ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

Location:

Udaipur district is situated in the southern part of the state. It lies between 23°45' and 25°10' North latitude and 73°0' and 74°35' East longitude covering geographical area of about 12590 sq.km. It is bounded on the north by Rajasmand district, north west by Pali district, west partly by Sirohi and Gujarat state, south by Dungarpur and partly by Banswara and east by Chittaurgarh district.

Administrative Setup:


Climate:

The district has on the whole moderate and healthy climate without significant seasonal variations, January is the coldest. The minimum and maximum temperature are 03°C and 45°C respectively. The average rainfall of is about 624.5 mm. Generally rainfall decreases from the south west to the north east, on an average there are 31 rainy days in a year.

Geology and Minerals:

Aravalli Super Group covers the major parts of the district, the general stratigraphic sequence of the rock in the district is classified as under:-

| Post Delhi | Erinpura Granites |
| Delhi Super Group | Ajabgarh | Schist, gneiss, marble, amphibolite. |
| Group Alwar | Quartzite. |
| Aravalli Super Group | Phyllites, schist, quartzite, dolomite, conglomerate, marble, metavolcanics. |
| Pre Aravalli | Schist, gneiss and migmatites. |

Udaipur district is particularly rich in mineral resources, as a large variety of important minerals are found in the district. Important metallic and non metallic minerals found in the district are ores of copper, lead, zinc and silver, among rock phosphate, asbestos, calcite, lime stone, barytes, emerald and marble etc. are important.

Physiography and Soil:

The district is encircled by Aravalli ranges from north to south. The northern part of the district consists generally of elevated plateau, while the eastern part has vast stretches of fertile plains. The southern part is covered with rock, hills and dense forest while as the western portion known as the hilly tracks of Mewar is composed of Aravalli range.

Except hard or partially weathered rocks, all types of soils in the district are deep to moderately deep. Clay loam soil is available in tehsil Gogunda, Kotra, Jhadol, Girwa, Mavl and Vallabhgarh while red loam soil is available in Kherwara, Sarada, Salumber and Dhariauwad. Generally soils in the western part of the district are stony while yellowish brown soil is met in small portions of eastern and southern part.

Soni, Jhakham, Wakal, Sei, Saharmati and Berach are the main rivers of the district, which are non perennial and flow during the rainy season only. Besides, there are several tanks and lakes in the district. Among them Jaisamand, Fatehsagar & Pichhola at Udaipur are lovely and important places from tourist point of view.

Soils of the area are medium to heavy textured having brown to greyish brown colour. The fertility of these soils is medium and soils have good water retention capacity. In the foot hills soils are shallow to moderately deep. In the valleys soil are deep to very deep.

Forest:

Udaipur district major portion is covered with rocks and hills which are well stocked with forest. Forest covers about 240047.86 hectares of land which in about 23.43 per cent of the total area of the district. The forest of the district fall under northern tropical dry deciduous type.

Population:

The total population of Udaipur district is 2066580 under which 1670817 is urban and 395763 is rural. Telsiwise distribution of population is as follows:-

1. Mavl = 180953
2. Gogunda = 122578
3. Kotra = 130449
4. Jhadol = 147044
5. Girwa = 557694
6. Vallabhgarh = 195424
7. Dhariauwad = 164836
8. Salumber = 175611
9. Sarada = 185497
10. Kherwara = 206494