, are available at places.

Physiography and Soil:

The topography of the district is generally undulating, but the hills belonging to the famous Aravalli range are scattered all over the area. In the western, southern and northern part of the district are plains in some extent. Bhainsrorgarh area in the east is practically hilly except some portion which is plain, though surrounded by hills. The district gently slopes from south to north. The height varying from 317 to 617 metre in Palkera. The rivers which flow this plain through the district are Chambal, Banas, Berach and Jhakhm. While Wagan, Gambhiri, Bamani is also (Brahmani) and Gunjali are their tributaries. The district is devoid of any natural and artificial lake.

The northern part of Chittaurgarh district, in highly undulated, rugged and intercepted by the nalhas. In some part consist pockets of medium to fine textured brown to dark reddish brown, moderately deep to deep soils occur slopping lands intensive water erosion. These soils are classified as Haplustalfs great group of Alfisols order. The western part of Chittaurgarh area is very fertile and intensive crops are cultivated, and area is fairly levelled. Soil colour is greyish brown to brown and yellowish brown with wide variations in texture from sandy loam to clay loam, classified as Haplustalfs great group of Alfisols order.

In south of Chittaurgarh these plains, are typically dissected, forming separate hillocks and deep valleys. The major area is covered by the red loam soils, the soils occurring along the foot hill slopes are loam to sandy clay loam non calcareous moderately deep to very deep are classified as Ustochrepts great group of Entisols. But depressional areas observed greyish brown to dark greyish brown soils, it can be classified as Chromusterts great group belong to vertisols order.

Forest:

About 14.31 per cent of the total area of the district is under forest, covering an area about 148196 hectares.

Population:

The total population of the district is 1484190 under which 1252563 is rural and 231627 is urban population. Tehsilwise population is as under :-

1. Rashmi	=	65794
2. Gangrar	=	75031
3. Begun	=	194490
4. Chittaurgarh	=	207287
5. Kapasan	=	152984
6. Dungla	=	77050
7. Bhadesar	=	89539
8. Nimbahera	=	152207
9. Chhoti Sadri	=	99523
10. Bari Sadri	=	90228
11. Pratapgarh	=	188649
12. Arnod	=	91408

