



DESERTIFICATION IN HARYANA ESPECIALLY IN SOUTH HARYANA

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ABSTRACT :

Since 1995, June seventeenth has been seen as the 'World Day to Combat Desertification (WCD)'. The primary target of recognizing WCD has been to advance open mindfulness about worldwide endeavors to battle desertification and the impacts of dry season by and large. The current year's festivals mark the power the land holds in giving individuals a chance and a future to remain flexible on their home ground. The motto, "Our territory. Our home. Our Future", underlines the focal job profitable land can play in changing the developing tide of transients surrendering their inefficient land into networks and countries that are steady, secure and supportable, into what's to come. This motto likewise stresses on the significance of far reaching investment and collaboration of the general population in moving in the direction of accomplishing Land Degradation Neutrality.



KEYWORDS : reaching investment and collaboration , Land Degradation Neutrality.



Haryana

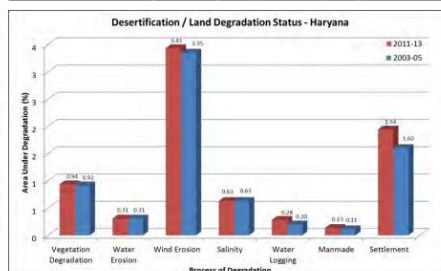
Haryana is a state in north India, with the area of 44,212 sq km. The state has population of 2,53,51,462; with 573 population density, 879 sex ratio and 75.55% literacy (Census 2011). Chandigarh is the capital of Haryana.

The major physiographic divisions of Haryana are sub-Himalayan Terai and Indo-Gangetic plain. The plain is fertile and slopes from north to south with 700 and 900 ft height above sea level. South-west of Haryana is dry, sandy and barren. The Ghaggar river passes through northern fringes of the state. The location of the state in the northern plains of India makes the place very hot during summer and too cold during winter. The state experiences very hot summer (45° C in May-June) and too cold winter (4° C - 5° C in December-January) and maximum rainfall in month of July-September.

Haryana is observed with 7.67% of the total geographical area under desertification/ land degradation for the period of 2011-13. The desertification/ land degradation area in Haryana has increased about 0.55% since 2003-05.

The most significant process of desertification/ land degradation in the state is Wind Erosion (3.43% in 2011-13 and 3.35% in 2003-05) followed by Settlement (1.94% in 2011-13 and 1.60% in 2003-05) and Vegetation Degradation (0.94% in 2011-13 and 0.92% in 2003-05).

Process of Desertification / Land Degradation	2011-13		2003-05		Change (ha) (2011-13) - (2003-05)
	Area(ha)	Area(%)	Area(ha)	Area(%)	
Vegetation Degradation	41411	0.94	40514	0.92	897
Water Erosion	13568	0.31	13568	0.31	0
Wind Erosion	151797	3.43	148151	3.35	3646
Salinity	27841	0.63	27841	0.63	0
Water Logging	12530	0.28	8822	0.20	3708
Manmade	5962	0.13	4894	0.11	1068
Settlement	85855	1.94	70792	1.60	15063
Total Area under Desertification	338964	7.67	314583	7.12	24382
No Apparent Degradation	4082236	92.33	4106617	92.88	-24382
Total Geographical Area (ha)	4421200				



INTRODUCTION:

This year a little yet critical country set up in Swam Jayanti (Golden Jubilee) Nature Camp, Bhondsi town of Guru gram, in the Northern State of Haryana, settled in the Aravallis was picked for the milestone festivity of WDCD with the cooperation of Government of Haryana. The Nature Camp was mutually initiated by Hon'ble Minister EF and CC Dr Harsh Vardhan and Hon'ble Chief Minister, Haryana Mr. Manohar Lal. An expansive assortment of youth-driven effort and mindfulness raising exercises stress on countering the difficulties presented by desertification, land debasement and dry spell will be displayed at this occasion. Inclusion of youth, youngsters and Civil Society associations is likewise being endeavored in these endeavors.

The Aravalli is a scope of mountains in western India running some 692km a northeastern way over the Indian conditions of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana, and completion in Delhi. It manages the climate arrangement of the locale other than bearing normal woods spread.

Its significance requires its assurance. Be that as it may, an ongoing study says the Aravalli go is in up and coming peril of desertification.

Stressed over the news, the Haryana government is set to dispatch a program one week from now to find a way to monitor the timberland territory.

The study by the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) indicated 12 major holes that have seemed inferable from sand float. The holes exponentially raise the danger of the territory transforming into an augmentation of the Thar desert.

Progressives and condition activists on Monday - the World Environment Day - said the crawling up of the desert into the Aravalli must be checked immediately.

The 12 distinguished holes on the Aravalli slopes reach out from Magra slopes in Ajmer area to Khetri-Madhogarh slopes in Jhunjhunu locale and the northern-most hillocks in Mahendragarh region of Haryana.

The helpless zones in the Aravalli incorporate Dungarpur-Banswar on the Aravalli Range, Upper Banganga Valley, Magra Area, Girwa-Gogunda tract, Jaisamand lake zone, Daragarh-Banara-Maja-Dariba zone, Abu-Sirohi and Chappan Hills in the south Aravalli.

Haryana Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar said he would battle against the desertification on a war-balance. He is booked to initiate the preservation program at Bhondsi on June 17. The state government is setting up a guide that will be taken off around the same time.

Haryana is particularly worried as the state has under 4 percent of woodland spread, and the administration plans to build it by 10 percent throughout the following three years. In spots like Gurgaon, ground water level is exhausting at a disturbing pace.

The state's arrangement to battle desertification is probably going to incorporate feasible land use to fix issues, for example, overgrazing, overexploitation of plants, trampling of soils and water system rehearses that reason and decline desertification.

Shielding the dirt from wind and water disintegration keeps the loss of biological system amid dry spells. This implies vegetation spread over the dirt must go up significantly. This, thus, implies reforestation.

Elective employments for locals that are less requesting on nearby land and common asset use, for example, dry land aquaculture for creation of fish, scavengers and mechanical mixes, limit desertification.

In spite of the fact that mining in the Aravalli has been halted by the Supreme Court, unlawful extraction continues. The legislature has chosen to keep a stricter vigil over this.

The review cautioned that any adjustment in the Aravalli will influence eastern Rajasthan, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and Delhi as the whole region go about as a water partition between the Indus bowl in the Northwest and Ganga bowl in the East covering broad territories of this area.

Annoying the Aravalli biological community will definitely change the climate examples of these states which in summer presently contact 48 to 52 degrees Celsius. On Sunday, Delhi at 47.2 recorded the most elevated temperature in 62 years in the initial segment of summer. The Haryana CM has felt the warmth. He said no endeavors will be saved to stop the desertification of the Aravalli go.

Declaring that desertification can be handled successfully and arrangements are conceivable, Union Environment Minister, Dr Harsh Vardhan, on the event of World Day to Combat Desertification (WDCD), said that dynamic support of individuals and collaboration at all dimensions are the apparatuses to accomplish this point. The Minister asked the general population of Haryana and the country to turn into a huge power of 'Paryavaran Rakshaks' (condition defenders) to battle the difficulties presented by desertification, an Earth-wide temperature boost and environmental change. Tending to the social event at a capacity to initiate Swarna Jayanti Nature Camp and propelling of nature mindfulness and Aravalli protection crusade in Bhondsi, close Gurugram in Haryana today, to praise the WDCD 2017, the Minister featured that such days are as a general rule a notice of the soul symbolized by that Day.

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