



MIGRATION OF PEOPLES DUE TO MINING ACTIVITIES IN NANGAL CHOUDHARY

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ABSTRACT :

The region designated for mining is found 10.5 Km. North-West of Nangal Chaudhary. The assigned zone for mining is having level territory with certain undulations, for the most part slopping and rough. It contains Quartzite as the principle nation shake. The most astounding elevation of the zone is 308 mRL and least height is 290 mRL. The dimension distinction is 18m. The stones uncovered in the area have a place with Delhi Supergroup and are separated into Alwar and Ajabgarh gatherings.

KEYWORDS : mica schist and carbonaceous phyllite , land barren.

INTRODUCTION:

The Alwar gathering of rocks contains prevalently of arenaceous silt and are spoken to by huge quartzite, for the most part felspathic in nature, micaceous quartzite with subordinate groups of mica schist and carbonaceous phyllite. The Khudana edge, other than containing enormous quartzite additionally contains daintily had relations with dim quartzite with schist intercalations, at spots garnetiferous. The Ajabgarh gathering of rocks in the zone is described dominantly by argillaceous residue and incorporate shale, slate and sediment stone happen together with a couple quartzitic and cherty groups, siltstone being more transcendent than the other two assortments. Both these gatherings of rocks are interfered by amphibolite, stone, aplite, pegmatite, calcite and vein quartz. Antacid earths happen as blossoming on the outside of earth and contain overwhelmingly carbonate and bicarbonate of sodium. Their quality superficially make the land barren, however then again these can be efficient soource for sodium carbonate when the convergence of such salts achieves high. Basic blossoming are very broad around Gohoro (Golwa) and Nangal Durgo in the territory.

Mining exercises in Aravali slopes had assumed an essential job in modern development of the Haryana state however these are likewise mindful to influence nature and public activity of the network found close-by the territory. Present investigation helped out through uncommon poll comprising of specific parameters, for example, kind of houses, wellspring of water, sterile offices, wellspring of salary, wellspring of vitality, resource, correspondence administrations and instructive status and so forth. This inspired from 326 inhabitants of encompassing towns of mining regions arranged in Aravalli slopes clarifying the financial status of the nearby individuals after the conclusion of digging exercises for a long time. The discovering demonstrates both positive and negative effect of conclusion of mining exercises. The positive effects found as decrease in ecological corruption, wellbeing and instruction improvement, while the negative effect saw on salary dependability, work, movement and so forth. Contemplating these effects, government and provincial associations should find a way to defeat this serious issue of the district

For authoritative reason Mahendragarh region is partitioned in to 5 tehsils, Mahendragarh, Narnaul, Nangal Chowdhary, Ateli and Kanina and 1 sub-tehsil to be specific, Satnali. Mahendragarh tehsil separated in to 8 squares: Ateli Nangal, Kanina, Mahendragarh, Nangal Choudhary, Narnaul, Sihma, Nizampur and Satnali . Haryana According to The Tribune report of Jan 31, 2016, State Govt had rented out about 500 ha[33] to two private firms around the Krishnawati and Dohan waterways for rock mining in Mahendragarh area. The area spread crosswise over 25 towns in Nangal Choudhary and nearby dreaded felling of lakhs of trees for rock mining. Mining Department underplayed the case yet Forest Department acknowledged it. Agreeing report, townspeople had planted around 3 lakh saplings on the network possessed land inside endorsed regions amid 2002-13.

On June 23, 2016 abnormal state survey meeting of the Mines and Geology Dept led by Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar examined issues relating to the resumption of mining[34] and control on unlawful sand mining from waterways. Govt expected ECs for two noteworthy mining hindlers in Ghaggar and Yamuna waterways. In a noteworthy move from the prior approach, the Khattar Govt detailed a strategy for the allocation of littler squares through e-offering.

In the mean time, on June 24, 2016 District Administration of Mahendragarh prescribed activity against Om Minerals a private firm for illicit mining of rock along the Krishnawati river[35] in Nangal Choudhary tehsil. According to a request report the firm had caused misfortunes adding up to a few crores to the state exchequer via completing illicit rock mining in conspiracy with authorities of the Mining and Forest Departments. The report additionally asserted tree felling on expansive scale by the firm. Following this, the District Administration on July 08, 2016 forced Section 144 in villages[36] situated along Krishnawati and Dohan waterways to check illicit digging for two months. As per The Tribune July 07, 2016 report, private mining organizations supposedly made an income misfortune the tune of Rs 7.56 crore[37] to the state exchequer by not paying the stamp obligation for enrolling their rent deeds to do mining exercises in Mahendragarh locale. It was additionally unveiled that rent deeds were likewise being enlisted on plain papers in Bhiwani, Panchkula, Yamuna Nagar and Sonapat areas.

The State Pollution Control Board on September 21, 2016 issued conclusion notification to 111 stone smashers, 38 screening plants and seven mining units[38] guiding them to close down their activity after for three months from June 1, 2016. The period arrive at an end on Aug 31, 2016 yet no alleviation and augmentation of the equivalent had been agreed by the NGT. On Oct 22, 2016 Sonipat organization asked into the grumblings of preoccupation of the Yamuna waters[39] supposedly by two mining contractual workers close Tikola town in the area. A case was additionally enrolled at the Murthal police headquarters in such manner.

To give the emergency treatment to any kind of wounds experienced amid the mining task, one little medical aid room will be given. Emergency treatment pack and adequate load of material/drugs required for medical aid will be given according to necessity. As the mining engineer/Manager and mining mates are qualified first aiders they can give medical aid to the harmed on the spot. All the more ever the Govt. Clinics is there at Nangal Choudhary and Narnaul, which are simply 6km and 25km separately from the mine and essential therapeutic guide can be given from that point.

Inside the investigation region, Bakharija stone mines in various plats (total territory 67.55 Ha) were assigned amid August/September 2016. These are stone mining and are situated north east way of Bayal mines. At Dhonekhera, about 6.8 KM south east way from Bayal mine, dolomite mines were rented amid August 2001. Both of these mines will not utilize the ODR (Salodara – Nangal Choudhary). Consequently, they won't add to any aggregate effect of conveying limit of the street. To the extent the present land use is concerned, combined region of 72.35 Ha of the other four mines will change from fruitless land use class to water body toward the finish of their applied period. The present land utilization of Bayal mine is additionally relate to infertile land use classification, of which 30 Ha will change to water body and 30.29 Ha after recovery will change into vegetal spread. Since there is no farming and woods land associated with the mine, so there will not be any adjustment in agribusiness land use class and backwoods land use class.