

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

DISTRICT KOTA

Location:

Kota forms south eastern part of the state, lying between 24° 25' and 25° 51' North latitude and 75° 17' and 76° 00' East longitude. It covers a geographical area of 5198 sq.km., bounded on the north and north west by Sawai Madhopur, west by Bundi district, west by Chittaurgarh and Baran district in east, south by Mandsoore district of M.P. and south-east by Jhalawar district.

Administrative Setup:

Administratively Kota is a part of Kota division. The district is further divided into 5 tehsils namely :- (1) Ladpura, (2) Pipalda, (3) Digod, (4) Ramganj Mandi, (5) Sangod. The district is also divided into 5 panchayat samities namely :- (1) Itawa (Pipalda), (2) Sultanpur (Digod), (3) Ladpura, (4) Sangod and (5) Chechat (Ramganj Mandi).

Climate:

The district has a dry climate. The winter season lasts for about three and a half months from November to the end of February. The period from April to the end of June constitutes summer season. The monsoon starts in the mid of July. The maximum temperature was recorded 45° C and minimum 9° C. The average annual rainfall is about 680.07 mm.

Geology and Minerals:

The rocks of the Vindhyan system covers the major part of the district. The Deccan traps have been subjected to various degrees of laterization during recent to sub-recent successions as a result of which there is a cover of laterite at various places. The stratigraphic successions of the rocks exposed in the district is broadly as follows:-

Recent	:	Alluvium soil, Kankar.
Recent to sub recent	:	Laterite and Bauxite.
Upper Cretaceous to Lower Eocene	:	Deccan traps.

Palaeozoic	Upper Vindhyan	:	{	Bhander series
				Rewa series
Lower Vindhyan	:	{	Kaimur series	
			Semari series.	

Structurally, Vindhyan Group of rocks are less distributed over a greater part of the area, the beds i.e.

of sandstone are nearly horizontal but at places they show steep dip. Sandstone is in general hard, compact and metamorphic in nature.

The district is not rich in minerals. The only metallic mineral found in the district is, Bauxite.

Physiography and Soil:

The land slopes gently from south to north and is drained by the Chambal and its tributaries. Hills run from south to north. Mukundara range of Vindhyan hills which is 145 km. long is located in the district. At many places, it has a curious double formation of two separate ridges, running parallel to each other at a distance of more than two kilometers. The portion lying between these ridges is covered with dense forest.

The Chambal is the principal perennial river of the district. Its tributaries include Kalisindh, Parwati Parwan. The river Chambal enters this district from the west, It is deep and wide near Kota city.

The black soils of Kota are also alluvium soils. These soils range in depth from shallow to very deep with lime concretions or lime encrusted gravels at varying depths. The soils in general are clay loam to clay in texture and moderately to less permeable & developing cracks in dry season. The soils can be classified as Chromusterts great group of Vertisols order.

Forest:

The total area covered by forest is about 109463.37 hectares comprising about 21.06 per cent of the total area. This indicates that the district has a rich forest belt. These forest are concentrated mainly in the south-western and central portions on the Mukundara hills.

Population:

The total population of the district is 1220505 among which 603745 is rural and 616760 urban. The tehsilwise population is as under:-

1. Pipalda	=	127120
2. Digod	=	123824
3. Ladpura	=	663013
4. Ramganj Mandi	=	168360
5. Sangod	=	138188

