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Petroglyph and Biodiversity of Khudiyarani Cave At Chhichhali, Bagicha, Jashpur, CG, India.

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Abstract: Rock sculpture made by flood water stream has been explored in this paper. Khudiyarani Cave is located at Chhichhali village 73 km distance from Ambikapur, It is located in Bagicha block, in District Jashpur, Chhattisgarh state in India. GPS coordination of this cave is 23.01380N, 83.65340E and the Altitude of chhichhali village is 619 meters. The geomorphology and biodiversity inside Khudiyarani cave is discussed.

Keywords: Petroglyph, Khudiyarani Cave, Rock sculpture, Biodiversity in dark , Caves of Jashpur CG.

INTRODUCTION :

Hills are made by volcanoes at Azoic (life less) Era . and when Magma of volcano cooled to be mountains and caves are generated by shrinkage of magma but yet morphology of cave is a topic to study of earth science. There are variable geo diversity, like planes, hills, lakes, Oceans forest, Springs etcetera [1-3] The caves are one of this. The Kutumbar cave is studied by Jayant Wiswas, M.L.Naik and A K Pati [4] and there are many caves studies referred with next all references from all over globe. The objective of the study is the exploration of Petroglyph and Biodiversity of Khudiyarani Cave.

GEOGRAPHY OF KHUDIYARANI CAVE :

Khudiyarani cave is situated at 23.0138⁰N, 83.6534⁰E and altitude of 529 meter . It is in the East direction from dept of Botany RG PG Autonomous College Ambikapur, CG. Figure 1 represents the inset map of roadway for Khudiyarani cave from Ambikapur. A visit by car was done on the Road NH43, up to 35. Kilometer reaching Bataoli Village , then leaving NH Road turning north direction moving on local dammar road up to 20 Kilometers reaching Bagicha city. There after refreshment and enquiring way of chhichhali village 18 km far from bagicha reached chhichhali village, where altitude was observed was 619 meter and in the east side of this village walking down in sal forest to 400 steps at angle of 30⁰ to 45⁰ up to 5 Km reached to the Khudiyarani Cave i.e. total depth 90 meter at starting of cave, the altitude is 529meter .

METHODOLOGY:

There was seen public come for tourism and prayer of caves deity Khudiyarani. Photography and video was made. Having a local guide going inside the dark cave with a torch of three cell battery. Water stream under river in dark cave was observed along with scriptures of petroglyph were studied and found very hard to understood, although pictures of love an fighting for food, human lactation like figure were observed made on walls of cave depicted in figures7 to 12.

OBSERVATION AND RESULT

(A) GEO DIVERSITY :

We found in our study of Geodiversity & biodiversity of khudiyarani cave. Figure 4 represents that Khudiyarani cave was observed at the Cleft between to unnamed hills of height of 250 meters to 270 meters. The bottom of the cleft has very small Chhichhali river flowing from south to north. There was a red flag of cave's Tantric deity of Indian tradition. the blood of Sacrifice goat and praising with red cosmetic power for vermilion mark as it is depicted in figure 4 and 6 while fig 5 is a magnified photograph of figure 4. Going inside cave there is gradually darkness and rocks were hard to wal inside. So that, with the torch of three celled battery we moved inside up to 50 -60 meters. And taking photographs .

(B.PETRGLYPH

:Figure 7 to figure 12 represent the pictures on the rock of the wall of Khudiyarani cave. The lines of cave have an analogy with Artificial intelligence and fuzzy logic maths and social Sciences and ecology of nature. That Sculpture on stone is writing of water stream of a small river flowing from below of this cave having dark hydrobiology . while the walls of cave have variation picture magnifying pictures of hunting animals and lactation could be magnify from figure3. i.e. River flood made rock painting of khudiyarani table 1 represents to Cave biodiversity.

(C)DARK WATER BIODIVERSITY:

Figure 13 to Figure 16 Represents Dark water biodiversity of Khudiyarani Cave .

(A) The fish was initially referred as *Nemacheilus evezardi* (Day 1872), but subsequent workers have referred to the same population with different synonyms. Skalski (1990) specified this population as an unidentified one in his bio-inventory report on Kotumbar Cave. However, during late 1980s the most accepted name was *Oreonectus evezardi* and his is used in reference to the Kotumbar loach in the contemporary research papers. Further, while reporting on some of the Asian cave-fishes, Kottelat (1990) coined a new taxonomical status to the species as *Indorenectus evezardi*. However, the forwarded nomenclature was not enough to justify the same, thus it fails to get much importance among researchers working on the same population. Further, to avoid continued confusion the population have again been started referring as *Nemacheilus evezardi* [4].

- (B) *Eutroglophile*: essentially epigeal species able to maintain a permanent subterranean population and could be referred as future troglodites.
- (C) *Subtroglophile*: species inclined to perpetually or temporarily inhabit a subterranean habitat but is intimately associated with epigeal habitats for some biological functions on a daily (e.g., feeding) or seasonal (e.g., reproduction) basis. I. e. Any organism that lives in caves for part of the time
- (D) A troglodite (or, formally, troglodiont) is an animal species, or population of a species, strictly bound to underground habitats, such as caves.

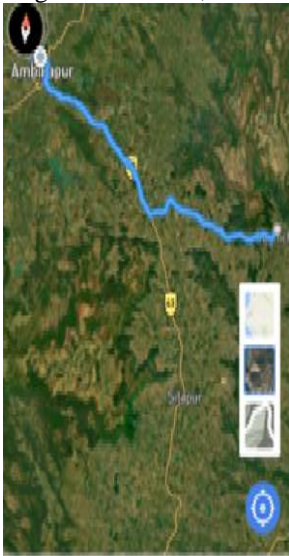


Figure1 Road map



Figure2 Mile stone



Figure3 steps down to the Cave



Figure 4 view of Cave



Figure5 Chichhali river



Figure6 Prayer Point





Figure7 Petroglyph



Figure8 Petroglyph

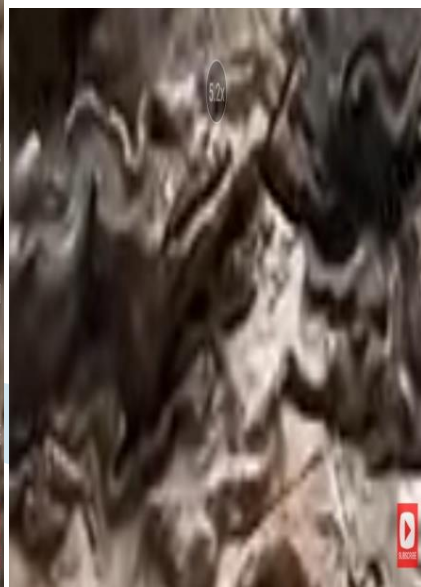


Figure9 Petroglyph



Figure10 complex Petroglyph



Figure11 Petroglyph of love

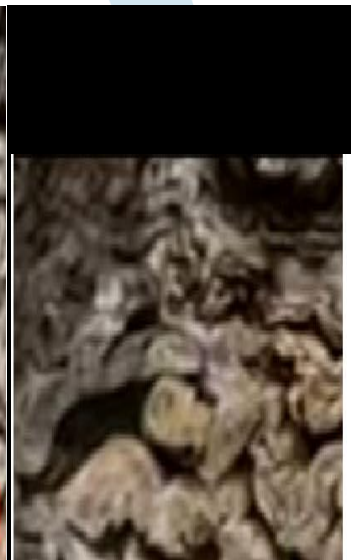


Figure12 Petroglyph of attack

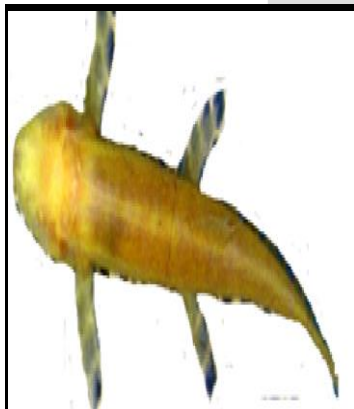


Figure13 *Nemacheilus evezardi*.



Figure14 Volvate worm

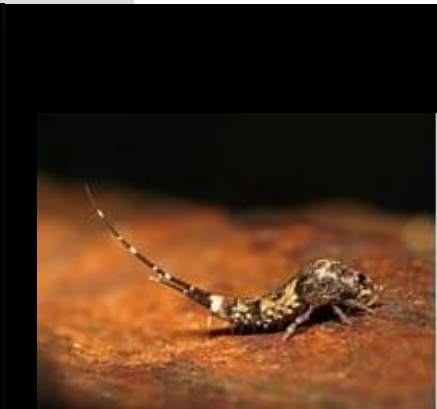


Figure15 A troglobite

DISCUSSION :

Khudiyarani cave is characterized by relatively constant abiotic factors such as darkness, high moisture, and more or less constant temperature and water chemistry. In the present study, some of the geophysical and chemical parameters of Khudiyarani cave ecosystem have been studied. There is some natural made Rock paintings as in found in the caves of China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region have been listed as world heritage on July 15, 2016 by the World Heritage Committee, at its 40th session in Istanbul (Xinhua) [7]

Khudiyarani cave is situated at the Cleft of high Hills caused high speed of flood water to cause friction force to rock stone to make sculptures [8] The Genesis of Petroglyph is a Flood as an ancient literal history, the creation of Flood model is much more robust and has much more explanatory power than secular Earth history stories. [9-10] The importance of the sites lies in their pictograms, which are generally thought to be confined to the Lundra sandstone formations in Central India. Now found to have pictogram and petroglyphs executed on the rough surfaces of rock of sandstone, granite and quartzite boulders, as well as on the walls and ceilings of the rock shelters in Khudiyarani cave. There are geometrical designs and rhombus are also very prominent same as in the Kutakanakeri[11]

Joshua Rapp Learn (2022) estimated the origin of Amazon Rock Art Is 12,600 Years Old And Depicting Extinct Creatures but it could be more ancient Researchers debate if drawings depict extinct creatures like giant sloths and mastodons, or horse-like figures from the time of Spanish invaders.[12] Application of the cave is the shelter of wild animals in deep forest but Khudiyarani cave is used as tourist place. In the evolution of Human before civilization is read as the living application by human beings. Caves provide a natural source of shelter. They appear in many myths and traditions worldwide. Even in India, yet Ascetics Aghorees, lives in the caves for alone meditation. The Phoenicians also located the river god in a cave. In tantric mythology, humans and animals survived a flood by hiding in a cave. Indians viewed caves as places for meditation and sacrifices. Both the Greeks and the Romans viewed caves as mystical places.[13] *Nemacheilus evezardi.*, the Volvate worm and a troglobite were observed depicted in figure 13, Figure 14 and Figure 15 but Dark caves bates and Cave Centipede. (*Thereuopoda longicornis*) are yet to be observed. Microbiology and carbon dating and evolution of Khudiyarani caves are further scope to study Khudiyarani cave..

SIGNIFICANCE OF CAVES ;

Significance of cave is to have a home of Animals, Like Black Bear, Reptiles Like and Chiropterans and Dark loving Biodiversity. In Education life of Homo sapiens, Caves are important understand geomorphology, cave ecology, study of petroglyphs, and it's genesis and mathematics. Emil Silvestru presented a full length paper in international Conference on Creationism describing Caves have been a shelter and a site for religious sanctuaries for humans living shortly after the Flood. Cave art emerged as a result of human habitation of caves and their interpretation as entrance to the womb of a primordial mother goddess, holding the secret of animal souls. Dating of cave art performed either stylistically or "technically" (radiometric and other lab methods) is far from congruent, resulting in serious disagreements amongst scientists. In the meantime, nobody seems to have addressed the question of why cave artists made no use of speleothems, though they skillfully used wall relief to layout their art. Nevertheless many speleothems located close to cave art have features that shouldn't have escaped the trained eyes of the ancient cave artists. This strongly suggests that those speleothems were not present when the artists were at work. This at its turn casts a serious doubt on the thousands of radiometric datings of speleothems, which yielded many ages far older than those of the paintings. And there is yet another problem with the age of cave art: if it is as old as claimed by specialists, it means it had survived virtually unchanged for at least ten times longer than the Egyptian hieratic art. This is most unlikely since tools and social behavior did change significantly. There is a simple solution to all these contradictions: a Young Earth speleogenetic model, according to which caves – rapidly excavated by hydrothermal solutions coming from inside the earth, as a result of the great geological changes induced by the Flood - became available to humans only after the Flood. Noah's descendants used caves gradually, according to their availability and the pattern of human dispersion. Hence their different use, from mere shelters to religious sanctuaries. Caves appear to have played a major role in the survival of important human groups during the Ice Age, thus contributing to the repopulation of the planet. [15]

CONCLUSION :

Khudiyarani Cave is very beauty full natural cave with sanctum environment of High hills flowing river and a dark cave with beautiful petroglyphs. Here is to take a precaution of Atmospheric factors be considered for visit of Khudiyarani Cave It is danger in Rainy season. Secondly, without guide should not enter into cave and have caution with snakes, crabs and scorpions. There should be power full torch to enter in to cave.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks Khudiyarani deity and geomorphology as a cave. I thanks to guide and locals of Chhichhali village Authors are thankful to our College administration for giving freeness in study and leaves for exploration of Khudiyarani cave Chhichhali, Bagicha district Jashpur Chhattisgarh in India having information from references 16 to 18.

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