

ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJHAMUNDRY

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Dr. S. Teki, Professor and Head Department of Management Studies, and Principal College of Arts and Commerce Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajahmundry, has been invited to present a paper on “Role of Afforestation on Dry and Degraded Lands & Developmental Finance in Generating Sustainable Livelihood and Strategies to Arrest Desertification: case studies-India” by European Forest Institute, Atlantick European regional office EFIATLANTIC, 69 Route d'Arcachon, 33621 Cestas, France and Estoril, Portugal during 16- 21 May 2013 the International Cogresson “Planted Forests 16-21 May 2013 . The conference was sponsored by International Union of Forest Research Organisations (IUFRO). There were 200 researchers, thinkers, and policy makers from 59 countries participated. Only two researchers from India were invited and sponsored one of them was Prof. S. Teki.

**Gist of the paper:** An estimate by *WWF*, reveals that in this world proximately 50 acres (22 hectares) of forest cut down every minute. Livelihoods of 1.2 billion people in more than 100 countries, including India, are at stake. India alone accounts for 100 million people who live in or near “forest land, whose livelihood comes from forest. Desertification and degradation of forest render them in starvation and threatening their subsistence. In India Central and various state governments have initiated desertification combating measures through programmes like Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Dessert Development Programmes (DDP) Joint Forest Management (JFM) implemented in most of the states. Revolving Fund for Forest Operations (RFFO) activated in states like Kerala.

By 2050 the world population is expected to be 9 billion, if necessary measures are not taken the world would face severe food, water and energy problems. Hence, policy makers and government should heed at arresting degradation of forests, stringent sanctions should be imposed on diversification of forest and agriculture lands to other developmental activities including industry and housing purposes. Planted forest would be one of the vivid strategies for addressing the said problem. Planated forest requires investment for plantation and maintainance of the forest government budgetory allocation may not be sufficient to meet the outlays required for enhancing growth of planted forests and encouraging planting tree outside forest, therefore required huge investment should be moped from public investors at large through issuance of long term plantation bonds with income tax deduction as swetner to entice the retailer investor through capital markets. Public at large should come forward to plant trees on their own lands whenever possible and or provide thier savings as investment for the growth of planted forests.

Prof. P. George Victor, Vice-Chancellor, Prof. DSVVD Prasad , Registrar, Dr. G. Gavarraju DO, Principal and faculty members of AKNU, congratulated Prof. Teki.