

Amar Ujala  
18-6-2021

## ‘उपजाऊ नहीं रही विश्व की 23 प्रतिशत भूमि’

माई सिटी रिपोर्टर

देहरादून। वैश्वक स्तर पर 23 प्रतिशत भूमि अब उपजाऊ नहीं रही है। उसमें से 75

प्रतिशत भूमि को मुख्य रूप से कृषि के लिए वर्दला गया है। भूमि के उपयोग में

यह परीक्षार्थी नानवी इंजिनियरिंग की जुलानी में सबसे तेजी से हो रहा है। इसमें पिछले 50 वर्षों में अक्षयिक

ये बातें भारतीय वन अनुसंधान संस्थान, भारतीय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा परिषद के महानिदेशक अरण सिंह रावत ने कहीं। वह वन परिस्थितिको एवं जलवायी परीक्षार्थी प्रश्नों का उपर्युक्त उत्तर दिया। उपजाऊ विश्व की 23 प्रतिशत भूमि को मुख्य रूप से कृषि के लिए वर्दला गया है। इसमें पिछले 50 वर्षों में अक्षयिक

लिए आयोजित वर्दुआल सेमिनार में संबोधित कर रहे थे। एक आरआई निदेशक रावत ने कहा वन

अनुसंधान संस्थान देशभर के सहयोगी संस्थानों के साथ मिलकर काम कर रहा है।

वैराष्ट्र वैज्ञानिक डॉ. अनुरुग सक्सेना ने कहा कि गर्म रीढ़स्थानों में हवा द्वारा भूमि कटाव एक प्रमुख समस्या है। इस समस्या को

बढ़ लगाकर, सूख-परिवर्तन ब्रैक बनाकर, फलानों पर कौनकरण, चास रोपकर और फलौदार लताएं लगाकर कम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। वैराष्ट्र

वैज्ञानिक एन. बाला ने ‘रेस्टोरेशन ऑफ डिग्रेड दून एरियास’ पर व्याख्यान दिया। सेमिनार में डॉ. बनोत जितू, डॉ. तराचंद, डॉ. परमानंद कुमार, डॉ.

ओर से महावलीकरण और सूखे से निपटने के अधिकारी वर्षों के शोध शामिल किए गए।



अनुसंधान संस्थान में आयोजित वर्दुआल सेमिनार में शामिल अधिकारी। संदर्भ

## Himachal Times

18-6-2021

# FRI Celebrates 'Day to combat desertification and drought -2021'

DEHRADUN, JUNE 17 (HTNS) Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Resource Partner and Forest Ecology and Climate Change Division of Forest Research Institute Dehradun, celebrated 'World Day to combat desertification and drought- 2021'.

On this occasion, a one-hour cum online declaration contest for Indian College students was organized on the theme "Eco-revolution and rehabilitation". Dr Virender Panwar, Coordinator ENVIS-FRI delivered the welcome address for the online event.

Arun Singh Rawat, Director General, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (IC-FRI) and Director Forest Research Institute (FRI) Dehradun was the chief guest.

He informed that globally, 23 percent of the land is

no longer productive; 35 per cent has been transformed from its natural state, primarily for agriculture. This transformation in land use is happening at a faster rate than at any other time in human history and has accelerated over the last 50 years.

He stated that many initiatives had been taken across the globe to address issues related to desertification and drought. As per the latest estimates, 96.40 mha (29.32% of total geographical area) area of our country is undergoing land degradation, out of which 82.64 mha falls under drylands. Land degradation is increasingly becoming a major concern in India, reflected in the commitment to achieve land degradation neutral status by 2030 as a signature to the UNCCD. In tandem with its sister institutions



under ICFRE, Forest Research Institute Dehradun addresses this issue by developing suitable models of restoration for various degraded lands as coal mine overburden dumps, limestone mines, salt-affected soils, degraded hills, waterlogged areas,

desert sand dunes etc. These research findings are also extended to end users through the 'Direct to consumer' scheme, besides hands-on training on the package of practices.

Highlighting the problem of soil salinity in arid and semi-arid regions of India

Gangotri plains in India Dr Arun Saxena, ICAR - Principal Scientist NDR Haryana highlighted the causes and remediation of desertification.

He pointed out that wind erosion is a dominant process of desertification in hot deserts and has been

addressed significantly over 0.4 million hectare in Rajasthan with fencing, creating micro-irrigation blocks, done slopes afforestation by direct seed sowing and transplanting, planting grass slips and leguminous creepers besides continuous management. Dr Raju EVR, former HoD (Environment) Coal India Ltd talked about eco-restoration and rehabilitation of mined out areas and shared the 3-tier eco-restoration approach for spoil dumps and degraded mined out areas resulting in the successful restoration of 800 acres of

degraded land to lush green mini forests with the rejuvenation of biodiversity and food chains. N Bala, Head, Forest Ecology and Climate Change Division FRI updated the participants on "restoration of degraded dune areas" and

shared experiences on the restoration of degraded drylands, waterlogged area and sand dunes in the Indian desert and nationwide initiatives of KFRE on combat desertification. Vasanti John, Scientist from FRI Shimla highlighted the need of "combating desertification in the cold deserts of the North-West Himalaya" and provided an insight to the most vulnerable ecosystem, recognized as a distinct biogeographic zone characterized by a highly harsh climate but a unique assemblage of biodiversity.

He alarmed over the challenging issues for desertification from the unsustainable use and over-utilization of native biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, and developmental pressures impacting climate change, focusing on tourism, all leading to land degradation and leading to desertification. In an online declaration contest that was held amongst Indian college students, Apoorva of Suresh Academy of Management bagged the first prize. Manu Singh, MSc Environment Management, Forest Research Institute deemed to be University won the second prize, and Surbhi Sharma, MSc Forestry, Forest Research Institute, Dehradun won the third prize. N Bala Head, Dr Tan Chand, Dr Paramanand Kumar and Dr Abhishek Verma, Scientists from Forest Ecology and Climate Change Division of FRI adjudged the online declaration competition. All Head of Divisions, Sciences, Technical Officers of FRI, Students and other stakeholders also participated in these programmes.

# Garhwal Post

18-6-2021

Board Yogesh Jadhav, Chief Chancellor of University of also met the Governor and Minister Tirath Singh Rawat, Governor.

## FRI celebrates Day to Combat Desertification & Drought -2021

By OUR STAFF REPORTER

DEHRADUN, 17 Jun:

'Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Resource Park and Forest Ecology and Climate Change Division' of Forest Research Institute celebrated World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought - 2021, here today.

On this occasion, a webcast programme declaration contest for Indian College and University students was organized on the theme, 'Eco-restoration and rehabilitation'. Dr. Vijender Passaw, Coordinator, ENVIS-FRI, delivered the welcome address and organized the online event.

Arun Singh Rawat, Director General, Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE) and Director, FRI Dehradun, was the Chief Guest. He reminded that globally, 23 percent of the land is no longer productive, 75 per cent has been transformed from its natural state, primarily for agriculture. This transformation in land use is happening at a faster rate than any other time in human history and has accelerated over the last 50 years. He stated that many initiatives had been taken across the globe to address issues related in desertification and drought. As per the latest estimates, 90.40 mha (29.32% of total geographical area) area of the country is undergoing land degradation, out of which 82.64 mha falls under drylands. Land degradation is increasingly becoming a major concern in India, reflected in the commitment to achieve land degradation neutral status.



by 2030 as a signature to the UNCCD.

In tandem with its sister institutions under ICFRE, Forest Research Institute Dehradun addresses this issue by developing suitable models of restoration for various degraded lands, e.g., coalmine overburden dumps, limestone mines, salt-affected soils, degraded hills, waterlogged areas, desert sand dunes etc. These research findings are also extended to end users through the 'Direct to consumer' scheme, besides hand-on-training on the package of practices.

Highlighting the problem of soil salinity in arid and semi-arid regions of Indo-Gangetic plains in India, he appreciated the constitution of FRI in reclaiming 210 ha saline and less productive land with the green cover. He also emphasized that India has thousands of hectares of barren degraded lands due to surface mining and mine overburden dumps, posing serious threats to environmental stability. Accordingly, FRI

prepared a 'Road Map' for plantation work in such areas and developed a package of practices for restoration of coal mine overburden dumps in Dhanbad (BCCCL) and Singrauli (NCL) and trained 400 officials of Coal India Ltd. Suitable restoration models and their package of practices have been developed for degraded hills, waterlogged areas and desert sand dunes etc. These research findings are also extended to end users through the 'Direct to consumer' scheme, besides hand-on-training on the package of practices.

Dr Avang Seana, ICAR - Principal Scientist, NDRI, Haryana, highlighted the causes and remediation of desertification.

He said that wind erosion is a dominant process of desertification in hot deserts and has been addressed significantly over 0.4 million ha in Rajasthan with fencing, creating micro-wind breaks, dune slope affirmation by direct seed sowing and transplanting, planting grass species and leguminous creepers besides continuous management. Dr Raja EVR, former HOD (Environment), Coal

India Ltd, talked about eco-restoration and rehabilitation of mining out areas and shared the 3-tier eco-restoration approach for spot dumps and degraded mining out areas resulting in the successful restoration of 100 acres of degraded land to lush green mini forests with the regeneration of biodiversity and food chain.

N Balu, Head, Forest Ecology & Climate Change Division, FRI, updated participants on 'restoration of degraded dune areas' and shared experience on the restoration of degraded drylands, waterlogged areas and sand dunes in the Indian desert and nationwide initiatives of ICFRE to combat desertification.

Dr Vasant Jaiswal, Scientist from HTREC Shillong, highlighted the need of 'combating desertification in the cold deserts of the North-West Himalaya' and provided insight on the most vulnerable ecosystem, recognized on a distinct biogeographic zone characterized by a highly harsh climate but a unique assemblage of

biodiversity. He warned about the challenging issues of desertification from the unsustainable use and overutilization of native biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, and developmental pressures impacting climate change, focusing on tourism, all leading to land degradation and leading to desertification.

In an online declaration contest among Indian college/ university students, Apoorva Sumit Academy of Management, bagged the first prize. Manu Singh, M.Sc. Environment Management, Forest Research Institute Dehradun, got the second prize, and Surbhi Sharma, M.Sc. Foresty, Forest Research Institute, won the third prize.

N Balu, Dr. Tari Chaudhary, Dr. Parmanand Kumar and Dr. Abhishek Verma, Scientists from Forest Ecology and Climate Change Division, judged the online declaration competition.

## वैश्वक स्तर पर 23 फीसदी भूमि अनउपजाऊः अरुण

■ चन अनुसंधान संस्थान  
में महास्थलीकरण और  
सूखे से निपटने के लिए  
विश्व दिवस - 2021

**राजा राम संवाददाता**  
देहरादून । व अनुभवाना संस्कृत  
देहरादून के बन प्राचीनतम् एक  
जगत्प्रभु, परमिति प्रधान तथा  
प्रबलम् युधाना जगत्प्रभु के संवाद  
से पूर्णतः के संख्यात्  
नास्तिकानां तथा भूतों से निपत्ति  
के लिए विद्यविद्यन् । 2021 मन्दिर  
वाया इस अवधि पा-  
को-स्टीलिस्टोन इह विद्यविद्यन का  
वैश्वक विषय या वात्स का विविध  
कार्यालय, विद्यविद्यन के अन्यां जै-  
विक एक विषयाना वह अन्तर्गत  
प्राचीनतम् एक आधिकारिक  
विद्या या विद्याकार्यका का शुभापात्र  
विद्यविद्यन् पूर्ण,  
संस्कृत-



को बढ़ायेंगे तब कृष्णपाल योजना के प्रभावों से उत्पन्नोंका जब भी विवरण दिया जावे हैं, तब भी अधिक व्यापकताओं का व्यापकताके प्रदर्शन भी दिया जावे हैं। याकूब ने गोंडों के मौजूदी इलाकों के युक्त और अन्य—सूखे गोंडों में स्टैटी की व्यापकताएँ की व्यापका पर प्रयत्न दायें हैं, तबने 2100 हेक्टेएक्ट व्यापक मिट्टी को बढ़ावा देने के साथ याकूब खूप उम्मीद रखता है कि याकूब करने वे एक अकार आवृत्ति को व्यापकाने की संघरणा की। उन्होंने इस बाबा की भी अन्य व्यापकों के अविवाचनीय विवरण देने का काम हासिरी के अविवाचनीय विवरण भी किया है, और पर्यावरणीय विवरण के लिए गोंडों रखता है। बहुत सारा, याकूब अपने ने ऐसे जौहों को व्यापकों का विषय किया है एवं एक उच्च दृष्टि से योग्य किया है और अन्यथा (व्यापकीयता)। याकूब विवरणीय (एप्पलाइन) में कठोरत छाती अविवाचनीय डॉक्टरों को युनिवरिशन करने के लिए प्रयावारी विवरण किया और कार्यालय विवरणों के 400 अविवाचनीयों को प्रशंसनीय दिया। इस अवसरे में आवाजाव अविवाचन प्रयोगीयानी में प्रयत्न करने के लिए, बहुत बड़ी आकार में बोलते हैं, फिरी युक्त कार्यालय विवरण, एप्पलाइन के प्रयोगीयों, जो अनुप्रयोग संस्थानों का नाम विवरणितावाल व सुनील युक्त कार्यालय संस्थानों का नाम, एप्पलाइन कर्मचारी, जो अनुप्रयोग संस्थान, देवराज द्वारा दिया जाता है। अंतिम तक यह विवरणीयको एवं व्यापकतु विवरणीय प्रयत्न के लिए बासा बनाया है, ताक पायद, ती, प्रयत्नमान बाहर और ती, अविवाचन वाले आदि विवरणोंको के अविवाचन वालों विवरणीयोंके नियमान्वयन होता है। कार्यालय में सभी प्रयत्नों के प्रयोगी, व्यापकीय, लकड़ीयों अविवाचनीयों, जांडीयों और अन्य विवरणों की भी बाधा दिया-

## The Hawk 18-6-2021

### FRI Celebrates Day To Combat Desertification & Drought-2021

Dehradoon (The Hawk): Environmental Information Resource Partner and Forest Ecology and Climate Change Division of Forest Research Institute Dehradoon, celebrated World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought - 2021. On this occasion, a webinar was organized under the banner of "India's role in combating desertification and drought". Dr. Vilasrao Patilkar, Coordinator ENVIS-IPR, delivered the welcome address and organized the session.

Sh. Arun Singh Rawat, Director General, Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE) and Director Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradoon, was the chief guest. He informed that about 23 percent of the land is no longer productive, 75 percent of which has been formed from its natural state, primarily for agriculture. "The degradation in land use is happening at a faster rate than our capacity to reverse it. Human memory has accelerated over the last 50 years. Many initiatives had been taken across the globe to combat issues related to desertification and drought. As per the latest UNCCD report, India ranks (29.3%) of total geographical area of our country is amongst the highest, out of which 82.6% falls under drylands. These drylands are increasingly becoming a major concern in India, and the government is committed to achieve land degradation neutral status by 2030 according to the UNCCD."

In tandem with its sister organization ICFRE, Forest Research Institute Dehradoon addressed the issue of developing suitable models of restoration for various degraded lands, e.g., the one on sand dunes, saltpans, limestone areas, salt-affective soils, degraded hills, waterlogged areas and degraded land location in western India.

On this occasion, Dr. S. R. Singh, Principal Scientist, ICAR - Principal Scientist NBRRI Haryana Agriculture University, highlighted the process of desertification in hot deserts and how hot arid regions are suffering over 60 million ha. He is registered with



through the 'Desert reclamation scheme', being implemented through the package of practices. Highlighting the potentialities of the semi-arid and semiarid regions of Indo-Gangetic plains of India, he agreed that the scientists of FRI in restoring 2100 ha semi-arid regions productive land with vegetation cover. He also emphasized that India has shown significant success in rehabilitating degraded lands due to surface mining and industrial activities, involving various themes environmental stability, sustainability.

Arvind Kumar, Scientist of FRI prepared a 'Road map' for plantation work in such areas. He proposed a package of practices for restoration of case wise rehabilitated dryland in Jharkhand (JNCL) and Singrauli (INCL) and 4900 ha of Coal India land. Various restoration models and the package of practices developed for degraded hills, waterlogged areas and dryland in northern desert and nationwide initiatives of ICERI to combat desertification.

Dr. V. R. Patilkar, Scientist from ICAR - Principal Scientist NBRRI Haryana Agriculture University, highlighted the process of desertification in hot deserts and how hot arid regions are suffering over 60 million ha. He is registered with

fencing, creating micro-windbreaks, tree dispersal by birds, seed saving and transplanting, planting grasses like elephant grass, etc. The experts besides contributed to sustainable management. Dr. Balaji Eswar, Director ICFRE, Dehradoon, G. C. Joshi, ICFRE, Dehradoon, talked about the importance and rehabilitation of degraded areas and shared the 3-tier ecosystem approach for degraded and degraded mixed-use areas resulting in the regeneration of 5000 acres of degraded land to lush green and the restoration of the function of biodiversity and food chains. Sh. N. Balaji Head, Head of Forest Biology & Climate Change Division FRI updated participants on 'current trends in degraded areas' and shared experiences on the restoration of degraded drylands, waterlogged areas and dryland in northern desert and nationwide initiatives of ICERI to combat desertification.

Dr. N. Balaji, Scientist from ICAR - Principal Scientist NBRRI Haryana Agriculture University, highlighted the process of desertification in hot deserts and how hot arid regions are suffering over 60 million ha. He is registered with

of biodiversity. He alarmed over the challenges of desertification from the unsustainable use and over-exploitation of natural resources, biodiversity, ecosystems degradation, and development, climate change, focusing on current all leading to desertification and leading to desertification.

In an online discussion context amongst Indian colleagues/academicians, Dr. Sudhir Sharma, Sunrise Academy of Management, Dehradoon, received the best presentation award. Dr. Vilasrao Patilkar and Dr. Anubhav Verma, Scientists from Forest Ecology and Climate Change Division of FRI adjudged online declaration of the best presentation. All Head of Divisions, Scientists, Technical Officers, Administrators and other stakeholders also participated in this online session. The programme ended with expressions of thanks to the speakers and special thanks to the guest speakers.

Sh. N. Balaji Head, Dr. T. Venkateswaran and Dr. Anubhav Verma, Scientists from Forest Ecology and Climate Change Division of FRI adjudged online declaration of the best presentation. All Head of Divisions, Scientists, Technical Officers, Administrators and other stakeholders also participated in this online session. The programme ended with expressions of thanks to the speakers and special thanks to the guest speakers.

## बन अनुसंधान संस्थान ने मनाया मरुस्थलीकरण और सूखे से निपटने के लिए दिवस - 2021

देहरादून, संचारदाता। बन अनुसंधान संस्थान देहरादून के बन पारिस्थितिकों एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन प्रभाग तथा पर्यावरण सूखना प्रणाली के सौजन्य से आज संस्थान में मरुस्थलीकरण और सूखे से निपटने के लिए विश्व दिवस - 2021 मनाया गया।

इस अवसर पर इन्डो-एस्ट्रोशेन एंड विश्वविद्यालय शाखिक विषय पर भारत के विशिष्ट कलेज / विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों के लिए एक बैंकिना रह ऑनलाइन भाषण प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया। कालाक्रम का शुभारंभ डॉ. विजेंद्र पंचारा, समन्वयक एनविस-एफआरआई के स्वामित भाषण से किया गया। अरुण सिंह गवात, महाविद्यक, भारतीय वानिकी अनुसंधान और शिक्षा परिषद (आईसीएफआई) जो बन अनुसंधान संस्थान (एकआरआई) के निदेशक भी हैं मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में काव्यक्रम में उपस्थित थे। उन्होंने अपने



संवेदन में कहा कि वैशिक स्तर पर 23 प्रतिशत भूमि अब उपजाऊ नहीं रही है, उसमें से 75 प्रतिशत भूमि को मुख्य रूप से कृषि के लिए बदल दिया गया है। भूमि के उपयोग में जो यह परिवर्तन हो रहा है वह मानव इतिहास में किसी भी समय की तुलना में सबसे तेज गति से हो रहा परिवर्तन है और इसमें पिछले 50 वर्षों में अन्यायिक तेजी आई है। उन्होंने

और कहा कि मरुस्थलीकरण और सूखे से संबंधित मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए उन्नीस भर में कई तरह फैलते की जा रही हैं। इस अवसर पर आयोजित ऑनलाइन भाषण प्रतियोगिता में प्रथम, द्वितीय एवं तृतीय पुरस्कार ज्ञात-प्रथम, पुरस्कार अपूर्ण, सर्वांगीन अकेडमी ऑफ मेनेजमेंट, द्वितीय पुरस्कार मानसी एंड मेनेजमेंट, बन अनुसंधान संस्थान सम विश्वविद्यालय व तृतीय पुरस्कार मुख्य शर्मा, एम०एस०सी० फॉरस्टी, बन अनुसंधान संस्थान देहरादून को प्रदान किया गया। संस्थान के बन पारिस्थितिकों एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन प्रभाग के एन. आला प्रमुख, डॉ. तारा चंद, डॉ. परमानंद कुमार और डॉ. अधिकारी वर्मा आदि वैज्ञानिकों ने ऑनलाइन भाषण प्रतियोगिता के निषेधक रहे। कालाक्रम में सभी प्रभागों के प्रमुखों, वैज्ञानिकों, तकनीकी अधिकारियों, छात्रों और अन्य हिताधारकों ने भी भाग लिया।