

Geographical study of environmental problems of Aravalli mountain region

Dr. Ram Prakash Gurjar

Head & Associate Professor, Department of Geography, L.B.S. Government College, Kotputli, Jaipur (Raj.)

Abstract

Aravalli hill is the lifeblood of Delhi-NCR. Not only does it stop the storm coming from Rajasthan, but it also does not have the effect of earthquake. In such a situation, its security is the security of Delhi-NCR. For this it is necessary that continuous emphasis should be laid on increasing greenery. During the new year, the Forest Department will not only plant saplings at its own level but will also motivate common people to plant saplings. An awareness campaign will be launched for this.

The exotic acacia is not considered right for the environment. In most of the areas of Aravalli hills, there are only exotic acacias. Because of these, the local vegetation is gradually disappearing. Keeping this in mind, this year also local flora will be planted in place of exotic acacia from some areas. A decision will be taken soon on how many acres of land will be planted with local flora.

Emphasis will be laid on planting local flora in the Aravalli hill region, wherever there is space under the mountain. For this, the local people will be associated so that the plants planted can be protected. Special emphasis will be laid on planting Peepal, Neem, Banyan, Ronj, Dhaunk, Papdi, Dhak, Khedi, Pasedru, Pilkhan in the area. While these plants are environment-friendly, they do not cause any problem to the wildlife. Exotic acacias are dangerous for wildlife. They are prickly. Wildlife gets injured by getting trapped in it.

Keywords: - Aravalli range, impact on environment, save Aravalli, greenery will increase the number of wildlife and conclusion.

I. Introduction :-

Aravalli is a mountain range located in the western part of India, Rajasthan. In Rajasthan. Also known as Kansar Parvat, Aravalli is the oldest mountain range in the geographical structure of India, which is the existence of Godwana land. It is the oldest mountain range in the world, which divides Rajasthan into two parts from north to south. It originated in the Precambrian era (4.5 million years ago). The highest mountain peak of Aravalli is Gurushankh (1722/1727 m) in Sirohi district, which is in Mount Abu (Sirohi). The Bhil tribe has been living in the areas around the Aravalli ranges for centuries. The estimated age of the Aravalli mountain range is 570 million years. It is an example of a relic mountain with a total length of about 79.49 of the Aravalli mountain range, about 692 km from Gujarat to Delhi. Aravalli range is in Rajasthan, Rashtrapati Bhawan in Delhi is situated on Raisina hill which is part of Aravalli mountain range, Aravalli average height is 930 m (1000 m according to Chhattisgarh), and the height and breadth of Aravalli south is the highest. The Aravalli or Aravalli is a North Indian mountain range. Some of the rocky hills of this mountain, covering a distance of 550 kilometers, which pass through the northeastern region of the state of Rajasthan, have gone to the southern part of Delhi. The ridges of the peaks and cuttings, which extend from 10 to 100 km, are generally 300 to 900 m high. The range is divided into two parts – the Sambhar-Sirohi range – which contains most of the highest mountains, including the Guru Shikhar (the peak of the Aravalli range, Mount Abu at a height of (1,722 m) and (5649.606 ft). There are various terrigenous regions. The Aravalli range is full of natural resources (and minerals) and serves to stop the expansion of the western desert. The western part of the Aravalli range is called Marwar and the eastern part is called Mewar. It is the point of origin of several major rivers - Banas, Luni, Sakhi and Sabarmati. The region has dense forests only in the southern region, otherwise it is sparse, sandy and stony (rosy pink) in most areas.

Research Objective: -

1. To study the geographical study of Aravalli mountain region.
2. To study the environment of Aravalli mountain region.
3. To study the environmental protection of Aravalli mountain region.

Research hypothesis :-

1. Environmental crisis is continuously increasing in the Aravalli mountain region.
2. Efforts are being made to conserve the environment in the Aravalli mountain region.

Data sources: -

Any type of study requires data. Data obtained from primary and secondary sources have been used in this research study. This data has been collected in various departments. Forest and Environment Department, Rajasthan, collected from personal survey, questionnaire, schedule and reports published in newspapers.

Aravali Range

The Aravalli range extends approximately 720 km from Himmatnagar in Gujarat to Delhi. It extends to Haryana and Rajasthan. The Aravalli Range is millions of years old, formed when the Indian subcontinental plate collided with the mainland Eurasian plate. Carbon dating has shown that copper and other metals were mined in the Aravalli range around the 5th century BCE. Aravali is one of the oldest fold mountains in the world, which now exists as a relict mountain, its height ranges between 300 meters to 900 meters. The highest peak of the Aravalli range is Guru Shikhar (1,722 m) on Mount Abu. It is mainly a folded mountain, which has been formed due to the convergence of two plates. The mountains are divided into two main ranges in Rajasthan, the Sambhar Sirohi Range and the Sambhar Khetri Range, where they extend for about 560 km. Till then. Stretching from Delhi to Haridwar, the invisible part of the Aravali forms a divide between the waters of the Ganga and Indus rivers. The Aravali Hills act as a barrier between the fertile plains in the east and the sandy desert in the west. Historically, the Aravalli range is said to have prevented the Thar Desert from expanding into the Gangetic plains, which served as a catchment area for rivers and plains. It provides shelter to 300 endemic species of plants, 120 bird species and many endemic animals like jackal and mongoose.

Impact on environment :-

The Aravalis influence the climate of north-west India and beyond. This range helps in diverting the clouds towards Shimla and Nainital during monsoon, which provides water to the sub-Himalayan rivers and this water provides water to the plains of North India. During the winter season it protects the fertile alluvial river valleys from the cold westerly winds coming from Central Asia.

Save Aravalli :-

After the order of the Supreme Court, about 60 thousand population of Khoti village adjacent to Surajkund in Faridabad Municipal Corporation area is in danger of becoming homeless. From a human point of view, it may seem poignant that about ten thousand houses of an urbanized village spread over 80 acres are to be demolished, but it is also a bitter truth that the Aravalli Mountains, which have prevented large parts of Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi and Punjab from becoming desert for centuries, are being destroyed. If the judiciary had not taken strict action to save the range, the leaders, officers and land mafia would have swallowed the entire mountain range by now.

Starting from Raved in Gujarat, the immersion of the Aravalli mountain range, which extends for about 692 kilometers, would have taken place at the most powerful place in the country, Raisina Hills, where Rashtrapati Bhavan is situated. The Aravalli mountain range is counted among the most ancient mountains in the world. A large part of such important natural structure has not only completely disappeared in the last four decades, but has also become deeply eroded in many places. The tragedy of the destruction of the natural structure of Aravali is that the rivers like Sahini and Krishnavati passing through it have disappeared. A report of the Forest Institute states that in 1980 the population in the Aravalli region was 247 square kilometres, today it has increased to 638 square kilometres. Factories are established in its 47 square kilometer area. The land mafia has had its eyes on the Aravalli mountain range for many years. The question arises how such a situation arose. Not only in Faridabad, Aravali mountains have disappeared in Gurugram, Nuh and many parts of Rajasthan. Despite forest conservation laws, the Aravalli mountain range became a victim of land mafia. Where this Forest Conservation Act is applicable, non-forestry work cannot take place. Only government related development works can be done there.

The question is how residential colonies were established there. Governments remained ignorant even after seeing everything, because this cannot happen without political patronage, land mafia and connivance of officers. Environmental protection was completely ignored. There is no doubt that such illegal occupation is not possible without the neglect of the administration, forest department and local bodies. Among those building houses in Khoti village of Faridabad, there will also be people who have spent their whole life to make their dream of a house come true. Many people may have also taken loans from banks. Now it is sure to fall on them, but nothing will happen to those officers and brokers, who made themselves unique by helping in completing the papers, construction and filled lakhs of rupees in their coffers. When the plots were cut there and the construction started then why were the people not stopped. The court banned mining activities in the Aravalli region of Haryana in 2009. The court said that a clean environment is part of

the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution, which we have an obligation to preserve for the generations to come.

In 2018 too, the court had ordered the demolition of illegal constructions in Faridabad Enclave. Along with this, the company that constructed the enclave was ordered to deposit Rs 5 crore in the Aravalli Rehabilitation Fund. The people who built their houses in the lap of clean environment in Khoti village keeping the rules and regulations in check, they too would never have thought about the impact their activities would have on the entire ecology.

The court has also said that if the people living in this area do not have any other place, then they should be settled before being removed. The Aravalli mountain range prevents the scorching and hot air from Rajasthan from coming directly to Delhi. Apart from this, Aravalli protects the erosion of soil, maintains the level of ground water and retains the moisture of the ground, the johads and rivers. This mountain range acts as a lifeline for a large area. That's why the Supreme Court has taken strict steps to save Aravali. Human interference has increased so much that mountains are disappearing due to illegal mining. A layer of sand has covered the fertile land. It is very important to save Aravali.

II. Conclusion and Suggestions:-

Environmental activists believe that at present there is dense greenery in only a few areas of the Aravalli. Due to dense greenery in most of the areas, the number of wildlife will increase. At present, most of the wildlife are in Mandawar, Damdama, Ferozepur Jhirka, Mangar, Manesar, Ghata, Bandhwadi, Bhondsi, Raisina and some areas. There is very dense greenery in these areas. Along with increasing greenery, emphasis will be laid on building artificial ponds in the area to quench the thirst of wildlife. Due to the construction of the pond, the water of the mountain will not go down to the fields and will be stored in it.

Emphasizing on making common people aware about the safety of Aravalli is a good thing. As long as people are not aware, do not understand their responsibility, the security of Aravalli is difficult. Environmental protection is not an individual's but a collective responsibility. The felling of trees or illegal mining is done by the people around. Along with increasing greenery, strictness will have to be shown on illegal non-forestry works so that no one dares to do such act in future.

The Aravalli mountain range is a source of fresh water along with preventing the desert from spreading. Apart from this, the forests spread along the hill remain home to millions of fauna. But gradually these mountains are disappearing. From time to time survey of rivers in Aravalli region is done to stop illegal mining in Rajasthan. Detailed survey reports of all mining areas should be made public and made available online. The condition of the river bed should be studied frequently. Drones should continuously monitor the mining areas through aerial survey and ground survey. District level dedicated task forces should be set up. Online sale of sand and other river materials should be made transparent. Monitor mining activities through night-vision drones. During monsoon, mining will not be allowed on the banks of any river.

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