

Editorial Note on Conservation of Forests in India

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Abstract

A forestation is the process of planting trees in barren areas in order to create a backwoods. It is crucial because it aids in the analysis of the utilisation of normal assets by providing an alternative source pool. It is the way toward planting trees, or planting seeds, in an infertile land without any trees to make woodland. While reforestation is expanding the quantities of tree of current woods, afforestation is the production of another backwoods. Afforestation is critical for the preservation of biodiversity. Non-governmental organisations participate in afforestation operations to create woods, increase carbon capture and sequestration, and aid in anthropogenically improving biodiversity on a variety of legal grounds.

The act of planting trees alongside farmed harvests in croplands has been promoted by a number of countries. This type of training, known as agro-ranger service, has a number of advantages. Regarding ecological advantages, planting tree is consistently valuable whether it happens in infertile grounds or it is utilized as a technique for recovering exhausted woodland. This assists with checking climatic carbon-dioxide, huge scope afforestation can fledgling the issues caused because of consuming of non-renewable energy source, industrialization, etc

Woods have an important role in reducing the risk of catastrophic events such as floods, droughts, avalanches, and other rare occurrences. At worldwide level, woods alleviate environmental change through carbon sequestration, add to the equilibrium of oxygen, carbon-dioxide and dampness noticeable all around and secure watersheds, which supply 75% of freshwater around the world. Woods are all the more organically assorted biological systems ashore, home to over 80% of the earthly types of creatures, plants, and bugs. They likewise give safe house, occupations, and security from woods subordinate networks.

Since the introduction of the Forests Conservation Act, India has been implementing an afforestation programme across the country. Beginning in the mid-1980s, the country embarked on a massive afforestation project under the social ranger service programme. Local area wood-parts, ranch ranger service, road estates, and agro-ranger service are all included. The afforestation and reforestation in India are being completed under different projects, specifically social ranger service started in the mid 1980s, Joint Forest Management Program started in 1990, and afforestation under National Afforestation and Eco-advancement Board (NAEB) programs since 1992, and private rancher and industry started estate ranger service.

As a social ranger service, India aims to bring 33 percent of its geological region under timberlands through afforestation. Timberland covers more than 33% of the geographical territory in as many as 15 states and associate regions. Out of these while seven states have over 75% backwoods cover, eight states have woodland cover between 33 % and 75 %. Afforestation in the nation is taken up, sectorally under different halfway supported plans, for example, National Afforestation Program (NAP), Green India Mission (GIM), Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Program, National Bamboo Mission, Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management, and Planning Authority, and furthermore under various state plan, non-plan plans including remotely helped projects.

Afforestation is a positive exertion in cubing the over-use and obliteration of characteristic woods. In the event that it is finished with legitimate arranging and at suitable destinations, it can turn into a financially reasonable answer for some human requirements, without hurting the equilibrium of nature. Indeed, we need to move past protection to maintainable administration of tree assets. However, we may be able to do so if we grow trees and then replant them. This is something we need to look at and work on in the next years.