

Vamoosing Aravallis Rajasthan India

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ABSTRACT

Rajasthan is western water scarce state of India. Ajmer is the heart of Rajasthan (INDIA) between 25° 38' and 26° 58' north 75° 22' east longitude. Hemmed in all sides by Aravalli hills. Ajmer is acclaimed for Pushkar Lake created by the glance of lord Brahma. The Dargah of Khawaja Moinuddin Chisti is consecrated shrine after Mecca in the world. Rajasthan has very hot dry summer and cold invigorating winter. The cold time extends from November to February and heat time extends from March to June followed by rainy season till mid-September. The temperature varies from 2°C in winter and 49°C in summer. The normal annual rainfall is 527.3 mm. Ajmer is recording high temperature, low rainfall and threatened lakes for last years. From Gujarat to Delhi 131 total Aravalli hills are there out of them 31 disappeared. More than 200 crore tons of stones quarried.

Keywords: Aravallis; Delhi; Alwar; Haryana; Rajasthan; Gujarat

INTRODUCTION

Aravalli is running 800 km. South west direction. Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The highest peak is Gurushikhar in Mt Abu 1722 m. (5649 ft). Aravalli means Peaks. Quarrying gives stones, marble, and precious which improves standard of living. Kohli M.S. studied mountains of India.

Supreme court prohibited mining in Aravallis. India's recognition is due to all diversity of ecosystems. India has rich floral biodiversity. India has 50,000 plant species.

Plants purify air, alienate toxicants and novitiate desert dust storm into woodland or jungle.

Mining should be planned and environment concerns should not be ignored. Stone is used for making home and buildings, which can be made from other materials like bricks, or plant materials. Mining is destroying wild life sanctuaries, more than 20 wild life sanctuaries are there in Aravallis. Restoration work is carried out by forest department

Down to earth 22 May 2013. More than 70% of mining waste is thrown in large areas which is perilous. Forest department give permission to Japan Govt. for afforestation *Prosopis juliflora* (Mexico species) was planted which damaged many natural species. Now this will be removed and new fruit plants will be planted [1].

The Aravalli range was observed from Gujarat to Delhi. Maximum destruction is taking place Delhi, Haryana and Alwar Aravallis. Survey was done from Delhi to Gujarat from October 2014-September 2015 [2-10].

OBSERVATIONS RESULTS

Aravallis appeared in Proterozoic era, Himalaya appeared in Mesozoic/Coenozoic era. Aravalli mining is banned but illegal mining is continuing and the result is disappearance of 28 Aravalli hills. In ancient times Aravallis were very high but due to quarrying and mining activities they are worn down. Himalayas are still rising. Mining of Copper and minerals is continuously being done from 5th century. Quarrying gives fuel, Stones, Marbles and precious minerals. Mining is done by blasting, crushing with HEMM (Heavy Earth Moving Machines). Aravalli are divided into following parts: Archean basement: Banded gneissic complex with schists (metamorphic), gneisses (metamorphic), composite gneiss and quartzites. Aravalli divides Rajasthan into 3/5 western side (Thar desert). 2/3 eastern side Banas and Chambal catchment area, bordering Madhya Pradesh. Gurushikhar is near Gujarat. It enters Gujarat near Modasa and ends at Palampur near Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

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Champaner group: Rectangular subgreywacke, siliceous phyllite, politic schist, quartzite and conglomerate. Lunavada Group : Polygon, greywacke -phyllite.

Jharol Group: 200 km 2.40 km Carbonate free phyllite, arenite turbidite facies and argillaceous rocks. Udaipur Group: Greywacke-phyllite overlain with dolomite. Debari Group: Carbonates, quartzite, politic rocks (Delwara group). Delwara Group: 500 km 2.500 m thick, orthoquartzite overlain by volcanic conglomerate. Manglawar/sandmata, with Mewar Gneiss and enclaves Jagat group. Delhi Supergroup (Alwar): Arenaceous and mafic rocks. Haryana Tosham hill Quartzite, Chialtolite, felsites, muscovite biotite granite, tin, tungsten and copper. South Delhi Asola Bhatti wildlife sanctuary, Madhogarh hill, Satnali hill, Nuh Ferozpur Jhirka. Rajasthan Alwar range (East) Ajabgarh, Kumbhalgarh,

Carbonate, Mafic, Raialo, and Calcareous. Most illegal mining is in Delhi Alwar and Haryana group. Due to quarrying Artificial lakes are formed (Bhardwaj lake Faridabad) (Down to Earth 22 May 2013. Mining also result in Ground water contamination (Red Badarpur sand, glass making, golf course). Quarrying also caused damage of plants, animals, wildlife, drying of lakes.

Waste dumping grounds are increasing which are perilous. Mining is also causing air pollution, causing asthma and breathing diseases people associated with it and people living around these areas. Emission by HEMM causing air pollution and noise pollution. But it is giving monetary gains to mafia and people associated with mining. From Gujratto Delhi 131 total Aravalli hills were there out of them 31 disappeared. Aravallis mining is banned but illegal mining is continuing and the result is disappearance of 31 Aravalli hills. If the mining will continue desert will expand and there will be low rainfall. There were 131 hills and 28 are disappeared. Indian Forest act 1927, NGT National Green Tribunal recommends 47% reduction in Haryana Natural Conservation. Forest conservation act 1980. Haryana Natural Conservation (NCZ), NCRPB, NCR Planning board Regional Plan 2021. Out of 122,113.30 hectares, 64,384.66 hectares recommended for retention as conserved area Illegal mining should be stopped immediately.

If Aravallis removed at fast rate desert will spread eastwards Ajmer and Tonk and upto Ganga and Yamuna planes (Figures 1 and 2).

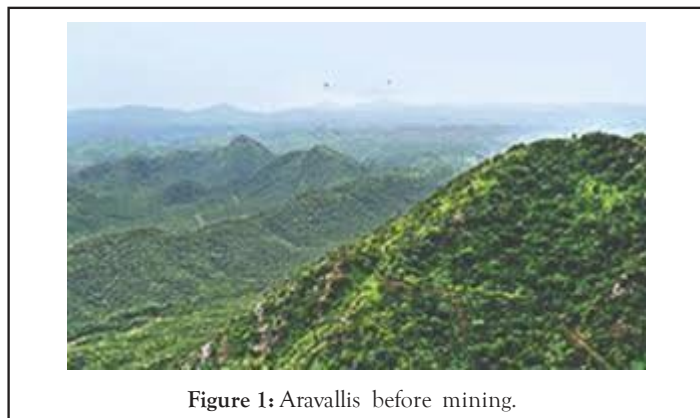


Figure 1: Aravallis before mining.



Figure 2: Aravalli's illegal mining.

CONCLUSION

Strict laws should be made to protect Aravallis from mining. So that Aravallis the oldest hills should be protected. Aravallis are not allowing desert to spread towards East, if mining not stopped Aravallis will disappear and desert will spread and there will be acute shortage of water. There will be loss of biodiversity also. Otherwise interlinking of rivers should be promoted. Mining should be stopped immediately. Strict laws should be implemented to stop mining. Aravallis promote rainfall in the eastern side and after rainfall dry air goes towards west side so there is poor or no rains in west of Aravallis and rain in east of Aravallis.

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