

## ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

## DISTRICT BARAN

### Location:

Baran forms south-eastern part of the state. It lies between 24° 25' and 25° 25' North latitude and 76° 12' and 77° 26' East longitude. It covers an geographical area 7994 sq.km. It is bounded on the north and east by Madhya Pradesh, on south and south-west by Jhalawar district and on west by Kota district.

### Administrative Setup:

Administratively Baran form is a part of Kota division. The district is further divided into 7 tehsils namely - (1) Mangrol (Anta), (2) Baran, (3) Atru, (4) Chhipabarod, (5) Chhabra, (6) Kishanganj and (7) Shahbad. The above 7 tehsils also constitutes 7 panchayat samities of the district.

### Climate:

The district has a dry climate. The cold season last for about three and a half month from November to the mid of February. The period from April to the end of June constitute hot season, the monsoon season starts in July. The maximum temperature recorded is 45°C and minimum 9°C. The average annual rainfall is about 680.07 mm.

### Geology and Minerals:

Vindhyan system covers the major part of the district. However, small area lying to the eastern sides of Shahbad and Chhabra are exception in as much as their geological antiquity belongs to Deccan traps of Upper Cretaceous to lower Eocene age. The traps have been subjected to various degrees of Laterisation during recent to sub recent successions because 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 :-

- (i) Recent : Alluvium, soil & kankar
- (ii) Recent to Sub-recent : Laterites & Bauxite
- (iii) Lower Eocene
  - 1 : Deccan trap.
  - upper cretaceous
- (iv) Vindhyan Group
  - Upper : { Bhandar series
  - Super : { Rewa series
  - Group : { Kaimur series
  - Lower : Semri series

Structurally, Vindhyan Group of rocks are less disturbed over a greater part of the area, the beds are nearly horizontal but at places they show steep dips.

The district is not rich in minerals. The building stone viz. sandstone is the most important and common also. 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 are seen in south-north and eastern portions. 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 the separate ridges running parallel to each other. The portion lying between these ridges are often covered with dense forest.

The Chambal is the principal perennial river of the district. Its tributaries include Kalisindh, Parwati Parwan and Andheri.

Soils of Baran district are fine textured. These soils range in depth from shallow to very deep with lime concretions or lime encrusted gravels at varying depths. The soils are moderately to slowly permeable. These soils can be classified as Chromustert great group belonging to Vertisol order.

### Forest:

The total area covered by forest is about 207721.32 ha. comprising about 25.98% were covered by forest. This indicates that the district has a rich forest belt. These forest are concentrated mainly in the south and central portions on the Mukundara hills.

### Population:

The total population of the district is 810326 among which 687251 is rural and 123075 urban. The tehsilwise population is as under :-

1. Mangrol (Anta)	=	158914
2. Baran	=	138588
3. Kishanganj	=	108345
4. Shahbad	=	83028
5. Atru	=	107431
6. Chhipabarod	=	116044
7. Chhabra	=	97976

