

Mandsaur : The City of Lord Pashupatinath

Mandsaur is rich in archaeological and historical heritage But what makes it famous is the temple of Lord Pashupatinath located on the bank of shivna. Its idol has parallel only in Nepal. The most common language is Malvi (Rajasthani and Hindi Mixed).It is also famous for large production of Opium around the world. The slate pencil industry is the main industry of the district.

1.LOCATION

Mandsaur District forms the northern projection of Madhya Pradesh from its western Division, i.e., Ujjain Commissioner's Division. It lies between the parallels of latitude 23° 45' 50" North and 25° 2' 55" North, and between the meridians of longitude 74° 42' 30" East and 75° 50' 20" East.

2.BOUNDARIES

The District is bounded by two Districts namely Neemuch in the west-north and Ratlam District of Madhya Pradesh bounds it in the South. It is also surrounded by Pratapgarh, Chittorgarh, Kota, Jhalawar districts of Rajasthan.

3.AREA AND POPULATION

The District is an average size district of Madhya Pradesh. It extends for about 142 km. from north to south and 124 km. from east to west. The total area is 5521 sq. km. with a population of 1183274 in 2001. The Scheduled Castes population of the District is 212262, Scheduled Tribes 37526 and

4.ORIGIN OF THE NAME

The District takes its name from the headquarters town, Mandsaur. It is considered to have been evolved from Marhsaur, originating from Marh and Saur (or Dasaur, two of the villages which merged in the town. The town was known as Dashpur in ancient times.

5.SUBDIVISIONS AND TEHSILS

The District is divided into four sub divisions and eight tehsils. The sub divisional head quarters are at Mandsaur, Malhargarh, Sitamau and Garoth. whether Mandsaur, Malhargah, Garoth, Shamgarh, Dalauda, Bhanpura, Suwasra and Sitamau are eight tehsils of District.

6.CLIMATE

The climate of this district is generally dry except in south-west monsoon. Year may be divided in to four seasons. The cold season is from December to February.This is followed by the hot season from March to the middle of June. Thereafter the south west monsoon season starts and continues upto about the middle of September.

7.RAINFALL

The average annual rainfall in the District is 786.6 mm. The rainfall in the Districts in the region round about Sitamau- Mandsaur- Malhargarh , and in general increases in the northern part of the District from the west towards the east. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the District was 323.9 mm. at Garoth on 1945 June29.

8. TEMPERATURE

In District there is rapid increase in temperatures after February .May is generally the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 39.80 C. and the mean daily minimum at 25.40 C. Days are intensely hot in summer and hot dust-laden winds which blow during this season add to the discomfort. On individual days in the summer session and in June before the onset of the monsoon the day temperatures often go up above 45 C. January is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 35.00 C. and mean daily minimum at 9.30C.