Critical Review On Past Literature Of Forestation And Impacts On Socio-Economic Conditions Of Rural Community Of The World

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ABSTRACT: The study was carried out in 2017 and major objectives were to examine the critical review on past literature of forestation while to see the impacts on socio-economic conditions of rural community of different countries of the world. Total 23 studies were selected for the critical review and twenty times the studies were reviewed and regarding objectives data were collected from the past literature and analyzed. The critical review indicates that forestation increase the number of trees in the world which further improve ecosystem which positively affect every living organism and give benefits to human society such as increase their daily income and play key role in human livelihood. However deforestation destroy the ecosystem and affect human life adversely in the long run, such as increase carbon dioxide and deplete the ozone and create different diseases in human being as well as in plants and animals while creates changes in the climate which affect cropping pattern. Deforestation makes soil erosion which decrease fertility of the land and decrease per acre production while also speed up the wave of flood in the area. On the basis of results the study finally recommend that deforestation control by government is essential; Balance cutting of the wood by government and community is requested. Tree plantation by farmers on their farms for keeping balance is required. Monitoring team check and balance is required because to take action in proper time. Forestation program by government is requested. Best seedling and credit provision in time to farmers by government is required. Awareness program abou deforestation in the world is requested. Industrial waste material cleanliness is required for protection of environment. Love with tree is required by nation. Good policy preparation for forestation by government is requested.

Key Words: Critical Review, Forestation, Impacts, Socio-economic Conditions, Rural Community of the world

1. Introduction

Forestation is the science and skill of producing, managing, repairing and conserving forests and related means to meet up wanted values, goals and needs for environment and human benefits. (Dictionaryofforestry.org). It is skillful in natural stands and plantations which contains the elements that belong to the physical, biological, managerial, social, political sciences. (Young and Raymond, 1982). Forestry, Agriculture, fisheries and hunting stay the main profitable part in rural areas and share 51 percent of the total rural population. (Kedaitiene and Martinaviciene 2005). The rural development is the practices to the land scape identity, quality of life, quality of the biophysical environment and economic viability in the rural community of the world. (Elands and Wiersum 2000) Forestry has a vital economic division in the diverse industrial developed countries. For example, in Germany, nearly one third of the land area is covered by forests. Wood is the renewable reserve and forestry generate more than a million employments and earns billion annually. (National Forest Inventory 2002). More than 200 million occupants of the forest and the livelihood of the poor immigrants are directly depending on the forests (Angelsenet al. 1999). Medical researchers conduct the research for discoveries of new plants for controlling of diseases of the forest. These plants may contain the cure of cancer or some clues that could lead through scientific discoveries (Winter 2000). However, more than 1.6 billion people around the world depend on forest for their livelihood (USAID, 2007). Increasing of forest, play key role in the environment cleaning in the world (Kleinn, 2001). Forest provide a variety of products such as shrub, firewood, trees and grasses for grazing and browsing, fruit, medicinal herbs, wildlife, scenic beauty and water springs. There wellbeing of the local populations are largely depended on forest. They achieved goods for survival of life from natural resources which is present in the forest (Fomete and Vermaat, 2001). Trees play central part to our lives. We eat food and fruits from trees and use paper which made from wood pulp, tools with wooden handles, and medicine extracted from tree bark. We and our animals rest in their shade and get oxygen from forest for breathing. One large tree produces enough oxygen daily to supply a family of four members. Trees are an integral part of agricultural landscaping and playing important role in income provision for rural households. Many of the species that are coming into the market are new they have grown in the forests but nobody has raised them in a nursery before. However, all nurseries operate with minimal cost, outdated techniques which produce poor seedlings. Disappointment about slow development or even seedling death is common, and many farmers have lost their interest in tree planting due to uncertified nurseries (Jaenicke, 1999). About 63% populations live in rural area of Pakistan which retains an exclusive culture of old traditions and styles. Remoteness and inadequate communication networks have made rural communities, much dependent on their natural ecosystem, which fulfill their daily needs from that ecosystem. Forests play a vital role in the livelihood of rural communities by providing food, water, shelter and other necessities for their sustenance. The rural folks, by virtue of indigenous knowledge passed through generations are equipped with special skills about the usage of local plants. (Shinwari and Khan, 2000). Forests should be preserving on precedence basis for sustainable environmental management, as its shelter is a vital natural reserve.
However, rising levels of anthropogenic trouble pushed great force on the forests. This calls for a direct running and preservation of this natural reserve of the region (Panigrahy, et al., 2007). Field afforestation measures have revealed solid regional and native attentions because of the lack of endogenous switch, practices the stages of arena afforestation have the higher bounds of local reception in some areas, both in standings of the real parts afforested and the effects of such afforestation on the native landscape (Selby et al. 2003). Agriculture is the most important sector of Pakistan economy. It adds about 20.9% towards GDP, provide livelihood to almost 62% of people living in rural area and employing nearly 43.5% of the total labor force. In Pakistan about two-third of the population lives in rural areas and they depend on agriculture (GOP, 2014-15). Beside agricultural crops, trees are grown on farmlands for domestic and commercial purposes. The forest sector of Pakistan is the main source of wood and other by-products. It covers about 5.2% of total land area of the country. However, tree cover on farmlands and private wasteland has shown significant improvement during the period. Although forestry was a provincial subject prior to 18th amendment, but its component like ecology the federal government dealt overall forestry role in environment. After this amendment, the forestry has become provincial subject of Pakistan. The Federal government has been supporting this sector through capacity building and trainings, national policies, implementation of international agreements on forests and sponsoring of forestry development program. Forestry sector posted the growth of 1.5% in 2013-14 as compared to growth of 1.0% last year. (GOP 2013-14) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is rich in forestry resources compared to the rest of the three provinces. The area covered by Forest in KP is 20.03% which is 36% of the total forest area of Pakistan. However, 20.3% of the forest area and 48% of rangelands of the province also plunge under the supervision of KP forest Department. The rangeland and forest of the state are vital sources of living for the local society and generating revenue for the state of providing ecological, recreational, watershed and ecotourism related service for the inhabitants. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa state has rich biological multiplicity which spreading all over the province. The prosperity of fauna can be evaluated from the reality that 456 species of birds, 56 of the reptiles and 98 species of mammals are found in this province while 668 species of birds, 177 reptiles and 188 species of the mammals are in the whole Pakistan. For conservation of these species, the wildlife department has allocated 1015.000 Million funds which run 47 projects in the country for uplifting to forest in the country. Some of the major targets, which will be achieved by these projects, are Establishment of Nurseries on 79.7 acres of land, forestation over 15662 acres and Billion Trees Tsunami (GOP, KPK 2014-15). The Green Growth Initiative launching is currently underway, in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa is a step to this direction. The most obvious litmus test for any such initiative, however, lies in translating it into projects on the ground and allocating them funds in the budget pie. This important step was diligently followed last year and culminated in a stream of projects one of which is the Billion Tree Tsunami. After going through a detailed consultation and development process, this flagship project is now clearly defining new frontiers for growth and protection of KP’s forests. These forests can truly be termed the lungs of Pakistan as they constitute 40 per cent of the country’s forest coverage. Overall, Pakistan’s forest coverage is a four per cent of the total land of Pakistan which is one of the lowest coverage in the world and less than the average of 35 percent in environmentally healthier countries. In addition, even this meagre forest coverage is under threat with one of the highest deforestation rates in the world. These trends are not only shockingly unacceptable but also a direct threat to the country’s sustainable future. Owing mainly to its geography and topography, Pakistan is now considered one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change impacts. The melting glaciers in the north, erratic monsoon patterns and repeated devastating floods in the past few years have been a stark reminder of the devastation and infrastructure loss this vulnerability can cause. The ever-thinning forest reserve not only multiplies the loss due to climate change but also weakens one of the most effective tools that Pakistan has for not only sequestering carbon but also building local resilience to the impacts of climate change. (Express Tribune 2015). Seeing to its importance the present study was arranged to critically review the past literature of forestation to what extent they have socioeconomic impact on the rural community of the world.

1. Materials and Methods
The universe of the present study was different countries of the world. Total 23 past forestation studies were selected for the critical review. Ten to twenty times the studies were reviewed and regarding objectives pin points were collected from the past literature and analyzed the situation about forestation and its impacts on socio-economic conditions of the rural community. Conclusion were made about forestation what role it play in the world for socio and economic uplifting.

2. Critical Review on Past Literatures
FAO report (1989) found that forests are the home of the 300 million people around the world which contribute to 1.2 billion people of the world which are living in extreme poverty. Forest provides food, fodder, fuel and medicine etc to the population of the world. Mchaina and Serra (2000) investigated planning and implementation initiatives for an afforestation project in an arid environment, northern Chile. The aims of the project were to create a self-sustaining ecosystem with slight care using natural plant species that are drought resistant. To undertake initiatives that will speed up natural successional changes. Local drought resistant species known as 'algarrobo' (Prosopischilensis) was selected for the project to meet the above mentioned objectives. The key elements for the afforestation program includes land preparation, seed preparation, transplanting the individual seedlings into the field, sowing of seeds in greenhouse containers and maintenance, and on-going field care and monitoring. Suleri (2002) discussed the forests state in Pakistan using the Pressure-State Response framework (PSR). This context link pressures on the forestry sector is
the result of human doings, with changes in the condition of the forests. The responses of society to advance the conditions of forestry sector by instituting environmental policies and economic programs are analyzed, to lessen the pressure. The key result is that the current responses are lacking as well as poorly implemented. Legal, policy reforms and institutional alone are not the reply to the pressure which is being faced by our forestry sector today. Good policies and laws are useless without an administrative and political drive to break the position quo. For sustainable forest management, it should be understood that community participation is essential. It would make forestry a tool of the policy rather than its objective, so heading to mitigate the pressure on forestry sector and complete the sustainable livelihood. Kassiomis et al., (2004) studied rural development by afforestation in predominantly agricultural areas; issues and challenges from two areas in Greece. In the light of rising directive for forest growth concluded afforestation of degraded and arable terrestrial, this learning discovers the views of landlords in Greece about forestry policy related issues, forest planting and how to use values of new forests, are acknowledged in contrast with agricultural land as well as the competence of afforestation outlines. Consequences of a property owner relative review started in two various country side regions in Greece pursue to the implanting of trees to clarify why native property owner clusters are resilient. This long driven farming is attributing fairly to the atmosphere of these parts. Forests are imagining different, relatively from same to agriculture, therefore not openly acceptable to some landowners. Though it might also be the effect of further issues, such as limited knowledge available to farmers or the administrative hurdles, the study founds funding aids for forestry as a non stop and strong push for agrarians to contribute in implanting orders in rural regions. Forestry plan should include choices further connected by the rule of supports to accept helps of forestry to see social and environmental aims in addition to the creative ones. Benitez et al., (2004) conducted study on Global Supply for Carbon Sequestration Classifying Least-Cost Afforestation Sites under Country Risk Consideration. This study delivered a structure for classifying least-cost sites for carbon appropriation and originating carbon appropriation cost bends at a universal level in a setup of restricted material. The process is created on determining appropriation charges for earthly obvious units (50km grid cells), created on GIS factors on land-use, aggregated economic data and ecosystem assets. Special care is specifying to the sensitivity to special data sets and nation risk views. Our model effects advice that within 20 years seeing a carbon price of $50/tC. Afforestation could balance one year of universal carbon releases in the energy sector. However, if we account for nation danger thoughts, related with economic, governmental, and financial dangers, the carbon resource is a bridge to around 60%. With respect to the geography of resource, proved by grid-scale maps, we discover that maximum least-cost plans are set in Asia, South America and Africa supposing a 5% discount rate deprived of risk. These countries become more expensive to operate once risk is factor into the equation. Van Kooten et al., (2004) discussed that how to reduce cost of Carbon offsets and alternatives to fuel switching and for dropping atmospheric CO2, reduced the use of fossil fuel. As a result of promises reached at Bonn and Marrakech, for the first commitment period carbon balances have taken on much greater importance in meeting Kyoto targets. Meta-regression analysis is used in this study, to study 981 guesses from 55 studies of the costs of creating carbon offsets using forestry. Baseline estimates of prices of confiscating carbon through forest conservation are US$46.62–$260.29 per tC ($12.71–$70.99 per t CO2). Agroforestry activities and tree planting increases the prices by more than 200%. When post-harvest storing of carbon in wood products, or replacement of biomass for fossil fuels in energy production, are taken into account, costs are lowest some $12.53/tC to $68.44/tC ($3.42–$18.67/t CO2). When appropriate account is taken of the opportunity costs of land average prices are greater, between $116.76 and $1406.60/tC ($318.84–$383.62/t CO2). Peer analysis of the studies rises costs by a factor or 10 or more, liable on the model. Instead of average cost the use of marginal cost estimates results in much higher costs for carbon confiscation, in the range of thousands of dollars per tC, while few studies used this method of cost valuation.Bula et al.,(2007) and Malhi et al.,(2002). Analyzed that tropical ecosystems are the most productive, and changes to them are likely to have the greatest impact on climate change. Models predict that their loss will Reforestation, Afforestation, Deforestation, Climate Change and Gender have a global warming effect and experiments suggest that afforestation projects in the tropics could help mitigate global warming since they are the most effective carbon sinks in the short term. Aguilar et al., (2007) studied that forest ecosystems play an important role in the global carbon cycle. For example, reforestation and afforestation have both been integrated as forestry-based mitigation schemes into the international climate change regime (i.e. the Kyoto Protocol). These practices need converting non-forested land to forested land through planting, seedling or the promotion of seed banks and sources. Afforestation applies to areas that have not been forested for at least 50 years. Within the complication of the services that forests provide for climate change mitigation, it is crucial to understand women’s role in these processes. Strategies are now turning to: understanding and taking into account the different benefits that women and men derive from forestry services; recognizing gender differences in access to, control and knowledge of forest resources; and identifying the significant differences in access of women and men to forest-related decision making, institutions and economic opportunities. Shackleton et al., (2007) conducted his study on Native forests and grasslands, along with farm forests, suggest much assistance to rural society and communities at large. Now the poverty alleviation and the part of woods and forestry are usually arguing in paying to maintainable livings. However, abundant of the discussion relates to modules from the humid tropics, with slight reflection of the common dry woodlands and grasslands. The study reflects the part of dry woodland forms, with grasslands of South Africa as an event sample. The situation determines that a huge part of the inhabitants use the woodlands and their incomes. This possibly stops people from falling into deeper
poverty because these are dynamic tools of native livings. In addition, for an assessable amount, the formal forestry sector, as well as, arrangement in informal forest activities, has resulted them to travel out of deficiency. Generally, the parched environment of woodlands in South Africa, combined with bound the amount of substitute locally based livelihood choices, high unemployment rate, so expanding the assistances from woodlands and woodland yields. The miserable effect of prevalent AIDS/HIV on economic deeds, labor accessibility and livings has degraded the dependency of people on forest products. Michaelowa and Rawat (2007) conducted his study on a forestation and reforestation also widely termed LULUCF (Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry) have been a vital field of conflict in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol. The first methodology has been submitted by October 2004 for afforestation and reforestation project and the first project was registered only in November 2006, after two years from the first project in the energy sector. Like energy transportation and efficiency methodologies, afforestation and reforestation methodologies also suffer high rejection rate. Twenty afforestation and reforestation CDM methodologies estimated have been examined in this study with respect to their approval history by the CDM Executive Board. It took 4-5 months on an average for approval of afforestation and reforestation methodologies, in case of other methodologies (9-10 months) time taken in contrast to the long approval. Most methodologies have been rejected because of not properly defining land eligibility, incomplete baseline scenario selection, insufficient treatment of uncertainties and lack of methods to prove additionality. Elands and Praestholm (2008) studied the current modifications in rural Europe, which are been characterized by the different terms of rural productivity and renovation against post-productivity, and renovation. This study examines in eight European countries observes future development in various groups of owners of farm or forestland in 16 case study areas. Landowners’ view for change is examined on both the vicinity and initiative level. Special devotionist given to the forestry role as a prospective future development perception. The effects expose that both upgrading and reformation views are essential to various landowners. Furthermore, a polarization looks to be rising between a slighter of permanent farmers with advanced farming views and the huge majority of landowners with falling views or little need on main production. Further, significantly, the research exposes a third service view, which did not have specific part from the social security of having service chances in the area. At the initiative level, on the same property, farmers expect both upgrading and reformation practices. Most of the landowners take the forests as green infrastructure important to the local quality of life but do not take in economic development framework. Idris et al., (2009) studied the role of afforestation project in opposing desertification in Nigeria. The study was supported out in the afforestation program positions pointed at valuing the win/failure of the program. Plans related to forestry sector are review as well as ground opinion and a site stay is lead on several groups. The primary results of the paper listed that the afforestation plan positions marked positive effect on both socioeconomic and biophysical environment and funded to the sustainability of the afforestation project. Liu et. al., (2012) studied that Plantation forestry is one of the most important approaches to restoring forest cover in China. Of the remaining sites suitable for afforestation in China, 52% are considered harsh and only 13% considered good, which indicates that successfully establishing a plantation in the future will become more and more difficult. Seedling quality in terms of morphology, physiology, and viability is a critical aspect for successful plantation establishment. Due to a large area in need of afforestation, and because of its diverse harsh sites, many studies have focused on nursery techniques of promoting seedling stress resistance, including inoculating ectomycorrhizal fungi, applying plant growth regulators, use of fall fertilization, induced water stresses, or a combined use of these methods. Most of relevant results of this research have been published in Chinese, and are unknown to researchers from other countries. Moreover, no comprehensive review of stress resistance research in forest tree seedlings in China has been completed. Therefore, this review intends to provide a concise synthesis of literature related to plant manipulation techniques that offer seedling stress resistance in Chinese nurseries, discuss potential shortcomings of these studies, and define priorities for future seedling stress resistance research. With this paper we hope to enhance communication about nursery and plantation seedling culture among researchers from China and other countries. Orinstein (2013) studied irrigated afforestation of desert to thermostat of the earth, end global warming and provide enormous sustainable source of wood to replace non-renewable fossil fuels. The reading despised that large measure watered afforestation of sub-tropical deserts, reduced impact logging (RIL) of collapsed plants in ‘virgin’ humid woods. Which achieved ocean macro algal afforestation of ocean ‘deserts’ have been planned methods to appropriate extra CO2 than has been put into the atmosphere, by deforestation and sweltering of fossil fuels, since the start of the industrial revolution in 1850. These three methods might also provide a maintainable, low CO2, replacement for the (non-renewable) fossil fuels that now bear world economies. However, such chance has almost fully neglected in considerations of modification of anthropogenic global warming (AGW). This composition analyses this problem and claims that such techniques that can frequently proficient with well-known, rather than new machineries offer areas on able way to control the earth, preserve and improve quality of life (QOL). Abbasi and Akber (2013) studied the role of vegetation in livelihood of rural communities of margalla hills, Pakistan. Forests play an important role in the living standard of rural community mostly in hilly areas. The study in hand explains the social effect of forests on the people lives in Margalla hills in terms of goods and services for decreasing their expenses. The research shows that respondents generally depend on forest for their common use goods i.e. blades, wooden plough spade etc. and also grown medicinal plants. By growing forest vegetation on easily available practices will cause reduction in family expenditure on one side but also put a great pressure on forest vegetation on the other side. This
study suggests that by creating job opportunities and awareness about forest resource management and other alternate services will decrease the dependence on forest vegetation. Biggs (2004-14) studied that afforestation generated Kyoto compliant carbon offsets: A case study in Northeastern Ontario. With the first promise-dated start in 2008. Under the Kyoto Protocol, reserve supervisors are opening to study the several supervision choices presented to them. However, various papers argue the potential for making carbon offsets through afforestation at local, provincial and national scales nobody witness the issues serious to decision makers at the supervision unit level. This study uses the best presented modeling and economic data and applies it at the measure of the Timmins Management Unit (TMU), focused on the availability and quality of carbon budget models, local carbon market alarms with price, stability, leakage and the presence of allowing environment considering government maintenance, afforestation expertise, preparedness between managers and availability of land. A modeling workout is accepted using GORCAM-WCI under some scenarios, with species, investment horizon, leading, ownership, site productivity and price as variable. This model reveal that under present formal outlines and the plans of the Kyoto Protocol, afforestation schemes with the persistence of making carbon offsets in the TMU are not possible funds for the first obligation period, that such projects will be useful still it also displays in certain conditions if limits are distant and investment is long term. Yet, if someone studies that the TMU is illustrative of Northeastern Ontario and much of boreal Canada, the chances for Kyoto Protocol submissive afforestation for the producing of carbon offsets will possibly be minor for much of Canada in the first promise period. Ali et al., (2014) measured the Topographic and climatic conditions of major parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa warrant special measures for management of natural resources to avoid degradation of land resources, optimization of resource use, conservation of forest related natural resources, provision of sustainable livelihood and alleviation of poverty. Deforestation national rate is around 7000 to 9000 hectares per annum in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In certain areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa destruction of forests is more obvious. Participatory approach has been recommended as an instrument at several international and national forums to reverse this trend and to conserve natural resources. The hub in the participatory approach is formation and mobilization of Village Development Committees (VDCs). These committees were framed under Malakand Social Forestry Project. It was assessed through this research how much instrumental have been VDCs to mobilize communities. Results show there is some partial success. Still a lot is needed to improve the working of VDCs. Kalu et al., (2014) examined afforestation and reforestation efforts by the department of Forestry, Ministry of Environment with the use of data collected from both primary and secondary sources. Seventy copies of well-structured questionnaire were administered to respondents in 11 charges in the Department to elicit information on afforestation and reforestation efforts by the department. Data were analyzed with the use of descriptive statistic of frequency, percentage and inferential statistic using ANOVA.

Results showed that 100% of the respondents affirmed the existence of afforestation and reforestation in the State. There was significant difference (P<0.05) among afforestation and reforestation activities, where the dominant activity was raising of seedlings. Permanent and temporary nurseries accounted for 61.43 and 38.5% respectively. Gmelinaarborea dominated the five timber species raised in the nurseries between the year 1985 and 2013. About 42.9% of the respondents were aware that deforestation had negative impacts on afforestation and reforestation while 51.1% of the respondents were not aware of the negative impacts. Results showed that there was significant difference (p<0.05) among the identified activities that impeded afforestation and reforestation, where agriculture was the dominant activity that impeded forest decline in the State. Results revealed that three principal forest policy objectives implemented by the State were delineation of forest reserves (DER), provision of fund (POF), and forest policy implementation which accounted for 28.59, 21.43 and 50% respectively. It is expedient that the government should fashion out policies on tree planting and establishment of a financial inducement and encouragement that will improve upon the forest status of the State. Garba et al., (2016) described the role of applying PACD was vested with Governments of Countries affected by desertification. The Federal Government of Nigeria as a participant and World Bank sponsored and implement afforestation project aimed at fighting desertification between 1988 and 1999. To assess the effectiveness of the project this, study therefore applied Remote Sensing Techniques. To achieve that a small portion of about 143,609 hectares was curved out from the project area. Land Use Land Cover and Normalized Difference of the Vegetative Index (NDVI) were derived from Landsat TM 1986, Landsat ETM 1999 and Nigeria Sat 1 2007 of the project area. The conclusions show that there were increase in cultivated area due to the project from 1986 through 1999 and 2007. This is more supported by the three NDVI images due to their high positive pixel value from 0.04 in 1986 to 0.22 in 1999 and to 0.32 in 2007. These indicates the gradual physical development of Afforestation project in the area. Moreover, it was also proved by histograms of changes in vegetation which shows an increased in vegetative cover from 60,192 in 1986, to 102,476 in 1999 and then to 88,343 in 2007. This study clear that Remote Sensing approach has actually confirmed that the project was truly effective and successful.

3. Conclusion and Recommendations

It was concluded from the critical review that forestation increase the number of trees in the world which further improve ecosystem which positively affect every living organism in the universe and give benefits to human society however increase their daily income and play key role in human livelihood but on the other side deforestation destroy the ecosystem which affect human life negatively in the long run, such as increase carbon dioxide which latter on deplete the ozone and create different diseases on the earth and create changes in the climate in the tropical and temperate zone which alternatively make changes in the cropping pattern. Deforestation make soil erosion which decrease fertility of...
the land and decrease per acre production while improve the wave of flood in the area. On the basis of results the study finally recommend that deforestation control by government is required. Balance cutting of the wood by government and community is requested. Tree plantation by farmers on their farms for keeping balance is required. Monitoring team check and balance is requested because to take action in proper time. Forestation program by government is requested. Best seedling and credit to take action in proper time. Monitoring team by farmers on government and community is requested. Balance cutting of the wood is required. Love with tree is required by nation. Good policy preparation for forestation and its implementation by government is requested.

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