ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

LOCATION:

The district is situated between 25° 01' and 25° 58' North latitude and 74° 01' and 75° 28' East longitude in the south-eastern part of the state, covering a geographical area about 10,455 sq. km. It is bounded on the north by Ajmer district, north west and south west by Rajasthan districts, south and south east by Chittaurgarh district and east and north east by Bundi and Tonk districts.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP:


CLIMATE:

The district has a hot summer and cold winter. The climatic conditions of the north eastern portion of the district vary from the east to south - eastern hilly tract. Generally, cold season begins from December and lasts up to February, followed by the hot season from March to June and rainy season from Mid June to the first half of September.

GEOLGY AND MINERALS:

The area of the district is almost entirely underlain by pre cambrian rocks which consists of Bundelkhand gneisses, Banded Gneiss Complex, Aravalli system composite gneisses, Delhi system and Vindhyan system.

The Bundelkhand gneisses spread over an extensive area of the district, comprises granite and schist, out of which Granite type rock is exposed in rocky area towards the adjoining Chittaurgarh district. The Banded Gneiss Complex also covers an extensive area in the south-eastern region, while Aravalli system covering a wide area in the district is seen in the form of belt and comprises quartzite, conglomerate, shale, slate, phyllite and composite gneisses.

The Delhi system comprising conglomerate occurs in the midst of Aravalli schist and gneiss. The rocks of Vindhyan group comprises red, brown, hard and flaggy sandstone, shale, limestone, micaceous and building stone, besides these some minerals like Garnet, Mica, Asbestos, Lead & Zinc and Copper are also found.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND SOIL:

The northern and the north western portion of the district is almost an open plain with a few hillocks rising intermittently, while in the southern and north eastern portion of the district, there are undulating hills and lands.

The district generally consists of an elevated plateau, clusters of hills in its eastern portion. Aravalli ranges intersect the district at several places. Important rivers flowing in the district are Banas and its tributaries viz. Berach, Kothari and Khari. Other small rivers are Mansi, Menali, Chandrabhaga & Nukali.

The western part of Bhilwara district is fairly levelled with deep nallas at many places. The soils of these plains are greyish brown to brown and yellowish brown with wide variations in texture from sandy loam to clay loam having a clear upper boundary of argillic horizon. The soil are generally deep to very deep. These soils can be classified as Haplustalfs and/or Oxisols great groups of Alfisols and/or Entisol orders.

The central part of Bhilwara has alluvial soils with varying depths from very shallow to deep with and without CaCO3, gravel or stones or pieces of weathered rock in the sub-stratum.

The eastern part of Bhilwara consists highly undulated rugged soils intercepted by the nallas only in pockets. Medium to fine textured, brown to dark reddish brown, moderately deep to deep soil occur in this region. On sloping lands moderate to severe water erosion is observed. These soils are classified as Haplustalfs great group of Alfisols order.

FOREST:

The total area under forest is 5.6 per cent of the total area of the district, that is 58,667 hectares.

The district forest falls under subsidiary edaphic type of dry tropical forest. As the eastern and south eastern portions of the district have comparatively higher rainfall, the forest are mainly confined in the Jahazpur and Mandalgarh tehsils.

POPULATION:

The total population of the district is 15,931,28 among which 128,198 are rural and 31,114 urban population. Tehsil wise population is as under:-

1. Asind = 167108
2. Hurda = 92212
3. Shahpura = 144284
4. Jahazpur = 147956
5. Banera = 88063
6. Mandal = 163830
7. Raipur = 71377
8. Sahara = 100348
9. Bhilwara = 313692
10. Kotri = 121812
11. Mandalgarh = 182446