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LITERARY DISPLAY ON SOCIO-POLITICAL AND OTHER PARADIGMS OF SOCIAL  
RELEVANCE AS REFLECTED IN CONTEMPORARY INDIAN SOCIETY.

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# ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES:-SPECIALAL REFERENCE IN BARMER

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## INTDROCUTION

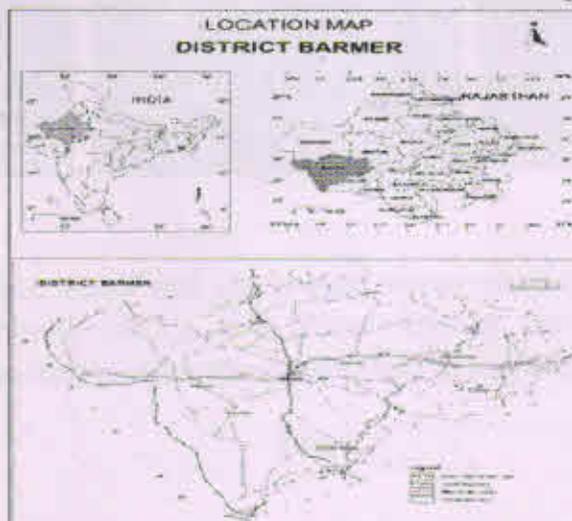
Barmer district in its person from came into being carved out of the 24 parganas of the former princely state of Jodhpur. On April 7, 1949 the state Jodhpur was merged in Rajasthan and four tehsils (former parganas) formed the new district of Barmer. The formation was complete with the addition of the chohatan area from jalore district. Thus the district had 5 tehsils in the beginning viz, Barmer, Shive, Siwana, Pachphadra and Chohatan.

The name of the district Barmer is derived from the ruler Bahada Rao Parmar (Panwar) who is said to have founded the town in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, when it was named Bahadamer (The hill for Bahada).

Barmer is the Head Quarter of the Barmer district in the state of Rajasthan. It is a city and a municipality. Barmer is the second largest district of Rajasthan. Since its formation in 1949, there has been almost on change in its external boundaries. Internally, however number of tehsils increased from 5 to 8. The number of towns however remained two. The district has divided into 8 panchayat samities viz, Barmer, Balotra, Siwana, Sindhari, Baitu, Shiv, Chohatan and Dhorimana.

## LOCATION & GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

Barmer district is situated in the western part of the state Rajasthan and forms part of the Thar Desert. Barmer is located at 25.75 degree north 71.38 degree east. The whole district lies between 24.54-26.32 degree north and 70.5-72.52 degree east. On its north is Jaisalmer, to the south is Jalor, and Pali and Jodhpur are to the east. Pakisthan is 270 Kms to the west. The total area of Barmer district is 28,387 sq. km.



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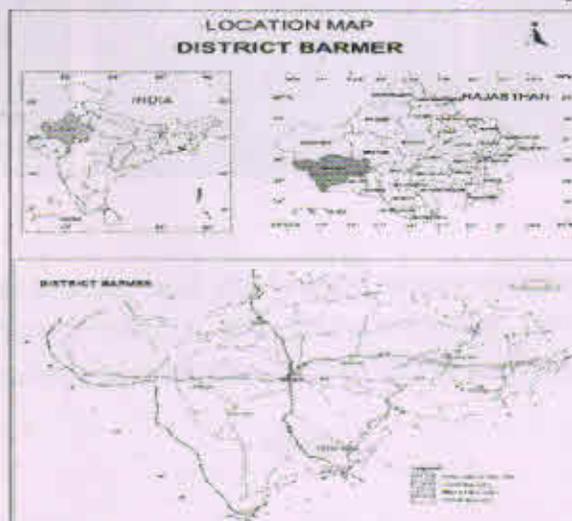
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## Topography

Barmer district is above sea level and 22 Km in length. The longest river in the district is Luni, It is 480 Km in length and drain into the Gulf of Kutch passing through Jalore. In summer the temperature soars to 46 to 51 degree centigrade. In winter it drops to 0 degree centigrade. Primarily Barmer district is a desert where average rainfall in a year is 277mm.

**Recently a large onshore oil field has been discovered and made functional in Barmer district.**

## Land Resource

The total reported area as per village record is 28, 17,332 hectares and about 54.48% of the total area are being cultivated. The district is very poor in forest covering an area of 31677 hectares, which forms only 1.1% of the total area of the district. Agriculture is the main occupation of the rural population in the district. Net cultivable area of the district is 14, 54,491 hectares whereas non agriculture land area including fallows land fallows land is 6, 54,452 hectares. The land use pattern is given below.

Land-use Pattern(2004-2005)		
Classification	Area (Hectares)	Percentage
Total reported area	2817332	100.00
Areas under forest	31677	1.12
Area under non agriculture use	433489	15.38
Permanent Pastures and other grazing lands.	202739	7.19
Miscellaneous trees crops and Groves	301	0.01
Not included in the net area sown.		
Non agricultural land including fallows	654452	23.22
Net area Sown	1454491	51.62
Area sown more than one time	90762	3.22
Total area Sown	1545253	54.84



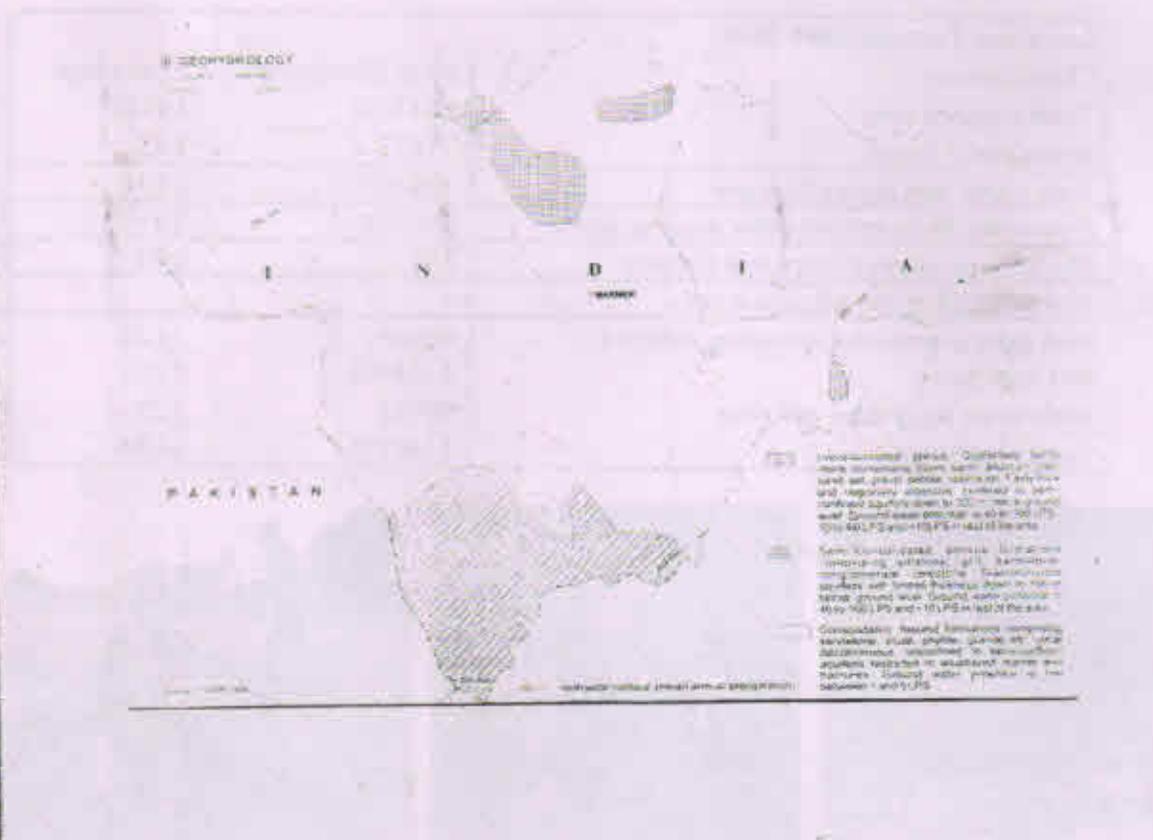
## Water Resources

There surface water and six ground water sources were examined for physico-chemical, heavy metals and bacteriological parameters in order to assess the effect of industrial and other activities on surface and ground water.

The samples were analyzed as per the procedures specified in 'Standard Methods for the Examination of water and Wastewater' published by American Public Health Association (APHA).

### Surface Water

The analysis results indicate a pH range of 7.3 to 8.0, which are within the specified desirable limit of 6.5 to 8.5. The TDS was observed to range between 190 to 450 mg/l. Dissolved oxygen was found in the range between 4.8 to 5.1 mgandl. The Chlorides were found to range between 22.7 to 79.4 mg/l and Sulphates in the range of 19.6-21.7 mg/l. It can be observed that the concentrations of all the parameters, in comparison with IS: 2296, come under Class 'C', category of drinking water source without conventional treatment but with disinfection. The heavy metal content is below detectable limits.



### Ground Water

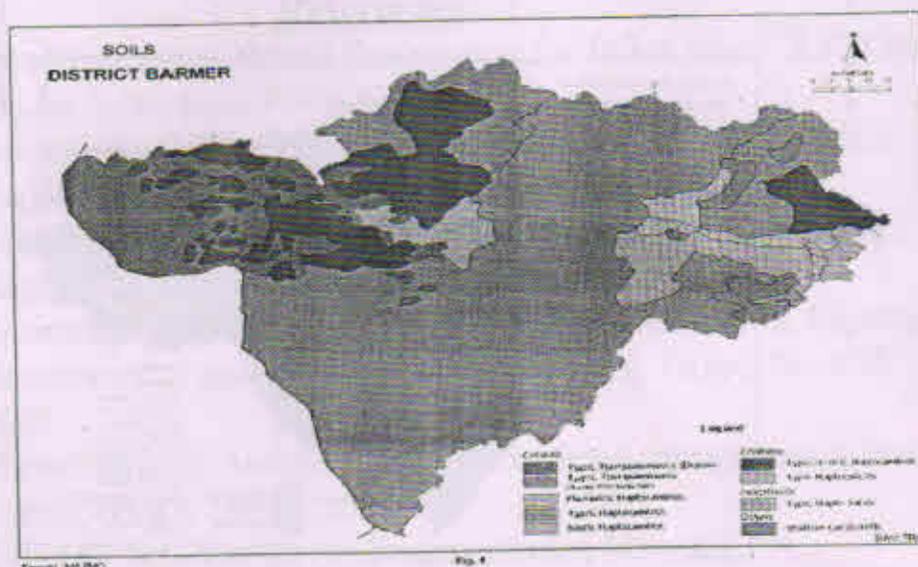
The analysis results indicate that the pH of 7.4-8.1, which is within the specified standard. The TDS was observed as 590-3260 mg/l, which is observed to be exceeding the permissible limit of 2009mg /l. The chlorides and sulphates were found as 102.1-1062.1 mg/l and 11.2-230 mg/l respectively. It is observed that the concentrations of all the parameters are in comparison with IS: 10500-

1991 and fall in the category of water not fit for drinking. Bacteriological studies reveal the absence of Ecoli. The heavy metal content is either very low or below detectable limits. The overall quality considerations as far as water in the study area is concerned, indicate absence of any external polluting sources like industries and represent uncontaminated conditions.

### SOIL, RESOURCE

Soils of the district are classified as follows:

1. **Desert soil:** Desert soil area is occupied by alluvium and windblown sand, yellowish brown, sandy to sandy loam, loam, loose, structure less, well drained with high permeability and lies in northern, western and central part of the district.
2. **Sand dunes:** These are non-calcareous soil, sandy to loamy sand, loose, structure less and well drained. It lies in northern, western and central part of the district.
3. **Red deserted soil:** These are Pale brown to reddish brown soils, structure less, loose, and well drained. Texture varies from sandy loam to sandy clay loam and lies in eastern and south eastern part of the district.
4. **Saline Soil of depressions:** This type of soil found in salt lakes. They are dark grey to pale brown, heavy soils with water table very near to the surface and are distinctly saline.
5. **Litho sols & Regosols of hills:** This type of soil found in isolated hills as litho slopes. These soils are shallow with gravels very near to the surface, high textured, fairly drained, reddish brown in color and lies in south eastern Part of the district.



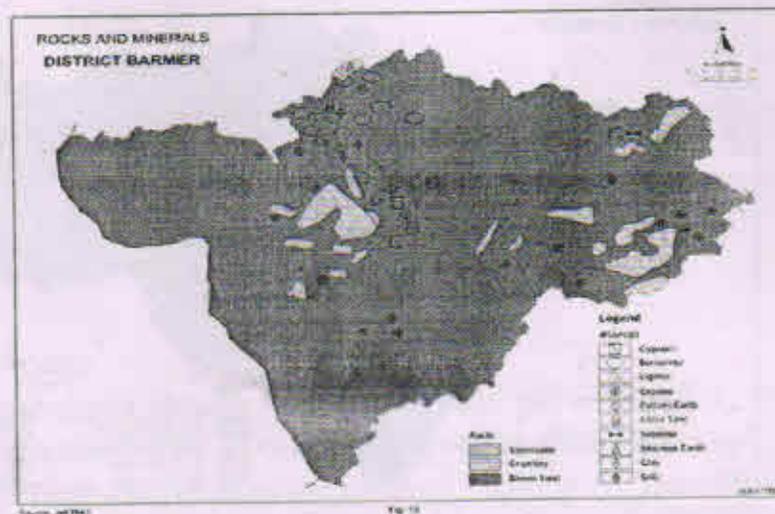
Soil Quality

Samples were collected and analyzed from six locations as per approved methods of CPCB and MOEF. It was observed that the pH of the soil ranged from 7.6-8.2 indicating that the soils are neutral to alkaline in nature. The soil in the study area is predominantly of sandy type. The bulk density of the soil ranges between 1.3-1.4gm/cc. The electrical conductivity was observed to be in the range of 4928-6585 S/cm.

The Nitrogen and Phosphorous values are in range of 11.4-23.8 kg/ha and 5.1-9.3 kg/ha respectively. The nitrogen and phosphorous levels of the soils in the region indicate that soils are very less. The Potassium values range between 64-78 kg/ha, which indicate that the soils have very less quantity of Potassium. The soil from the study area shows very less fertility due to their low NPK content.

### MINERAL RESOURCES

The district is poor in metallic mineral deposit, but there are potentialities of the exploitation if non metallic mineral deposits of Gypsum Selenite, Bentonite, and Fuller's earth. Variegated clays, Lignite, Siliceous earth, Vermiculite, Silica sand volcanic ash and Granite. Gypsum has large potentials of subsurface lignite and clays. Gypsum and Bentonite are used industrially and other minerals also have much industrial potential.



**MINERAL PRODUCTION (Year wise 2009-12 in Tons)**

S.No.	Item	31.03.2009	31.03.2010	31.3.2011	31.03.2012
1	Gypsum	1290.90	-	-	-
2	Siliceous Earth	-	-	-	-
3	Salinity	-	1167.5	1928.8	3177.81
4	Masonry	268444	9253207	32078	1108048
5	Bentonite	142995	129386.3	2911	156638
6	Lima Stone	-	-	-	-
7	Granite	998545	41170	20604	26670
8	Lignite	998545	999999	858170.23	2625301.09
9	Fuller's Earth	-	71551	829957	9929.53

Mineral resources that are potentially valuable are for which reasonable prospects exist for eventual economic extraction. Geological specificities of Georgiare preconditioned by its location. Namely its location at the Joint of Balotara and utterllai tectonic blocs.

**Conclusion:-** The environmental status of the proposed improvements, in natural resources i.e. land, water, soils & minerals etc. Further, development of natural resources has certain beneficial impact in terms of providing employment opportunities that will be created during the syllabus its setting up and also during the operational phase of the mission.

The overall conclusion of various resources proposed is that providing the mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures are implemented is fuiti; there should be no sigificant negative environmental impact as results of location and situation.

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