



UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON
**ECOSYSTEM
RESTORATION**
2021-2030



LIFE
Lifestyle for
Environment

National Conference
on
**OZONE LAYER, ITS DEPLETION AND
IMPACT ON LIVING BEINGS (2nd ODIL 2024)**
16-17 September, 2024

National Research Centre on Camel (NRCC), Jorbeer, Bikaner (Rajasthan)

Organized by



**National Environmental Science Academy
New Delhi**

In collaboration with



**ICAR-National Research Centre on Camel
Jorbeer, Bikaner (Rajasthan)**



**ICAR-Central Institute for
Arid Horticulture, Bikaner**



**CAZRI Regional Research Station
Bikaner (Rajasthan)**



उत्तमा वृत्तिस्तु कृषिकर्मेव
**SKRAU
Bikaner (Rajasthan)**

Sponsored by



About the Conference

Environmental pollution is not a new phenomenon, but it is still the world's most serious problem, as well as one of the primary causes of disease and mortality. Urbanization, industrialization, mining, etc. are all examples of human activities that contribute to global environmental degradation. Both developed and developing countries share this responsibility, despite the fact that environmental pollution has received worldwide attention, the impact is still felt owing to its severe long-term implications.

The progressive weakening of the Earth's ozone layer in the upper atmosphere caused by the discharge of chemical compounds containing gaseous chlorine or bromine from industry and other human activities is known as ozone depletion. In the polar areas, notably over Antarctica, the thinning is most noticeable. Ozone depletion is a serious environmental issue because it increases the amount of ultraviolet (UV) radiation reaching the Earth's surface, which causes skin cancer, cataracts, and genetic and immune system damage. The Montreal Protocol, which was ratified in 1987, was the first of numerous comprehensive international agreements to end the manufacturing and use of ozone depleting chemicals. The ozone layer is projected to recover over time as a consequence of ongoing worldwide collaboration on this subject. It is apparent that the depletion of ozone layer is causing considerable damage to the environment all around the world. We do, however, believe that science, engineering and technology can help to mitigate the detrimental effects of the depletion of ozone layer of the earth.

National Conference on **OZONE LAYER, ITS DEPLETION AND IMPACT ON LIVING BEINGS (ODIL 2024)** aims to bring together leading academicians, scientists, researchers and research scholars to exchange and share their experiences and on all aspects of environment pollution and Ozone depletion. It also provides a premier interdisciplinary platform for researchers, practitioners and educators to present and discuss the most recent innovations, trends, and concerns as well as practical challenges encountered and solutions adopted in the fields of environment pollution.

Conference Objectives

The conference will feature renowned speakers representing both academia and industry who are renowned experts in environmental pollution and risk assessment.

This conference focus on types of pollution—air, water, and soil; the causes and effects of pollution; and proposes solutions in combating pollution for sustainable environment and health.

The objectives are

- ❖ **To Promote global interventions to reduce climate change and air pollution.**
- ❖ **To spread awareness about environmental pollution and its impact on living organism and human health.**
- ❖ **To preserve human health, and to protect the environment from any harmful effects of depletion of the ozone layer**
- ❖ **To discuss the Legislative or administrative measures against activities likely to have adverse effects on the ozone layer.**
- ❖ **To promote research for providing solution to solve the environmental pollution**

Sub themes of the Conference

National Environmental Science Academy (NESAs), New Delhi ODIL-2024 invites abstracts / papers with the following sub themes

1. **Air Pollution and Climate Change**
2. **Climate Change and Biodiversity Loss**
3. **Climate Change and Water Scarcity**
4. **Climate Change, Its Causes and Mitigation Strategies**
5. **Climate-smart Technologies for Mankind's Wellbeing**
6. **CO₂-Eating Microbes and Climate Management**

7. **Environmental Risk Management and Environmental Protection**
8. **Environmental Sustainability and Development**
9. **Fossil Fuels and Climate Change**
10. **Global Warming and Climate Change**
11. **Groundwater Pollution**
12. **Health and Environment**
13. **New solutions and technology for climate management**
14. **Oil Spills**
15. **Ozone layer and its depletion**
16. **Ozone layer depletion and impacts on environment**
17. **Ozone-depleting substances (ODS)**
18. **Soil Pollution and Treatment**
19. **Use of AI, drones, computing, and IOT in climate monitoring**
20. **Waste Management**
21. **Wastewater Pollution and Treatment**
22. **Any other relevant topic related to main theme**

National Environmental Science Academy (NESA)

National Environmental Science Academy (NESA) was founded by the Late Prof. TRC Sinha, the then Head of the Zoology Department, MJK PG College, Bihar University to create awareness, promote and protect the environment. Conceptualized and initiated in 1984, it was registered as a Society in 1988 under the Societies Act XXI of 1860 at Patna.

This Academy is of National level, presently having its Head Office at 206, Raj Tower-1, Alaknanda Community Centre, New Delhi. The main objective of the Academy is to bring awareness about environmental issues among the masses and strive to and sustainable solutions by arranging lectures, demonstrations, training programmes, seminars, symposiums, conferences, publishing journals and organizing any other activities supporting the cause.

Objectives and Functions of the Academy

- ❖ **To implement the SDDGs in India by encouraging students, scientists, researchers, academicians and members of the academy for pursuing research on sustainable development.**
- ❖ **To set up Regional/State Chapters for the dissemination of information on the environment.**
- ❖ **To motivate and prepare young minds on environmental management.**
- ❖ **To organize national/international level conferences, symposia, seminars, meetings and workshops on themes of environmental concerns.**
- ❖ **To publish policy papers, synthesis volumes, proceedings, journals, newsletters, transactions and other publications for the promotion of Environmental Sciences.**
- ❖ **To forward the recommendation of scientists/professors to govt. agencies.**

Various eminent personalities have graced the Academy as President. The first President of the Academy was Dr. K.C. Bose, Vice-Chancellor of Ranchi University; then Dr. B.S. Attri, Advisor, Ministry of Environment and Forest. Most recently, Padma Bhushan Dr. S.Z. Qasim was the President of the Academy till June 2015, who is a renowned marine scientist known for his Antarctica mission in 1981-82, he also served as the Secretary at the Dept. Of Ocean Development (now Ministry of Earth Sciences); Member, Planning Commission and Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi. Currently, Prof. Javed Ahmad, (Former Dean, Faculty of Science), Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi, is the President of the Academy.

NESA Annual Award 2024

(Will be given in the Annual Function at BHU, Varanasi)

The Academy recognizes the merit and achievements of individuals who have contributed to the field of environmental science, education and societal values by conferring

- (1) NESAFELLOWSHIP AWARD**
- (2) NESA EMINENT SCIENTIST AWARD**
- (3) NESA DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST AWARD**
- (4) NESA SCIENTIST OF THE YEAR AWARD**
- (5) NESA ENVIRONMENTALIST AWARD**
- (6) NESA GREEN TECHNOLOGY INNOVATIVE AWARD**
- (7) WOMEN EXCELLENCE AWARD**
- (8) NESA YOUNG SCIENTIST AWARD**
- (9) NESA JUNIOR SCIENTIST AWARD.**

Any life member of the Academy can apply for the awards. For more information please, log on to our website: <http://nesa-india.org/award-form-submission/>

Publications

The Academy is publishing the following Journals (Biannual):

- 1) INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES**
- 2) INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES**
- 3) INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES**
- 4) INDIAN JOURNAL OF UNANI MEDICINE**
<http://nesa-india.org/nesa-journal/>
- 5) E-NESA Newsletter (Monthly)** <http://nesa-india.org/newsletter/>

ICAR-National Research Centre on Camel, Bikaner

ICAR-National Research Centre on Camel (NRCC), Bikaner, is a Premier Research Centre of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) which is an autonomous organization under the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India. Since its inception on 5th July, 1984, the Centre is working with a vision "Improvement of traditional and economic utility of camel through scientific conservation, management, nutritional security, disease control and extension methods" by focusing on basic and applied research on one humped camel (*Camelus dromedarius*) mostly confined to the arid and semi-arid areas of North-western India and also on double humped camel (*Camelus bactrianus*) found in the cold arid desert of Nubra Valley of Laddakh region.

Climate change has been observed to impact mostly the extreme climatic regions and the native camel seems to be most resistant animal in these regions. The camel production system in India remains traditional, e.g, nomadic, transhumance, sedentary that is mainly linked with the social life of the pastorals and camel herders. Despite its indispensability as a mode of transportation and draught power in the desert ecosystem, modern-day transportation and road-network has diminished its potentiality and it is now thus facing the threat of unsustainability. India's camel population has decreased drastically from 10.0 lakhs in the early part of the century to only 2.5 lakhs in 2019 and the populated state of Rajasthan has the maximum decline compared to neighbouring Gujarat. In this scenario, promotion of 'Camel Dairy' emphasizing therapeutic benefits of camel milk would definitely widen the prospects of camel rearing and earn additional revenue to the farmers for their socio-economic stability and may possibly also check its declining trend. Tactical intervention in production and application of marketing strategies for higher return from produce and products would open up avenues for future investment and maximize profit from 'Camel Dairy' based livestock enterprises. Possibilities need to be explored for use of male camels in the eco-tourism business for additional revenue and socio-economic upliftment of camel herders. The unique species of the desert ecosystem has also widened its scope in biomedical research due to its exceptional

immune system and adaptive thermoregulation mechanism. Concerted efforts from policy makers, research and development agencies, stakeholders and the farmers for its potential application as 'Multi-utility' animal will definitely serve the socio-economic livelihood of the traditional rearers and block its declining trend in safeguarding the community as well as the camel.

The main research and developments programmes of NRCC are carried out under two sub-heads:

1. **Camel Production and Technology**
2. **Camel Health and Bioscience**

and the Programmes are:

- **Improvement of camel production system**
- **Enhancing camel produce and technology for value addition**
- **Exploration of camel immune system and therapeutics**
- **Healthcare, disease surveillance and diagnosis**
- **Exploration and extension of camel based ecotourism**
- **Transfer of technology and development of public-private partnership**

Central Institute for Arid Horticulture

Realizing the potential of horticultural crops in arid zone and need to achieve nutritional and income security for the people; ICAR established National Research Centre for Arid Horticulture during VII plan which actually started functioning at Beechwal, Bikaner from September, 1994. After visualizing the progress made by NRCAH in short span of time and future needs of the arid region, on 27th September, 2000, the NRCAH was elevated to full-fledged Institute as Central Institute for Arid Horticulture, Bikaner (CIAH) and Central Horticultural Experiment Station (CHES), Godhra, Gujarat was merged as its Regional Centre on October 1st, 2000. Two division i.e. Division of Crop Production and Division of Crop Improvement has been created during month of August 2013.

2. Mandate

1. Basic, strategic and applied research to enhance sustainable productivity, quality and utilization of horticultural crops of arid and semi-arid regions.
2. Repository of genetic resources and scientific information on horticultural crops of arid and semi-arid region.
3. Transfer of technology, capacity building and impact assessment of technologies.
4. Coordinate research and validation of technologies on fruit crops of arid and semi-arid regions.

CAZRI Regional Research Station, Bikaner (Rajasthan)

The arid zone of India covers about 12% of the country's geographical area and occupies over 31.7 m ha of hot desert and about 7 m ha is under cold desert. The production and life support systems in the hot regions are constrained by low and erratic precipitation (100-420 mm/year), high evapotranspiration (1500-2000 mm/year), and poor soil physical and fertility conditions. The local inhabitants have evolved suitable landuse and management systems of farming, pastoralism and animal husbandry; of late, these local survival systems have become inadequate to fulfill the ever increasing needs. This has resulted in over-exploitation of the resources causing rapid and widespread land degradation and decline in productivity. To arrest this degradation process and for scientific and sustainable management of the resources, Desert Afforestation Station was established in 1952 at Jodhpur. This was later expanded into Desert Afforestation and Soil Conservation Station in 1957, and finally upgraded to Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI) in 1959 under Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. The CAZRI operates through Six Divisions, located at the headquarters in Jodhpur. There are five Regional Research Stations located in different agro-climatic zones to work on location-specific problems.

SKRAU, Bikaner (Rajasthan)

Swami Keshwanand, after whom the RAU has been renamed as Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner (SKRAU, Bikaner) vide Gazette notification No. F. 4 (2) vidhi/ 2/ 2009

dated June 09, 2009, was born at the village Magloona in Sikar district of present-day Rajasthan in the year 1883. His actual name was Birama. The famine of 1899 forced the 16-year-old Birama to leave the desert region and move to Punjab in search of livelihood. Driven by an ineffable spiritual quest, he became a sanyasi in 1904 and was inducted into the Udasin sec. He commenced his education at the Sadhu Ashram Fazilka. He learned the Hindi and Sanskrit languages and the Devanagari and Gurmukhi scripts at the Ashram. At the Kumbha Mela held at Prayag in 1905, Mahatma Hiranandji Avadhut conferred on Birama the new name "Swami Keshwanand". Swami Keshwanand lived an accomplished life of myriad facets such as freedom fighter, educator, Hindi propagator and social reformer.

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Mrs. Vandana Sinha, Mem. Executive Committee, NESA Delhi & Social Worker, Delhi

Call for Abstracts and Full Length Papers

The participants are invited to submit their abstracts and full length papers on the theme and sub themes of the Conference. The abstract should be within 250-300 words in English font 'Times New Roman' with size of '12'. The full length paper should be within 3000-4000 words in length, including an abstract (about 300 words) and 4-5 keywords. The abstracts will be released in 'Souvenir and Abstract Book' on **16th September, 2024** in the Inaugural Session of the Conference, while selected full length papers will be published in NESA Journals. The participants may send their abstracts by **31st August, 2024** and full length papers by **31st August, 2022** online to ozoneday2024.bikaner@gmail.com The participants may present their papers in the Conference by oral/poster.

Poster Presentation

Papers are invited for poster presentation. The poster should be related with the topic and sub themes of the Conference. The poster size should be 2x3 feet.

Conference Award

The Organizing Committee of ODIL-2024 will confer the following awards during the conference:

- 1. ODIL 2022 Best Oral Presentation Award**
- 2. ODIL 2022 Best Poster Presentation Award**
- 3. ODIL 2022 Related to Topic**

(Best Idea on Waste Management / Waste Minimization/Ozone layer and its depletion)

Important Dates

Conference Dates

16-17 September 2024

Registration and Abstract Submission Starts: 01.05.2024

Last Date of Registration without late payment: 31.08.2024

Abstract submission Deadline: 31.08.2024

Full-length paper submission Deadline: 05.09.2024

The above dates are mandatory and strictly followed by Organizing and Publication Committee.

Registration

Faculties/ Delegates/Scientists/Academicians Scientists Rs. 2500.00

and members of NRC/NESA/

Students (Graduate/PG)/ RA/SRF/YP Rs. 1000.00

Corporate Delegates Rs. 5000.00

Payment Details

Name: National Environmental Science Academy

Bank Name & Address: Bank of Maharashtra, Kalkaji Branch, New Delhi-110 019

Account Type: Current Account

Bank Account Number: 60109889476

List of Hotels with details to contact at Bikaner for accommodation

Sl. No.	Hotel Name	Contact Number
1.	Hotel Basant Vihar Place	9414604362
2.	Hotel Sagar	8385935472
3.	Hotel Manglam	9460779854
4.	Hotel Jyoti	9828238745
5.	Hotel Rajvilas Palace	0151-2525901-03

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CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT (2ND ODIL-2024)

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE ACADEMY (NESA)

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TOURIST PLACES IN BIKANER

WELCOME TO CAMEL COUNTRY

JUNAGARH FORT

Junagarh is an impregnable bastion that holds the distinction of having never been captured. It was constructed in 1588 AD by Raja Rai Singh, one of Emperor Akbar's most distinguished generals. The fort complex houses some magnificent palaces constructed in red sandstone and marble and visitors can feast their eyes on an attractive assortment of courtyards, balconies, kiosks and windows.



Photo By-bharatdiscovery.org

LALGARH PALACE AND MUSEUM



Maharaja Ganga Singh commissioned the construction of this majestic palace. This architectural marvel is made entirely of red sandstone and was built in 1902 to commemorate his father, Maharaja Lal Singh. The design was conceptualised by Sir Swinton Jacob, who created this oriental fantasy by blending Rajputana, Islamic and European architecture.

RAMPURIA HAVELI

Bikaner has several havelis (aristocratic homes), the most famous cluster being the Rampuria Group of Havelis. Built of dulmera (red) stone, every aspect of the havelis – jharokhas (casements), entrances, latticed windows, divankhanas, gumaharias or basements – is simply exotic. Leaves and flowers decorate every jharokha, lending it a pleasant touch. These massive havelis are decorated with golden work of the highest quality. Their dankhanas (drawing room) take one back to the Mughal and Rajput era. One can notice an abundance of Victorian influence in their design as well. The wood carvings in Rampuria Havelies are extremely exquisite. Spaced close to each other, the havelis are truly a sight to behold.



GANGA GOVERNMENT MUSEUM



Described as the best museum in the State, the museum contains a rich display of archaeological artefacts from Harappa and the early Gupta periods. There are separate sections for paintings, arts and craft, woven carpets, clay pottery, ancient coins and Rajput weaponry.

LAXMI NIWAS PALACE

Laxmi Niwas Palace was the residence of the king of Bikaner, Maharaja Ganga Singh. Built between 1898 and 1902 by British architect Sir Samuel Swinton Jacob, this structure displays an Indo-Saracenic architectural style. It is now a luxury hotel.



PRACHINA MUSEUM

Located in the great Junagarh Fort, this museum hosts royal costumes, textiles and accessories of Rajasthani royalty. The 'Poshaks' (garments worn by ladies) are a reminder of the now lost craft of traditional designs, styles and workmanship. The family portraits on display narrate a story about how changing cultural settings influenced the style of immortalising the former rulers.

DESHNOK KARNI MATA TEMPLE

The Karni Mata Temple at Deshnok is a beautiful structure made of stone and marble, inside which resides an image of Karni Mata. The image is decorated with a 'mukut' (tiara) and garlands. The images of her sisters and the sisters of Avad Mata give her company on either side. The temple is known the world over for the presence of kabas (rats) that roam freely within the temple precincts. Know More



KODAMDESAR TEMPLE AND LAKE

24 kilometres from Bikaner is the Kodamdesar Temple. Kodamdesar Bhainru Ji was installed by Rao Bikaji sometime during the first three years of his arrival from Jodhpur. This place of worship was initially chosen as the site to lay the foundation of Bikaner, but was later shifted to its present location. A Beautiful lake is situated in the backyard of this temple. The serenity & tranquility of this lake mesmerize the devotees and tourists.



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