

Vamoosing Aravallis Rajasthan India

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Abstract

Rajasthan is western state of India. Ajmer is located in the center of Rajasthan (INDIA) between $25^{\circ} 38'$ and $26^{\circ} 58'$ north $75^{\circ} 22'$ east longitude covering a geographical area of about 8481sq km hemmed in all sides by Aravalli hills. About 7 miles from the city is Pushkar Lake created by the touch of Lord Brahma. The Dargah of khawaja Moinuddin chisti is holiest shrine next to Mecca in the world. Rajasthan has hot dry summer and cold bracing winter. The winter extends from November to February and summer extends from March to June followed by rainy season till mid September. The temperature varies from $2^{\circ} C$ in winter and $49^{\circ} C$ in summer. The normal annual rainfall is 527. 3mm. 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 28 disappeared. More than 200 crore tons of stones mined.

Keywords: Aravallis, Delhi, Alwar, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat.

Introduction

Aravali running 800 km. south west direction. Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The highest peak is Gurushikhar in Mt Abu 1722 m. (5649 ft). Aravali means Peaks. Quarrying gives stones, marble, and precious which improves standard of living. Studied mountains of India. 9 may 2009 Supreme Court prohibited mining in Aravallis. Indias recognition is due to all types of ecosystems [1, 2]. India has rich plant biodiversity [3]. India has 50, 000 plant species [4]. Plants purify aria alienate toxicants and novitiate desert dust storm into woodland or jungle [5].

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 [4].

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.

Materials and Methods

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 Gujrat from October 2014-September 2015.

Observations Results

Aravallis appeared in Proterozoic era, Himalaya appeared in Mesozoic coenozoicera. Aravallis mining is banned but illegal mining is continue and the result is disappearance of 28 Aravalli hills. In ancient times Aravalis 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 Mmoving Machines)



Image 1: Aravallis before mining.

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. Guru shikhar is near

Gujrat. It enters Gujrat near Modasa and ends at Palampur near Ahemdabad, Gujarat. Champaner group: Rectangular subgreywacke, siliceous phyllite, politic schist, quartzite and conglomerate. Lunavada Group: Polygon, greywacke–phyllite.



Image 2: Aravalli s illegal mining



Image 3: Vamooosing Aravallis



Image 4: Aravallis

Jharol Group: 200 km 2. 40 km Carbonate free phyllite, arenite turbidite facies and argillaveous rocks. Udaipur Group: Greywacke -phyllite overlain with dolomite. Debari Group: Carbomnates, 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 Super group (Alwar): Arenaceous and mafic rocks. Haryana Tosham hill Quartzite, Chiastolite, felsites, muscovite biotite granite, tin, tungsten and copper. South Delhi Asola Bhatti

wildlife sanctuary, Madhogarh hill, Satnali hill, Nuh Ferozepur Jhirka. Rajasthan Alwar range (East) Ajabgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Carbonate, Mafic, Raialo, 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 cause damage of plants, animals, wildlife, drying of lakes.

Waste dumping grounds are increasing which are perilous. Mining is also causing air polltuion, causing asthma and breathing diseases people associated with it and peopleliving around these areas. Emmision by HEMM causing air pollution and noise pollution. But it is giving monetary gains to mafia and people associated with mining. From Gujrat to Delhi 131 total Aravalli hills were there out of them 28 disappeared. Aravallis mining is banned but illegal mining is continuing and the result is disappearance of 28 Aravalli hills. If the mining will continue desert will expand and there will below rainfall.

There were 131 hills and 28 are disappeared. Indian Forest act 1927, NGT National Green Tribunal recommends 47 % reduction in Haryana s Natural Conservation. Forest conservation act 1980. Haryana s 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 immediatly. If Aravallis removed at fast rate desert will spread eastwards Ajmer and Tonk and upto Ganga and Yamuna planes.

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 immediatly. 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.

Summary

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. Otherwise interlinking of rivers should be promoted. Mining should be stopped immediatly. And 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 it rain in East of Aravallis.

Discussion

Strict laws should be made to protect Aravallis from mining. So that Aravallis the oldest hills should be protected and 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.

Otherwise interlinking of rivers should be promoted. Mining should be stopped immediately. And strict laws should be implemented to stop mining. Plants present on Aravallis purify air and detach toxins convert desert into forest. 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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