

## ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

### DISTRICT DUNGARPUR

#### Location:

Dungarpur district is located between 23° 20' and 24° 01' North latitude and 73° 21' and 74° 23' East longitude. It has geographical area of about 3770 sq.km. It is bounded in the north by Udaipur district and in the east by Banswara district. On the south and west, it has a common border with the state of Gujarat.

#### Administrative Setup:

Administratively, Dungarpur is a part of Udaipur division. The district is further divided into 4 tehsils namely :- (1) Dungarpur, (2) Simalwara, (3) Aspur and (4) Sagwara. The district is divided into 5 panchayat samities namely (1) Bichhiwara, (2) Dungarpur, (3) Aspur, (4) Sagwara and (5) Simalwara.

#### Climate:

The district has dry climate in summer season much milder than the desert region of western Rajasthan. The annual rainfall varies from 700.99 mm at Sagwara to 853.30 mm at Dhambola. The normal annual rainfall in the district is about 761.7 mm. On an average there are 35 rainy days in a year. The maximum temperature in the hottest month is 43°C and minimum is about 9°C, during winter.

#### Geology & Mineral:

The geological system of the district belongs to Pre-Cambrian and Aravalli system. Slates are in abundance in the central region and are largely associated with quartz veins particularly in the area north and east of Dungarpur Town. Intrusion of pegmatite and granite are also found. The ultra basic rocks have been observed as a potential source for the presence of Asbestos, Chromite, Magnesite and Talc (Steatite). Among the minerals Soapstone, Asbestos, Beryl, and Fluorite are the main ones. Besides Copper ore, Mica, Kyanite and Lead ore are also found.

#### Physiography and Soil:

The district is interspersed with stony hills covered with a jungle of cactus, jujube trees and salar. In the north and east landscape is rugged and wild but towards the south west border, the feature seems

to be merged in the topography of Gujarat region. The eastern portion slopes down towards the basin of the Mahi river. There is hardly any pasture land. The rugged and wild aspect of the region is attributed to the offshoots of the Aravallis. The highest hill located in the extreme north-west of the district is approximately 572 metre above mean sea level.

The perennial river viz, Mahi and Som flow through the district. The Mahi separates the district from Banswara and Som forms a natural boundary between this district and Udaipur district. The non perennial streams are Jhakham, Majhan, Vatrak, Bhader, Gangale, Sapan and Verig ganga.

There is only one tank in Dungarpur Town known as Gaipsagar.

In the north-eastern part of Dungarpur, soils are red loam. The soils occurring along the foot hill slopes are loam to sandy clay loam, noncalcareous moderately deep to deep and have been placed under Ustochrepts great group of Inceptisols order.

The depressional area possesses greyish brown to dark greyish brown soils and can be classified as chromusterts belonging to Vertisols order.

At some places near Mahi river, alluvial type soil is found and can be classified in Entisol order.

#### Forest:

The total area under forest is about 61481 hectares which is about 15.95 per cent of the total area of the district. A large portion of the district encompass is undulating hill sand are densely wooded valleys.

#### Population:

The total population of the district is 874549 among which 810732 is rural and 63817 urban population. Tehsilwise population is as follows :-

1. Dungarpur	=	305282
2. Aspur	=	146507
3. Sagwara	=	233861
4. Simalwara	=	188899

