

# THE HAWK

## 25 January, 2018

### Seminar On 'Research Needs And Networking Opportunities In Soil Science'

**Dehradun:** On Wednesday 24th of January, 2018, Forest Soil & Land Reclamation Division, Forest Research Institute, Dehradun organized a one day Seminar on the topic, "Research needs and Networking Opportunities in Soil Science". This seminar was inaugurated by Dr. Arti Chaudhary, IFS as the Chief Guest. The broad objective of this seminar was to take researchers related to soil science on board for discussion and brainstorming so as to devise future strategies in this important research area.

The seminar commenced with welcome speech of Dr. V. P. Panwar, Head FS&LR Division then, Director, FRI addressed the seminar by stating that We Indians believe that man was born from soil and will end with soil. In Prithvi Sukta, the Vedic seer solemnly declares the enduring filial loyalty of humankind to Mother Earth, "Mata Bhumi Putroham Prithivyah" meaning 'soil is my mother, I am her son'. Soil is also said Vishwagarbha (worlds womb). Soil is the most wondrous gift of nature to human society. Truly, 4.5 billion year old earth is mother of soil. It perhaps establishes the earliest reverence for soil and the closest bond between soil and human society. She also added that in 1937, Franklin D Roosevelt, President, USA wrote "The nation that destroys its soils destroys itself". She further went on to state, "The history of every nation is eventually written in which it cares for its soils".

The increasing de-



gree and extent of soil degradation processes due to mismanagement and land use changes are threatening our soils. Urgent action is needed to reverse this trend if we are to ensure the necessary food production for future generations, mitigation of climate change, provision of clean groundwater, and reduction of biodiversity loss. 98% of our food comes from soil and ocean contributes just 2%. 815 million people are food insecure, 2 billion people are nutritionally insecure but we can mitigate this through soil. The nutritional value of the food we eat is directly related to the health of the soil in which it grows. Thus, management of agricultural soils should consider the structural, biological and mineral health of the soil (not just N, P, K) to produce nutritionally-dense food. Soil high in organic carbon content enables better rainfall infiltration & retention - providing greater resilience to drought. Every gram of soil organic carbon can hold up to 8

grams of water. Soils are vulnerable to carbon loss through degradation, but regenerative land management practices can build soil and restore soil health. Soil erosion within conventional agricultural practices can occur at rates up to 100 times greater than the rate of natural soil formation. Soil stores 10% of the world's carbon dioxide emissions. Soil holds three times as much as carbon as the atmosphere and can help us meet the challenges of climate change.

In this research seminar, Dr. M.N. Jha, Former Head, FS&LR Division delivered a lecture on "History of Soil Science in Forestry" followed by a lecture on "Modern Research Trends and Networking Opportunities in Soil Science" by Dr. D.V. Singh, Principal Scientist -Soil, IISWC Dehradun. Then, Dr. V.P. Panwar gave a lecture on "Soil Health and Discussions on Soil Health Cards in Forestry". Further Dr. Suresh Kumar, Head, Agriculture and Soils Department, IIRS gave a lec-

ture on "Application of Remote Sensing and GIS in Soil Science". Then Current Activities of FS&LR Division were presented by the Head & Scientists of FS&LR Division followed by experience sharing by former HODs, representative of research organizations and other participants/guests. The Discussion concluded with talk on Flagging research gaps and recommendations for the seminar and Vote of Thanks was delivered by Dr. Parul Bhatt Kotiyal, Scientist-D, FS&LR Division. This seminar was attended by Retired Scientists of FRI, Participants from other research organizations like IISWC, FSI, IIRS etc., GCR, FRI, Chief Librarian, FRI, Dean & Registrar, FRIDU, PLO, FRI, Registrar, FRI, All Head of Divisions, FRI, Scientists of FS&LR Division, ECC&FI Division, Silviculture & Forest management Division, Bioinformatics Division, Technical Staff of FS&LR Division & Research Scholars of FRIDU.



25 January, 2018

## FRI holds seminar on Research needs, Networking Opportunities in Soil Science

DEHRADUN,  
JAN 24 (HTNS)

Forest Soil & Land Reclamation Division, Forest Research Institute organized a one day Seminar on the topic, "Research needs and Networking Opportunities in Soil Science" here today. This seminar was inaugurated by Dr. Arti Chaudhary, IFS as the Chief Guest. The broad objective of this seminar was to take researchers related to soil science on board for discussion and brainstorming so as to devise future strategies in this important research area.

The seminar commenced with welcome speech of Dr. V. P. Panwar, Head FS&LR Division after which Director, FRI addressed the seminar by stating that We Indians believe that man was born from soil and will end with soil. In Prithvi Sukta, the Vedic seer solemnly declares the enduring filial loyalty of humankind to Mother Earth, "Mata Bhumi Putroham Prithivyah" meaning 'soil is my mother, I am her son'. Soil is also said Vishwagarbha (world's womb). Soil is the most wondrous gift of nature to human society. Truly, 4.5 billion year old earth is mother of soil. It perhaps



establishes the earliest reverence for soil and the closest bond between soil and human society. She also added that in 1937, Franklin D Roosevelt, President, USA wrote "The nation that destroys its soils destroys itself". She further went on to state, "The history of every nation is eventually written in which it cares for its soils".

The increasing degree and extent of soil degradation processes due to mismanagement and land use changes are threatening our soils. Urgent action is needed to reverse this trend if we are to ensure the necessary food production for future generations, mitigation of climate change, provision of clean groundwater, and reduction of biodiversity

loss. 98% of our food comes from soil and ocean contributes just 2%. 815 million people are food insecure, 2 billion people are nutritionally insecure but we can mitigate this through soil. The nutritional value of the food we eat is directly related to the health of the soil in which it grows. Thus, management of agricultural soils should consider the structural, biological and mineral health of the soil (not just N, P, K) to produce nutritionally-dense food. Soil high in organic carbon content enables better rainfall infiltration & retention - providing greater resilience to drought. Every gram of soil organic carbon can hold up to 8 grams of water. Soils are vulnerable to carbon loss through degradation,

but regenerative land management practices can build soil and restore soil health. Soil erosion within conventional agricultural practices can occur at rates up to 100 times greater than the rate of natural soil formation. Soil stores 10% of the world's carbon dioxide emissions. Soil holds three times as much as carbon as the atmosphere and can help us meet the challenges of climate change.

In this research seminar, Dr. M.N. Jha, Former Head, FS&LR Division delivered a lecture on "History of Soil Science in Forestry" followed by a lecture on "Modern Research Trends and Networking Opportunities in Soil Science" by Dr. D.V. Singh, Principal Scientist -Soil, IISWC Dehradun. Then, Dr.

V.P. Panwar gave a lecture on "Soil Health and Discussions on Soil Health Cards in Forestry". Further Dr. Suresh Kumar, Head, Agriculture and Soils Department, IIRS gave a lecture on "Application of Remote Sensing and GIS in Soil Science". Then Current Activities of FS&LR Division were presented by the Head & Scientists of FS&LR Division followed by experience sharing by former HODs,

representative of research organizations and other participants/guests. The Discussion concluded with talk on Flagging research gaps and recommendations for the seminar and Vote of Thanks was delivered by Dr. Parul Bhatt Kotiyal, Scientist-D, FS&LR Division. This seminar was attended by Retired Scientists of FRI, Participants from other research organizations like IISWC, FSI, IIRS etc., GCR, FRI, Chief Librarian, FRI, Dean & Registrar, FRIDU, PLO, FRI, Registrar, FRI, All Head of Divisions, FRI, Scientists of FS&LR Division, ECC&FI Division, Silviculture & Forest management Division, Bioinformatics Division, Technical Staff of FS&LR Division & Research Scholars of FRIDU.



**AMAR UJALA**  
**25 January, 2018**

## सेमीनार में मृदा की अहमियत बताई

देहरादून। मृदा विज्ञान में शोध, आवश्यकताएं एवं नेटवर्किंग अवसर विषय पर वन अनुसंधान संस्थान में सेमिनार का आयोजन किया गया। वन मृदा एवं भूमि सुधार प्रभाग के बैनर तले आयोजित इस सेमिनार में कहा गया कि कुप्रबंधन एवं भूमि उपयोग में परिवर्तन के कारण मृदा की गुणवत्ता घट रही है। इससे लोग भूमि को संकट में डाल रहे हैं। यदि भावी पीढ़ी के लिए अन्न उत्पादन सुनिश्चित करना हो तो सोच को बदलना होगा। मानव को 98 प्रतिशत भोजन मृदा से प्राप्त होता है और समुद्र से सिर्फ दो प्रतिशत। कार्यक्रम की मुख्य अतिथि आईएफएस डॉ. आरती चौधरी ने किया। वन मृदा एवं भूमि सुधार प्रभाग के प्रमुख डॉ. वीपी पंवार ने मृदा की अहमियत के संबंध में बताया। ब्यूरो

## DAINIK JAGRAN

### 25 January, 2018

#### जीवन का आधार मिट्टी को बचाने पर मंथन

देहरादून: वन अनुसंधान संस्थान (एफआरआई) में 'मृदा विज्ञान में शोध आवश्यकताएं एवं नेटवर्किंग अवसर' विषय पर सेमीनार का आयोजन हुआ। जिसमें मिट्टी की उपयोगिता पर चर्चा करने के साथ ही इसकी गुणवत्ता व क्षमता बढ़ाने पर सुझाव दिए गए।

एफआरआई की निदेशक डॉ. सविता ने सेमीनार को संबोधित किया। उन्होंने कहा कि हम भारतीय मानते हैं कि मानव मिट्टी में पैदा हुआ और उसका अंत भी मिट्टी में ही होगा। इसी तरह वर्ष 1937 में अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति फ्रैंकलिन डी रोजवेल्ट ने कहा था कि जो राष्ट्र अपनी मिट्टी को नष्ट करता है, वह स्वयं को ही नष्ट करता है। उन्होंने बताया कि ऑर्गेनिक कार्बन युक्त उच्चकोटि की मिट्टी बेहतर ढंग से वर्षा जल को खुद में समेटती है। ऐसी मिट्टी अपने एक ग्राम में आठ ग्राम जल को धारण कर सकती है, जिससे इसकी उपजाऊ क्षमता बढ़ती है। यही नहीं मिट्टी वातावरण से करीब तीन गुना तक कार्बन को सोखने की क्षमता भी रखती है। वही, वन मृदा एवं भूमि सुधार प्रभाग के प्रमुख डॉ. वीपी पंवार ने कहा कि इससे मृदा विज्ञान से संबंधित शोधकर्ताओं को नई युक्तियों पर काम करने का अवसर मिलेगा। डॉ. एमएन झा, डॉ. डीवी सिंह, डॉ. पारुल भट्ट आदि उपस्थित रहे।



**HINDUSTAN**  
**25 January, 2018**

## मिट्टी की गुणवत्ता सुधारने को हों शोध

**देहरादून।** मृदा की गुणवत्ता सुधरने से ही खेती में सुधा आएगा। इसके लिए मृदा सुधार के शोधों में तेजी लानी होगी। एफआरआई में बुधवार को मृदा विज्ञान में शोध आवश्यकताएं एवं नेटवर्किंग अक्सर विषय पर आयोजित गोष्ठी में ये बात सामने आई। गोष्ठी का शुभारंभ आईएफएस डा. आरती चौधरी ने किया।

गोष्ठी का मुख्य उद्देश्य विचारविमर्श के लिए मृदा विज्ञान से संबंधित शोधकर्ताओं को परिपक्व और बोर्ड में लाना और इस महत्वपूर्ण शोध क्षेत्र में भावी युक्तियां तलाशने पर मंथन करना है। इस दौरान वन, मृदा एवं भूमि प्रमुख डा. वीपी पंतवार ने कहा कि 98 प्रतिशत भोजन हमें मृदा से प्राप्त होता है और समुद्र से 2 प्रतिशत। 8.15 मिलियन लोग खाद्य के लिहाज से असुरक्षित हैं।



## RASHTRIYA SAHARA

25 January, 2018

### शोधकर्ताओं ने मृदा संरक्षण पर दिया जोर

देहरादून। वन अनुसंधान संस्थान के वन मृदा एवं भूमि सुधार प्रभाग द्वारा बुधवार को एक सेमीनार आयोजित किया गया। मृदा विज्ञान में शोध विषयक सेमीनार का शुभारंभ भारतीय वन सेवा की अधिकारी डा. आरती चौधरी ने किया। सेमीनार में शिरकत कर रहे शोधकर्ताओं ने मृदा विज्ञान से जुड़े विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विस्तार से चर्चा की। कुप्रबंधन व भू-उपयोग में हो रहे परिवर्तन से मृदा को पहुंचने वाली क्षति पर भी वक्ताओं ने अपनी बात रखी। कहा कि 98 प्रतिशत भोजन मृदा से प्राप्त होता है। लिहाजा मृदा संरक्षण की दिशा में गहनता से कार्य करने की जरूरत है। डा. पीपी पंवार ने मृदा स्वास्थ्य व वानिकी में मृदा हेल्प कार्ड पर व्याख्यान दिया। डा. पारुल भट्ट ने धन्यवाद ज्ञापित किया।