## Aravalli Range

![The Aravali Range in Rajasthan](image)

### Highest point

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Guru Shikhar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Elevation | 1,722 m (5,650 ft) |

| Coordinates | 24°35′33″N 74°42′30″E / 24.59250°N 74.70833°E / 24.59250; 74.70833 |

### Dimensions

| Length | 692 km (430 mi) |

### Geography

![Topographic map of India showing the range](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>🇮🇳 India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>States</td>
<td>Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi and Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>Mount Abu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The **Aravali Range**[^1] (Hindi, Sanskrit= अरावली) literally meaning 'line of peaks',[^2] is a range of mountains in western **India** running approximately 692 km in a northeastern direction across Indian states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and **Punjab**.[^3][^4][^5]

### Contents
- 1 Features
- 2 Mining
- 3 Gallery
- 4 See also
- 5 Further reading
- 6 Notes
- 7 External links

### Features

The Aravalli range are the oldest **Plateau mountains** in India.[^6] The northern end of the range continues as isolated hills and rocky ridges into **Haryana** state, ending in **Delhi**. The famous **Delhi Ridge** is the last leg of the Aravalli Range, which traverses through **South Delhi** and terminates into **Central Delhi** where **Raisina hill** is its last extension. It is one of the world's oldest mountain ranges.[^1] It dates back to a pre-Indian subcontinental collision with the mainland **Eurasian Plate**. The southern end is at **Palanpur** near **Ahmedabad, Gujarat**. The highest peak is **Guru Shikhar** in **Mount Abu** in **Rajasthan**. Rising to 5650 feet (1722 meters), it lies near the south-western extremity of the range, close to the border with **Gujarat** state. The city of **Udaipur** with its lakes lies on the south slope of the range in Rajasthan. Numerous rivers rise amidst the ranges including the **Banas River**, the **Luni River**, the **Sahibi**, the **Sakhi**, and the **Sabarmati River**. The Aravalli Range is the eroded stub of a range of ancient folded mountains.[^6] The range rose in a **Precambrian** event called the Aravalli-Delhi orogen. The range joins two of the ancient segments that make up the Indian **craton**, the **Marwar** segment to the northwest of the range, and the **Bundelkhand** segment to the southeast. Old fold mountains are characterized by having stopped growing higher due to the cessation of upward thrust caused by the stopping of movement of the **tectonic plates** in the **Earth's crust** below them. In ancient times they were extremely high but since have worn down almost completely by millions of years of **weathering**. In contrast, the **Himalayas** are continuously rising young fold mountains of today.

### Mining

Mining of copper and other metals in the Aravalli range dates back to at least 5th century BC, based on carbon dating.[^9][^10] In May 1992, some parts of the Aravalli hills in Rajasthan and Haryana were protected from mining through the Ecologically Sensitive Areas clauses of Indian laws. In 2003, The central government of India prohibited mining operations in these areas. In 2004, India's Supreme

[^1]: Range coordinates 25°00′N 73°30′E / 25°N 73.5°E
[^2]: Coordinates:
25°00′N 73°30′E / 25°N 73.5°E / 25°00′N 73°30′E / 25°N 73.5°E / 25°00′N 73°30′E / 25°N 73.5°E
Court banned mining in the notified areas of Aravalli range. In May 2009, the Supreme Court extended the ban on mining in an area of 448 km² across Faridabad, Gurgaon and Mewat districts in Haryana, covering Aravalli range. A 2013 report used high resolution Cartosat-1 & LISS-IV satellite imaging to determine the existence and condition of mines in Aravalli range. In Gurgaon district, the Aravalli hills occupy an area of 11,256 hectares, of which 491 (4.36%) hectares had mines, of which 16 hectares (0.14%) were abandoned flooded mines. In Faridabad district and Mewat districts, about 3610 hectares were part of mining industry, out of a total of 49,300 hectares. These mines were primarily granite and marble mines for India's residential and real estate construction applications. In Central Rajasthan region, Sharma states that the presence of some mining has had both positive and negative effect on neighboring agriculture and ecosystem. The rains induced wash brings nutrients as well as potential contaminants.

**Gallery**

- The Aravali Range inside Ranthambhore National Park, in Rajasthan.

- Ranthambore National Park, in Rajasthan.

- The Aravali
Range, seen from the range's highest point at Guru Shikhar, in Rajasthan.

A lake nested within Aravali Hills.

Aravalli range near Udaipur, Rajasthan.

See also

- Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary
- Aravali Biodiversity Park
- Arid Forest Research Institute
- Pinangwan

Further reading


Notes

1. Aravali Biodiversity Park, Gurgaon, website
2. The Geography of British India, Political & Physical, by George Smith. Published by J. Murray, 1882. Page 23..
pp. 29–,


11. ^ SC bans all mining activity in Aravali hills area of Haryana, May 9, 2009.


**External links**

- Aravali Range Homepage India Environment Portal.
- http://www.savearavali.com
- http://www.rajirrigation.gov.in/1rainfall.htm

**Categories:**

Landforms of Haryana