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From Smoke to Solutions: The Zero-Burning Revolution

Crop Residue Management Initiative

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From Smoke to Solutions: The Zero-Burning Revolution

Crop Residue Management Initiative

Messages

B Thiagarajan

Chairman, CII National Committee on CSR and
Managing Director, Blue Star Limited

Guided by the vision of inclusive and sustainable development, we took on the challenge of changing the narrative. We adopted a multi-stakeholder approach and devised a project model to create a zero-stubble burning movement.

The Crop Residue Management initiative is one of CII Foundation's most significant climate and community-led interventions. It was launched to address a critical environmental challenge – farm stubble burning - a leading cause of air pollution, soil degradation and falling farmer incomes over the long term.

When the project was launched in 2018, farm stubble burning in India's north-west, especially in Punjab and Haryana, was considered an inevitable part of post-harvest practices— a practice driven by constraints of time, cost, and accessibility and a lack of awareness about the devastating damage due to burning.

Guided by the vision of inclusive and sustainable development, we took on the challenge of changing this narrative. We adopted a multi-stakeholder approach bringing together diverse stakeholders such as Government, industry, academia and the farmer community and devised a project model to create a zero-stubble burning movement.

The project was launched in 19 villages in Punjab, focusing on creating awareness, building trust, and supporting farmers with the requisite machinery and technical support for optimal usage of the machinery. Today, the initiative spans 1,000 villages, covers over 12 lakh acres of farmland, and has enabled thousands of farmers to adopt in-situ and ex-situ solutions that eliminate the need to burn crop residue.

The results have been inspiring. In 2024, over 87% of land under the project in 793 villages was saved from burning. Air quality has improved visibly during the harvesting season, and farmers reported better soil health and reduced input costs.

But beyond the numbers, it is the stories that matter. Farmers who were once resigned to burning farm stubble are now proud ambassadors of change. Villages that once choked on smoke now have zero stubble burning. This initiative offers a practical roadmap to build robust climate resilience in agriculture. It demonstrates how locally led adaptation and mitigation can intersect meaningfully with national and global agendas. Climate change is not a siloed problem, and this project proves that with the right partnerships and community ownership, transformative change is possible.

I take this opportunity to thank all our stakeholders.

Through this coffee table book we have attempted to present not only the scale and the impact, but the human spirit behind it. I hope it inspires many more stakeholders to act — because sustainable development thrives on collaboration.

Chandrajit Banerjee

Director General
Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)

Businesses can contribute to accelerating India's transition to a sustainable economy through innovation, investment, and community engagement, which aligns with Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 13 (Climate Action).

The climate situation continues to evolve yearly. Extreme weather events, high levels of air pollution, and water stress are notable aspects of this development. The increasing complexity of the climate situation highlights a need for comprehensive and collaborative solutions.

The Confederation of Indian Industry emphasizes that the industry should lead in the climate response. Businesses can contribute to accelerating India's transition to a sustainable economy through innovation, investment, and community engagement, which aligns with Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 13 (Climate Action).

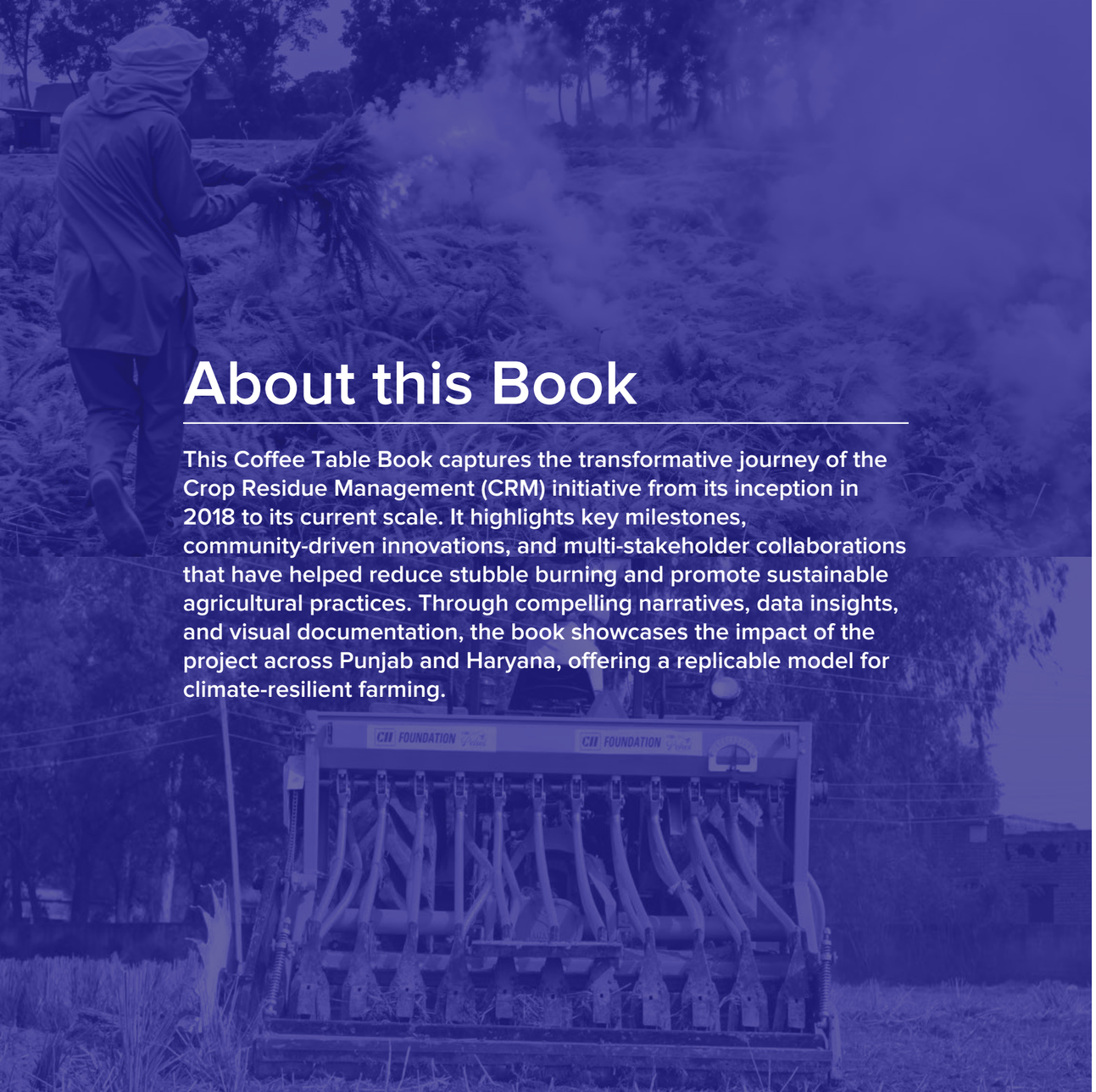
CII leads several initiatives to address the challenges posed by climate change such as the Cleaner Air- Better Life initiative. A flagship intervention under Cleaner Air - Better Life is a crop residue management initiative. CII created a multi-stakeholder platform, bringing together and leveraging the strengths of government, industry, academia and the farmer community as key stakeholders for the crop residue management project, which is implemented on ground by the CII Foundation.

Launched in 2018 in 19 villages in Punjab, the initiative aims to create a 'zero-stubble burning movement' by supporting farmers to adopt viable alternatives to stubble burning. Today the initiative covers almost 1,000 villages of Punjab and Haryana and has made a significant contribution in reducing stubble burning by driving behaviour change and promoting sustainable agriculture.

The crop residue management initiative is an example of how multi-stakeholder partnerships can make an impact on the ground. It represents CII's effort to create an impact that is environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive. It illustrates how issues like stubble burning, which are often due to resource gaps, lack of awareness, and socio-economic pressure, can be addressed through a systems-based approach with all stakeholders working toward a common goal.

I extend my sincere appreciation to all our partners who have invested in this vision and walked alongside us in creating impact that is both measurable and meaningful.

This coffee table book presents our journey of transformation and the possibilities ahead and I hope it inspires greater collaboration, reinforces the urgency of climate action, and reaffirms our shared responsibility to build a cleaner, healthier, and more resilient India.



About this Book

This Coffee Table Book captures the transformative journey of the Crop Residue Management (CRM) initiative from its inception in 2018 to its current scale. It highlights key milestones, community-driven innovations, and multi-stakeholder collaborations that have helped reduce stubble burning and promote sustainable agricultural practices. Through compelling narratives, data insights, and visual documentation, the book showcases the impact of the project across Punjab and Haryana, offering a replicable model for climate-resilient farming.

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Introduction

The scale of the Problem

Driven by the need to quickly clear fields after crop harvests (mainly rice and wheat), Crop Residue Burning (CRB) is a widespread agricultural practice in India, particularly in the Indo-Gangetic Plains (IGP). Farmers burn an estimated 92 million metric tons of crop residue annually to expedite land preparation for subsequent crops. CRB stems from the mechanization of agriculture, particularly the use of combine harvesters that leave behind substantial stubble, coupled with shrinking gaps between cropping cycles and labour shortages. While CRB offers short-term convenience, it perpetuates a cycle of environmental degradation, health hazards, and soil fertility loss, making it a critical scientific and policy challenge.

Despite bans under Section 144 of the CrPC and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, enforcement remains weak - primarily due to socioeconomic dependencies and the lack of affordable alternatives. The science of CRB involves complex interactions between combustion chemistry, atmospheric transport, and soil biogeochemistry, necessitating interdisciplinary solutions.

Combustion Dynamics & Emissions

- **Burning releases**
  - $PM_{2.5}$ (193–270 µg/m^3 during peak seasons) - 4× India's air quality standard.
  - Black carbon (accelerates Himalayan glacial melt via albedo reduction).
  - GHGs (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O) and sulfate aerosols (short-term cooling, long-term warming).
- Smoke from Punjab/Haryana contributes 7–8% of Delhi's annual $PM_{2.5}$.

Environmental & Agricultural Impacts

- **Crop residue burning**
  - Destroys 5.5–8.5 million metric tons of soil organic carbon/year.
  - Reduces microbial biomass and nutrient availability (80–90% N loss).
  - Hardens soil, lowers water infiltration, and decreases yields over time.
  - Linked to respiratory/cardiovascular diseases.

Socioeconomic Drivers

- Habitual practice: Farmers burning rice residue are 15–21% more likely to burn wheat residue.
- **Barriers to alternatives**
  - High cost of machinery (e.g., Happy Seeders).
  - Weak market demand for residue-based products (biomass, compost).
- **Policy gaps:** Subsidies (50–80% of machinery costs) face delays and low awareness.

Sustainable Solutions

- **In-situ methods**
  - Mulching/incorporation (boosts soil carbon by 15–20%).
  - Zero-till sowing
  - Biochar conversion of crop residue for soil incorporation in the field.
- **Ex-situ methods**
  - Biomass plants convert 30–40% of surplus residue into energy/fertilizers.
- **Policy frameworks**
  - CROP initiative (Conversion, Regulation, Optimization, Prevention).
  - Multi-stakeholder collaboration: Machinery rental hubs, biomass markets, climate-smart agriculture integration.

Source: CII Cleaner - Air Better Life (2025) analysis of primary data from field

Highlights

Crop residue burning is a nexus of environmental, agricultural, and public health crises.

Solutions require technology adoption, market incentives, and strict policy enforcement.

A holistic approach is needed to balance farmer livelihoods and sustainability.

Project Snapshot

Location

13 districts across Punjab and Haryana

Timeline

2018 onwards

Objective

The crop residue management project aims to reduce stubble burning and promote sustainable agricultural practices by driving behaviour change and encouraging farmers to adopt eco-friendly straw management practices.

Goal

Behavioural change and large-scale adoption of eco-friendly straw management practices.

Project Coverage Through the Years

2025
1003 Villages
12,60,495
acres of farmland

2024
793 Villages
8,73,835
acres of farmland

2022
300 Villages
3,00,000
acres of farmland

2023
432 Villages
4,97,000
acres of farmland

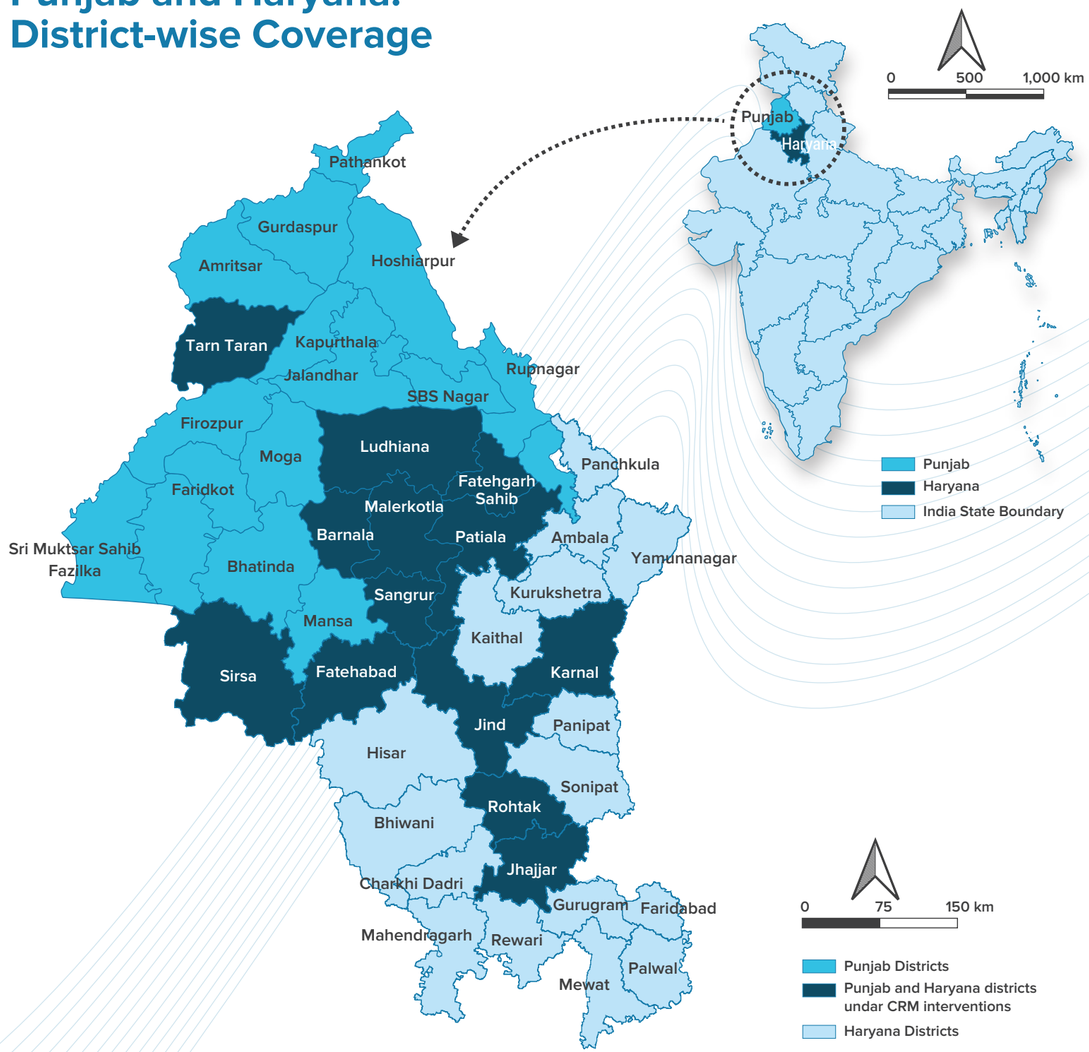
2021
226 Villages
2,21,795
acres of farmland

2020
172 Villages
1,53,885
acres of farmland

2019
107 Villages
1,03,392
acres of farmland

2018
19 Villages
14, 947 acres
of farmland

Punjab and Haryana: District-wise Coverage



The Beginning: How the Project was Conceptualized

Extensive groundwork was conducted including meetings with district authorities, panchayats, village societies, and agricultural departments.

Key stakeholders like Charanjeet Singh, Deputy Director, Punjab Pollution Control Board; Manmohan Kalia, Joint Director, Department of Agriculture, Punjab; Kanhan Singh, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Punjab, were also consulted to build a robust multi-stakeholder model.

Insights from field visits and discussions shaped a collaborative project model guided by the district administration.

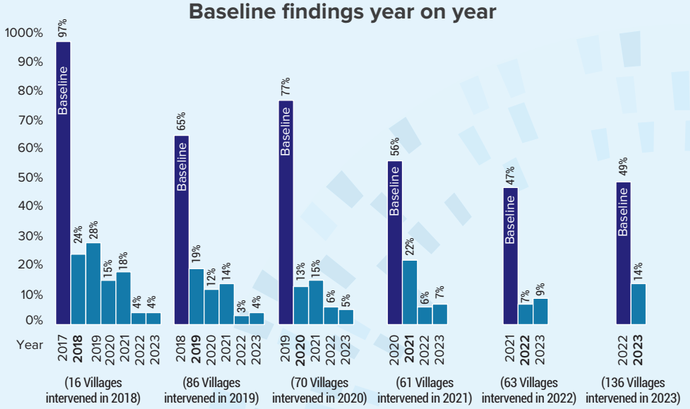
Baseline Data

A survey of farmers across 16 villages in 2018 revealed that 97% of households in the villages practiced full or partial burning.

By the end of season 2024, the project expanded to 1,000 villages. The baseline data showed 54% of fields under some form of burning.

Focus group discussions highlighted lack of access to machinery and awareness.

Baseline findings year on year



Source: CII Cleaner Air Better Life (2024) analysis of primary data from field

Project Launch Events

The project was launched in 2018 across 19 villages in two districts of Punjab as a follow-up to the CII-NITI Aayog 'Action Plan for Biomass Management'.
As the program grew, outreach events were conducted in different villages in partnership with district administrations, featuring key dignitaries from Government and corporate donors, cooperative leaders, and hundreds of farmers. These events introduced machinery and sustainable practices while reinforcing stakeholder commitment.

Project Interventions

Reaching Out to Every Farmer to Drive Behavioural Change for Large-Scale Impact.

Interventions include:

- Awareness generation through village meetings, school sessions, awareness vans, and wall art
- Machinery provision via tool banks
- Technical training for farmers
- Ex-situ solutions like bio-composting
- Field visits and community engagement

Awareness Generation Activities

To create awareness about the ill-effects of stubble burning and viable alternatives available to farmers, a series of awareness drives are undertaken regularly. Meetings, wall paintings, farm field visits, awareness vans that are run during the season encourage farmers to associate with the project and adopt sustainable agricultural practices

Meetings with farmer cooperative societies
10,000+

Village level meetings
25,000+

Meetings with village Panchayat
1,000+

Field visits by volunteers
50,000+

Awareness session with students
700+ with over 50,000 students

Awareness session with farmers
8,000+

Facilitating the Adoption of Machinery and Providing Technical Support

Tool banks were set up and machinery procured and made available to farmers through the tool banks.

Farmers from the project villages were encouraged to rent out this machinery for adopting mechanized straw management methods. Special training session were held regularly to promote the adoption of machinery.

Total number of tool banks established
450

Total no of machines
1250
Punjab - 920
Haryana - 330

Technical Training

Technical training with support from manufacturers, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), and other expert farmers has been organized regularly. Each farmer, individually, has also been given a demonstration of the usage.

Technical training for farmers
2,000+

Ex-situ Interventions

In addition to in-situ interventions, the initiative has expanded its impact through ex-situ solutions to transform paddy straw into valuable resources.

Installed 9 Biogas plants and 3 Bio compost plants. Installation of bio palletisation plants are underway.

Field Visits

Field visits and meetings with farmers and Sarpanches were also undertaken to understand the changes on-ground and intensify project interventions for greater impact.

Field visits by dignitaries

150+

Farmer Outreach Events

Regular farmer outreach events have been conducted, including knowledge sharing, equipment handovers, and recognition ceremonies for cooperative societies.

Farmer Outreach Events

50+

Participation in Agricultural and CSR Events

The project was showcased at leading Krishi Melas and CSR Summits, generating awareness among farmers, officials, and industry members about sustainable crop management.

Participation at the CII AgroTech 2022

At the CII AgroTech 2022, CII's premier Agro and Food Technology Trade fair in Chandigarh, a Kisan Goshthee on Preventive Stubble Burning — *Prali, Kisan Ki Mitra Ya Dushman, Chalein Janein* was held. **Er Jagminder Singh Nain**, Joint Director (Engg), Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department, Haryana; **Mr Jagdish Singh**, Joint Director Agriculture (Engineering Wing), Government of Punjab; **Mr Vinod Pande**, Advisor CSR, PTC India Financial Services Limited; **Dr Mahesh Narang**, Head of Farm Machinery Training Department, Punjab Agricultural University and over 250 farmers from Punjab and Haryana discussed ways to manage stubble. The unanimous voice was that stubble can be a farmer's friend and a source of earnings as well. The Punjab State Agriculture Minister, Mr Kuldeep Singh Dhaliwal visited the CII Foundation stall and was apprised of the project and its impact. Along with him, a large number of farmers, Industry members and other visitors also visited the stall.

Participation at the CII National CSR Summit 2023

The CII Foundation participated in the 12th edition of the CII National CSR Summit in New Delhi on 23rd January 2023. Through a stall, the CII Foundation showcased the crop residue management initiative in Punjab and Haryana. At the CSR Summit platform, Farmer Cooperatives which have played an active role in crop residue management to achieve zero stubble burning were recognised with certificates handed over by Mr Vinod Pande, Former Advisor CSR, PTC India Financial Services Limited, in the presence of Mr L Prabhakar, Vice President & Head – Social Investments, ITC Limited, Ms Mamata Singh, Associate Director – Investments & Head – CSR, Fidelity International, Mr Pradeep TP, Deputy General Manager, Bosch Engineering & Business Solutions.

Participation in Krishi Melas

In 2022, the CII Foundation participated in the Krishi Darshan Kisan Mela at Hissar in Haryana from 12-14 March. The Mela was attended by key Government officials, and many farmers from Punjab, Haryana, UP, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. The Foundation's stall drew the attention of key Government officials, as well as the farmers as they visited to understand how the CII Foundation is promoting sustainable agriculture practices to reduce environmental damage, especially air pollution. A few regional media houses, namely, Krishi Helpline, Sandhya Border Times, and Fasal Kranti covered the event and the CII Foundation initiative.

The CII Foundation participated in the Kharif Kisan Mela held at ICAR-Indian Council of Agricultural Research Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (CSSRI) Karnal. The Mela saw farmers from Karnal district, Officials from the Agriculture Department Haryana, people from the community, and students, attending it to know more about sustainable agricultural practices. In February 2023, at the Krishi Darshan Expo at Northern Region Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute - NRFMTTI (Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare, Government of India) Hisar, Haryana, the crop residue management project was showcased amongst 2,000 farmers from Haryana and neighbouring states visiting the stall. Dr Mukesh Jain, Director, NRFMT&TI, Hisar and Sh. Tawinder Singh, Program Lead, Krishi Darshan, visited the stall and were apprised of the initiative. Students of Bal Bharti Model School Hisar also learnt about the initiative and were briefed about the environmental issues caused by crop residue burning and the possible alternatives available to tackle it. The Krishi Darshan Expo offered a single venue interface for the Indian agriculture and farming community to congregate for mutual benefits. To help advance their respective businesses, the event draws manufacturers, service providers, policymakers, government departments, and institutes.

Participation at the CII Agrotech 2024

The CII Foundation showcased its CRM initiative at AgroTech India - Krishi Bharat 2024, held from 15–18 November 2024 in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. As part of the event, the Foundation facilitated a *'Kisan Goshthee'* on 16 November, which brought together over 550 farmers, experts, and innovators to discuss environment-friendly crop residue management and sustainable agriculture. Perspectives on the environmental impact of stubble burning, available CRM technologies, government subsidies, and the role of collaborative efforts in promoting sustainable agriculture were shared. Farmers also shared their successful experiences, and an interactive Q&A session provided clarity on CRM practices.

Project Results and Impact

The project has seen widespread adoption of sustainable practices, particularly among farmers with small landholdings.

Due to the project intervention, more than 2.7 million tonnes of stubble were saved from being burned, marking a major climate milestone.

Environmental Impact

Avoided Global Warming Impact

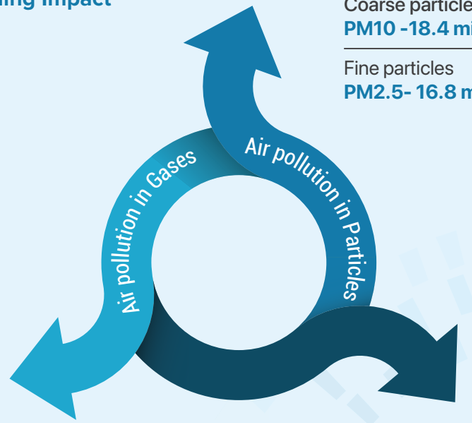
Oxides of Sulphur (SOx)

Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx)

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

Ammonia (NH3)

39 million kg



Coarse particles
PM10 -18.4 million kg

Fine particles
PM2.5- 16.8 million kg

Non-CO2 greenhouse gases/GHGs
870 million kg

Black Carbon (BC)
1.8 million kg

Groundwater in agriculture
200 million cubic metre

Awards and Recognition

The Crop Residue Management initiative has received national and international recognition for its impactful, scalable, and community-driven approach to climate resilience and sustainable agriculture:

UNSDG Action Awards, November 2020: Conferred by UNDP and the Government of Punjab for exemplary contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals.

Most Innovative Development Project - Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction in Rural Areas (1st Prize), Global Development Network (GDN), October 2021

Testimonials

Mrs Manreet Rana (PCS)

Sub Divisional Magistrate, Khamanon
Government of Punjab

> Burning stubble offers no benefits-it neither increases income nor improves farms. Instead, it degrades soil health and contributes to pollution. The farmers of Polo Majra recognized this and successfully achieved zero stubble burning. By adopting sustainable practices, they have taken a crucial step toward protecting the environment and improving soil health.

Farmer Satnam Singh

Khizrabad, Assandh,
Karnal District, Haryana

> Prior to the CRM initiative, we would burn the stubble because it was the quickest way to clear the field. However, this practice was detrimental to both the field and the farmers' finances over time. After the project's intervention, we received the necessary training and equipment, which reduced the overall input of fertilisers, DAP, Urea, etc. while also increasing the yield over time and contributing to the surrounding area's clean air.

Ms Shomita Biswas

Former Joint Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India

> The CII has been doing commendable work, especially with the involvement of village volunteers. The peer-to-peer learning approach is effective in addressing issues that the government may not be able to address directly. When farmers learn from their peers, they are more likely to adopt sustainable practices in their agricultural activities. The involvement of students and youth in the initiative has also been impressive. Their ability to communicate the message amongst their groups has helped to spread awareness about the importance of sustainable practices in agriculture.

Farmer Raju Dharnia

Village Dholu
Fatehabad, Haryana

> After installing a biogas plant at home, I haven't had to purchase a single LPG cylinder, saving me over ₹10,000. The plant is highly efficient, hassle-free, and produces no unpleasant odour. It has made cooking more sustainable while also reducing my household expenses significantly.

Case Studies -
Villages that Achieved Zero Stubble Burning

Case Study of Village Jatana

Jatana village, located in Khanna block, Ludhiana district, Punjab, has 550 acres of agricultural land and 95 active farmers. Before the launch of the project by CII Foundation and HDFC Bank, nearly 30-40% of farmers resorted to stubble burning due to the lack of viable solutions and agricultural equipment, contributing to environmental pollution. After CII Foundation and HDFC Bank began working with the village's cooperative society, several awareness campaigns were conducted to educate farmers about the harmful effects of stubble burning on the environment and health. To support them with sustainable alternatives, they provided the village co-operative with three agricultural machines-one Super Seeder, one Smart Seeder, and one Surface Seeder-along with proper training on their usage. With this support, significant improvements have been seen in Jatana. Farmers increasingly used advanced 25 agricultural equipment like Happy Seeders, Smart Seeders, MB Ploughs, Surface Seeders, and Super Seeders. As a result, the non-burning area reached 99%, making Jatana the lowest stubble-burning village in Ludhiana district. In the 2024 season, Jatana achieved a remarkable 0% stubble burning status, setting an example for sustainable agriculture. The successful implementation of crop residue management techniques in Jatana has not only reduced air pollution but also improved soil health, water conservation, and overall agricultural productivity.

Case Study on Village Polo Majra

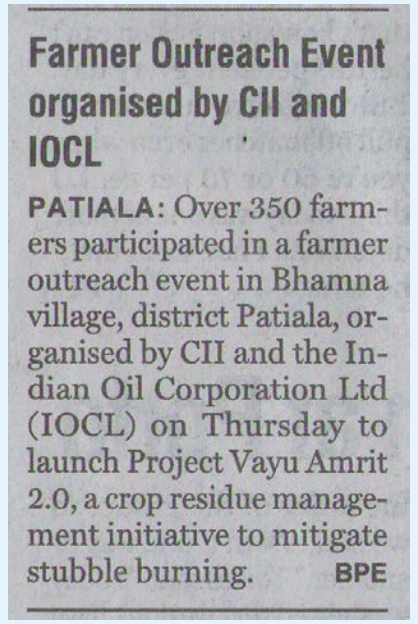
Polo Majra village in Fatehgarh Sahib district in Punjab has set a remarkable example by achieving zero stubble burning - a significant step towards preserving soil health and combating environmental degradation. Stubble burning, a practice which harms soil quality and contributes to air pollution, was eliminated in the village in 2024. This milestone, achieved with the support of the District Administration, PTC India Financial Services Limited (PFS), CII Foundation, and farmers, reduced stubble burning from 117 acres in the previous year to zero in season 2024 , saving a total of 390 acres of farmland.

Media Coverage

The project received significant media attention across regional platforms, further amplifying its message and showcasing success stories.

	2021	2022	2023
Punjab	71,304	49,922	36,663
Haryana	6,987	3,661	2,303
UP	4,242	3,017	3,996
Delhi	4	10	5
Rajasthan	1,350	1,268	1,775
MP	8,160	11,737	12,500
Total	92,047	69,606	57,242

Source: CREAMS



CSRBOX

The Promise of Clean Air from a Community of Farmers

CII Foundation

India is home to 21 of the top 30 cities of the world that suffer from air pollution. We are aware that air pollution is the cause of over two million premature deaths in India. While the major cause of air contamination is through industries and polluting vehicles, it is impossible to ignore the alarming 17% caused by crop burning. The life expectancy, as a result, has reduced by 5.3 years for an average Indian

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India

CII and Indian Oil Corporation launch project 'Vayu Amrit' in Sangrur to mitigate stubble burning

PTI 19 October, 2022 07:05 pm IST

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Chandigarh, Oct 19 (PTI) The Confederation of Indian Industry partnered with Indian Oil Corporation to launch project 'Vayu Amrit', a crop residue management initiative, in Punjab's Sangrur on Wednesday.

Crop residue burning should be avoided at all costs as it adversely impacts the environment, Sangrur's Deputy Commissioner Jitendra Jorwal said.

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ETPrime

India Inc playing firefighter as stubble burning turns air toxic

By Ratna Bhushan, ET Bureau · Last Updated: Nov 03, 2023, 11:09:00 AM IST

Synopsis

Stubble burning by farmers in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab leads to massive increase in air pollution across North India, and has become a political tool for parties as well. Apart from emitting toxic pollutants in the atmosphere, which impact air quality with thick smog, the exercise impacts fertility of soil and its nutrients which are destroyed when the husk is burned on the ground, directly impacting agri sourcing and production efficiency of companies that have a large manufacturing reliance in the region.

ਗੁੱਡਈਅਰ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਨੇ ਹਵਾ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ ਨੂੰ ਘੱਟ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸੀਆਈਆਈ ਨਾਲ ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰੀ ਵਧਾਈ

ਬਠਨਾਲਾ, 23 ਨਵੰਬਰ (ਆਰ ਮੀਡੀਆ)- ਗੁੱਡਈਅਰ ਇੰਡੀਆ (ਗੁੱਡਈਅਰ) ਨੇ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਉਦਯੋਗ ਪਰਿਸੰਘ (ਸੀਆਈਆਈ) ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਾਂਝੇਦਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਵਿਸਤਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਤਹਿਤ ਉਹ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸਾੜਨ ਤੋਂ ਰੋਕਣ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਬਠਨਾਲਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਉਪਕਰਣਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਵਧਾ ਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਲਵਾਯੂ-ਅਨੁਕੂਲ ਖੇਤੀ ਪ੍ਰੈਕਟਿਸਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਣਾਉਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਦਦ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਫ਼ਾਈਬਾਰਿਆਂ 'ਤੇ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਘੱਟ ਹੋ ਸਕੇ। ਸੀਆਈਆਈ ਵਾਟਰਸ਼ੇਡ ਦੀ ਫਸਲ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੂੰਹਦ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਨ (ਸੀਆਰਐਮ) ਪਹਿਲਕਦਮੀ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ, ਗੁੱਡਈਅਰ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਬਠਨਾਲਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਮਰਥਨ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ 2022 ਵਿੱਚ ਸੀਆਈਆਈ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਾਂਝੇਦਾਰੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਗੁੱਡਈਅਰ ਨੇ

ਸੁਪਰਸੀਡਰਸ, ਰੋਟਾਵੇਟਰ ਅਤੇ ਰਿੰਕ ਖਾਦ ਟਿਕਾਊ ਵਰਗੀ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਨ ਮਸ਼ੀਨਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਿਲਾਉਣ ਜਾਂ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਖਾਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਨਤੀਜੇ ਵਜੋਂ, ਗੁੱਡਈਅਰ ਨੇ 96,000 ਟਨ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਹਵਾ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਕਾਂ (ਐਮ ਪਲਿਊਟੈਂਟਸ) ਨੂੰ ਹਵਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਛੱਡਣ ਤੋਂ ਸਫ਼ਲਤਾਪੂਰਵਕ ਰੋਕਿਆ ਇਸ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਮੌਕੇ 'ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਭਿਭਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ, ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਸੰਦੀਪ ਮਹਾਜਨ, ਚੇਅਰਮੈਨ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਨੇਜਿੰਗ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ, ਗੁੱਡਈਅਰ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਸੀਆਰਐਮ ਦੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਪੜਾਅ ਲਈ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕਾਰਿਊਨਿਟੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਹਿੱਸੇਦਾਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਜੋ ਸ਼ਾਨਦਾਰ ਹੁੰਗਾਰਾ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਨੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਯਤਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਸਤਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ 'ਤੇ ਬੋਲਦੇ ਹੋਏ, ਸੀਆਈਆਈ ਦੇ ਸਲਾਹਕਾਰ, ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਰੁਗੀਜ਼ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਸੀਆਈਆਈ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸਾੜਨ ਦੀ ਚੁਣੌਤਿਯ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਦਾ ਹੱਲ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਇੱਕ ਬਹੁ-ਹਿੱਤਧਾਰਕ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਕੋਣ ਅਪਣਾਇਆ ਹੈ।

ਐੱਚਡੀਐੱਫਸੀ ਬੈਂਕ ਅਤੇ ਸੀਆਈਆਈ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੂੰਹਦ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਨ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤਾ

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਟਾਇਮਜ਼ | ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼

ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ, 10 ਨਵੰਬਰ (ਆਰ ਮੀਡੀਆ)- ਐੱਚਡੀਐੱਫਸੀ ਬੈਂਕ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਸੀਐੱਸਆਰ ਬ੍ਰਾਂਡ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਉਦਯੋਗ ਸੰਘ (ਸੀਆਈਆਈ) ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਇੱਕ ਖੇਤਰੀ ਪਹਿਲ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੂੰਹਦ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਨ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ (ਕਰਾਪ ਰੈਸਿਡਿਊ ਮੈਨਜ਼ਮੈਂਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ) ਦੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤ ਦਾ ਐਲਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸਾੜਨ ਨੂੰ ਘਟਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ। ਜ਼ਿਕਰਯੋਗ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸਾੜੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਖ਼ਤਰਾ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਪਹਿਲ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਬਲਾਕਾਂ, ਜਗਰਾਉਂ ਅਤੇ ਖੰਨਾ 'ਤੇ ਕੇਂਦਰਿਤ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ, ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਿਹਤਰ ਬਾਇਓਮਾਸ ਮੈਨਜ਼ਮੈਂਟ ਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਣਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਧਿਆਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹੋਏ, ਬੈਂਕ ਅਤੇ ਸੀਆਈਆਈ ਨੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਫ਼ੈਲਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਜਗਰਾਉਂ ਅਤੇ ਖੰਨਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸਾੜਨ ਦੀ ਰੋਕਥਾਮ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਫ਼ੈਲਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਦੋ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਆਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੋ ਵਰਕਸ਼ਾਪਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਸਬ ਡਿਵੀਜ਼ਨਲ ਮੈਜਿਸਟਰੇਟ (ਐੱਸ ਡੀ ਐੱਮ.) ਸ੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਨੇ ਜਗਰਾਉਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਰਕਸ਼ਾਪ ਦਾ ਉਦਘਾਟਨ ਕੀਤਾ, ਜਦ ਕਿ ਖੰਨਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਧਾਇਕ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਤਰੁਨਪੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੌਂਧ ਅਤੇ ਖੰਨਾ ਦੇ ਐੱਸ ਡੀ ਐੱਮ. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਬਲਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਢਿੱਲੋਂ ਨੇ ਖੰਨਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਰਕਸ਼ਾਪ ਦਾ ਉਦਘਾਟਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਵਰਕਸ਼ਾਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਗ ਲੈਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਲਗਭਗ 500 ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਨ ਦੇ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਕੂਲ ਤਰੀਕਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਣਾਉਣ ਬਾਰੇ ਸਿਖਲਾਈ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਐੱਚਡੀਐੱਫਸੀ ਬੈਂਕ ਦੇ ਸੀਐੱਸਆਰ ਮੁਖੀ, ਨੁਸਰਤ ਪਠਾਨ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਹਰ ਸਾਲ, ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੇ ਖੇਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸਾੜਨ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਅਤੇ ਇਸਦੇ ਆਲੇ-ਦੁਆਲੇ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾੜਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

पराली को जलाने से उत्पन्न होने वाली जहरीली गैसें मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिए अत्यंत नुक्सानदेह

■ किसानों को फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन का दिया प्रशिक्षण

रानियां, 22 मार्च (दीपक): गांव नाईवाला में सी.आई.आई. फाऊंडेशन संस्था द्वारा किसानों को फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन के बारे में जानकारी देकर जागरूक किया गया।

कार्यक्रम में मुख्यातिथि के रूप में रानियां के नायब तहसीलदार हरीश चन्द्र ने शिरकत की। जबकि उनके साथ पंचायती राज के एक्सियन गौरव भारद्वाज, एस.डी.ओ. अंकुर गर्ग, एग्रीकल्चर के एस.डी.ओ. सतवीर रेगा ने शिरकत की। कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता गांव के सरपंच प्रतिनिधि गुरभेज सिंह ओलख द्वारा की गई।

इस मौके पर उन्होंने फाऊंडेशन के पदाधिकारियों व नुमाइंतिधि सहित अन्य गण्यमान्य लोगों का गांव में पधारने पर स्वागत किया।

सी.आई.आई. फाऊंडेशन के पदाधिकारी कुलदीप कुमार, सन्दीप कुमार, जोगिन्द्र सिंह सरपंच मामदपुरियां, बलविन्द्र सिंह नंबरदार सहित अन्य गण्यमान्य लोग उपस्थित थे। संस्था के पदाधिकारी कुलदीप कुमार ने किसानों को फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन की जानकारी देते हुए कहा कि फसल के अवशेषों को जलाने से होने वाले आर्थिक समृद्धि के लिए का सकते हैं।

उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि फसलों के अवशेषों को जलाने से होने वाले दुष्परिणामों का मानव स्वास्थ्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ रहा है।

उन्होंने कहा कि वर्तमान परिस्थिति और समय के अनुसार किसानों को अपनी आमदनी को सुरक्षित बनाए रखने के लिए कृषि विविधीकरण अपनाना जरूरी है। गांव में नवीनतम तकनीकों का प्रयोग करें खर्चमान समय में यायी फोर्टिफाइड प्रजातियों की खेती अधिक लाभप्रद होगी।

उन्होंने कहा है कि भारत में लाखों टन अपशिष्ट कृषि एवं इससे जुड़े उद्यम उत्पन्न करते हैं। आंकड़ों के अनुसार 70 प्रतिशत अपशिष्ट का उपयोग औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में होने के साथ-साथ घरेलू ईंधन के रूप में भी होता है।

किसानों को फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन की जानकारी देते हुए मुख्यातिथि। (दीपक)

शेष अपशिष्ट को जैव-अवयवों एवं जैव ईंधनों में किया जा सकता है तबदील

शेष अपशिष्ट को जैव-अवयवों एवं जैव ईंधनों में तबदील किया जा सकता है और इसका उपयोग ऊर्जा उत्पादन में भी किया जा सकता है। किसानों को संयोधित करते हुए उन्होंने फसल अवशेषों या पराली को जलाने से उत्पन्न होने वाले प्रदूषण को समाप्त करने की जरूरत पर विशेष बल दिया।

उन्होंने कहा कि पराली को जलाने से उर्वरा शक्ति को नाश होता है। उन्होंने यह जानकारी दी कि सरकार फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन मशीनरी के लिए 50-80 प्रतिशत की दर से सबसिडी मुहैया करा रही है।

इन मशीनों से फसल अवशेष को मिट्टी के साथ मिश्रित करने में किसानों को मदद मिलती है, जिससे इसे और ज्यादा उत्पादक बनाना संभव हो पाता है। इस मौके पर विशेष फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन के लिए रामपुरखेड़ी के जागरूक किसान छिन्दपाल, सुल्तानपुरियां के बराड़ को सम्मानित किया गया।

Stubble a treasure for farmers: Experts

CHANDIGARH, NOVEMBER 6

With stubble-burning again emerging as a major issue, experts say stubble management is a treasure trove that farmers can unlock with the help from all stakeholders as it has the potential for sound income. The issue was discussed at one of the Kisan Ghosthee titled "Preventive stubble burning — Prali, kisan ki mitra ya dushman, chaliye janiye" at CII Agro Tech India 2022.

Opening the Kisan Goshthee and setting the context, Vinod Pandey, Adviser, PTC India Financial Services, said: "Today, we are discussing how to stop stubble-burning and how to reduce the spread of pollution to Delhi and nearby cities. The thing to remember is that there are only benefits to stubble management."

Ramesh Chauhan, head, Custom Hiring Centre (CHC) Jagdish Singh, Joint Director Agriculture (engineering wing), Punjab, said the farmers alone should not to be blamed for stubble-burning. He emphasised the need for all stakeholders to amplify the message that not only the crop, but the stubble is also a treasure. He urged that there was considerable wealth in stubble management and that farmers must look at adopting new methods to manage it. — TNS

MAKING ₹100/QUINTAL

We don't have stubble to spare for industry, as it is in such a huge demand. We are making ₹100 per quintal of stubble and I employ 70 persons. Ramesh Chauhan, A PROGRESSIVE FARMER

'Stubble could be treasure'

Chandigarh: At a time when the state governments are shifting blame on each other for deteriorating air quality caused by the burning of the crop residue, experts called stubble a "treasure trove" that farmers could unlock through proper management, with help from all stakeholders.

Due to stubble burning in Punjab and Haryana, Delhi's air quality degrades every year after paddy is harvested in both states, causing much hue and cry in the national capital.

As stubble burning has emerged as a major challenge, a special session titled 'Preventive Stubble Burning — Prali, Kisan Ki Mitra Ya Dushman, Chaliye Janiye,' was organised in the CII Agro Tech India 2022. Over the course of the discussions, agriculture experts from Punjab, Haryana and other stakeholders compared stubble to a treasure, with farmers having a lot to gain from it and laid stress on the need to tackle the issue. TNN

Preserve stubble along with grain: Agri dept's advice to farmers

Gurpreet Singh Nibber
gurpreet.nibber@hindustantimes.com

CHANDIGARH | Farm scientists and experts are to be blamed for the current situation where paddy growers are resorting to burning the stubble leading to health and environment hazards.

This was said by joint director-level officer of Punjab agriculture department Jagdish Singh while sharing his viewpoint in the discussion on Paddy Stubble – Farmers' friend or enemy' in the ongoing agro-tech organised by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII).

"Farmers were only told to preserve the grain and not the crop residue. Now they can't change the age-old practices suddenly. It will happen gradually," he told the farmers who had come there in large number.

In Punjab, Haryana and parts of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, particularly paddy growing belts, the Centre has offered grant to the state governments to supply subsidised machines for the management of paddy straw.

Jagdish told the farmers to preserve paddy stubble along with the grain as it would give them reasonable earnings and soon stubble would become expensive and would not be available for free. He said despite so many incidents of paddy stubble burning in the state, Pathankot has reported no farm fires. "Every stubble collected over an acre of harvested paddy crop is fetching farmers ₹5,000 and this would spread across the state in two to three years' time," he added. During the discussions, experts suggested farmers not to buy subsidised machines for in-situ and ex-situ management of paddy stubble in case they do not want to use them.

"Even if bought on subsidy, it would make a loss-making proposition if farmers are not going to use those machines," said Jagminder Nain, a joint director-level officer of the agriculture department, Haryana. He added that if not used, these machines would turn into junk. "In such a scenario, the portion of finances contributed by the farmers would also go wasted," he added.

There are reports that machines given for stubble management are largely underused. In Punjab, 1.05 lakh machines have been given to the farmers so far. Ramesh Chauhan, a farmer from Fatehabad, narrated his success story of using subsidised machines for stubble management. "In 2017, I constituted a farmers' group which now owns 40 machines for stubble management and have employed 70 youth," he said, adding that the group was making profits. Kuldeep Singer of the CII foundation said there is an increase of 8% to 10% in yield where paddy stubble is mixed in soil and a cut down on urea consumption by 4 to 10%.

Mahesh Narang, head of farm machinery training department of PAU, said, "Punjab and Haryana are the two feeder states. As an institution, we have many technological and machine-based solutions to ensure farmers manage stubble rather than burning it. Solutions are there. Stakeholders have to ensure that farmers are motivated."

पराली को जलाने से रोकने के लिए किसान और उद्योग एक साथ आए

CII holds seminar for farmers

R N KHERA
CHANDIGARH, NOV 6

With stubble burning again emerging as a major issue, a Kisan Ghosthee on preventive measures to stop it concluded on a practical, motivating and happy note on Sunday.

Organised as part of the CII Agro Tech India 2022, the Kisan Ghosthee titled 'Preventive Stubble Burning — Prali, Kisan Ki Mitra Ya Dushman, Chaliye Janiye, was a well-attended of the third day of the 15th edition of the premier agri and food technology event in Chandigarh. Opening the Kisan Goshthee and setting the context, Mr Vinod Pandey, Adviser, PTC India Financial Services said, "Today, we are discussing how to stop stubble burning. We are to reach a definitive conclusion on how to lower stubble burning. We must also see how to reduce the spread of pollution due to stubble burning to Delhi and nearby cities. The thing to remember is that there are only benefits to stubble management.", Mr Mahesh Narang, Head, Farm Machinery Training Department, Punjab Agricultural University, said, "Punjab and Haryana are the two feeder states. The problem of fire events hit the roof in 2016, and it is now on the wane a bit. As an institution, we have many technological machine-based solutions to ensure farmers manage stubble rather than burning it. Solutions are there. Stakeholders have to ensure that farmers are motivated." Mr Nazar Singh, Pradhan, Kheri Mania Society, Patiala said, "I appeal to all farmers to manage stubble, rather than burn it. Farmers must not go after new machines, rather modify the existing ones.

STUBBLE BURNING

Punjab, Haryana's 12 districts see over 84% reduction

PNS ■ CHANDIGARH

No less than 12 districts of Punjab and Haryana — the biggest contributors to the food basket of India covering three lakh acres of farmland of 50,000 farmers in 300 villages — has resulted in over 84 per cent reduction in stubble burning this season. Thanks to the Crop Residue Management (CRM) project — a community-driven initiative of CII Foundation launched initially in 19 villages in 2018, covering 16,000 acres of farmland in Punjab under its 'Cleaner Air, Better Life' initiative.

Under the project, the farmers are advised and supported to adopt the environment-friendly alternatives through interventions focused on creating awareness about the hazards of stubble burning, offering them viable alternatives, and supporting them in adopting those viable alternatives, said the spokesperson for the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII).

In 2021, the project covered 226 villages and two lakh acres and resulted in 84 per cent reduction in stubble burning in the intervened farmlands.

Sharing his experience by adopting ecological techniques for handling residue, a marginal farmer with 2.5 acres in Mandour village in Nabha block of Patiala district Gurdarshan Singh said that he had been burning 100 per cent of the stubble due to the lack of knowledge of the alternatives to handle stubble. In 2020, he got associated with the CII Foundation's Crop Residue Burning initiative and hasn't burned stubble since then.

As a small-scale farmer, he said that he could not afford to purchase the required machinery. Earlier, he was spending close to Rs 2,800 per acre on managing stubble, which was a drain on his already-meagre resources.

After associating with the crop residue management project, he started utilizing machines from the Tool Bank and underwent training provided by the project. The knowledge, along with the availability and affordability of agricultural tools has helped him tremendously.

Gurdarshan has been making savings of Rs 1,000 per acre on crop residue management and said that the air in the village feels much fresher and more breathable now.

Asking farmers for a behavioural change, Rajesh Kumar, 36, a farmer with five acres of farm in Dholu village of Fatehabad district in Haryana, learnt about the crop residue management initiative in 2019.

He began participating to learn more about the alternatives to stubble burning and the support the CII Foundation could offer. As a marginal farmer with limited financial means, Rajesh found the Tool Bank very useful. He could now easily access advanced agriculture tools needed to manage paddy waste such as Superseeder and Rotavator, which were unaffordable earlier.

With this assistance, Kumar decided to treat the paddy stubble ex-situ. He claimed that the Happy Seeder, Mulcher, Zero Till, and MB Plough have all been very useful in managing crop residue.

Enumerating the success story, CII Foundation CEO Seema Arora said that CII is working to bring industry resources, both financial and technical, to support community initiatives at the grassroots.

This has helped popularise alternate technological solutions among farmers. In the villages where CII is working, incidents of stubble burning have drastically reduced. Other farmers are learning from the experience, creating a positive cycle of change, she added.

Pathankot Only Punjab District with 'No Farm Fire'

Chandigarh: At a time Punjab is witnessing a rising number of stubble burning incidents, Pathankot is the only district which has not seen a single farm fire, so far, this season.

The state Agriculture Department attributed it to the massive awareness drive launched by the District Administration against paddy straw burning — like holding awareness camps, launching a YouTube channel, forming WhatsApp groups of villagers. All this has resulted in the cooperation of farmers in making the district free of farm fire, said the agriculture official.

Pathankot Chief Agricultural Officer Amrik Singh said: "We had set a target this season that there should be no stubble burning incident in the district. And so far, no such incident has been reported." The District Administration was keen that there should be not even a single incident of crop residue burning this season which starts from September 15. Pathankot, a border district, saw 28 farm fires in 2016, 12 in 2017, nine in 2018, four in 2019, 11 in 2020 and six in 2021. Pathankot grows paddy over 28,500 hectares of land and generates around 1.35 lakh metric tonne of stubble every year. The agriculture department found the solution to stubble burning through its use as fodder for milch animals and encouraged cattle owners, mainly nomad Gujjars, to collect it from fields.

Singh said that the paddy growers are getting Rs 2,500 to Rs 3,000 per acre by selling crop residue to cattle owners, adding that it helped to a great extent in solving the problem of stubble management. Before the start of harvesting season, officials of the agriculture department identified the hotspots where farm fires used to take place and persuaded the farmers of these areas not to set the crop residue on fire. As many as 70 farm awareness camps were held to motivate farmers not to set the crop residue on fire and even pledges were administered against stubble burning, he said.

To ensure messages against stubble burning reach maximum farmers, the department also rolled out a YouTube channel, 'Meri Kheti Mera Maan'. More than 120 videos of experts highlighting the crop residue management machines were uploaded, Singh said, adding that more than 67,000 people have viewed them. Moreover, WhatsApp groups of farmers at block level were also formed to encourage them not to burn the paddy straw, he said.

Apart from the awareness drive, as many as 201 crop residue management machines were also sanctioned, he said. With this, 306 such machines are now available in the district for stubble management, said Singh. Mobile vans were also deployed in the district to persuade farmers not to burn stubble, he said.

The official of the agriculture department also said that school students were also made aware about the ill-effects of stubble burning.

एग्रोटेक मेले में माहिर बोले, किसानों के पास पराली के रूप में है खजाना

■सही तरीके से प्रबंधन हो तो अतिरिक्त कमाई का साधन बन सकती है पराली ■कई किसानों ने पराली से कमाई के अपने तजुर्बे को किया साझा

कृषि क्षेत्र में गेम-चेंजर साबित होगी आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलीजेंस

सी.आई.आई. एग्रोटेक में विशेषज्ञों ने इनोवेटर्स को सुझाए नए विचार

पराली से पंजाब में 3500 करोड़ कमा सकते हैं किसान

एग्रो-टेक इंडिया मेले में चर्चा : विशेषज्ञों ने सुझाए उपाय, कहा- पराली समस्या नहीं ताकत है

किसानों के पास पराली के रूप में खजाना : सी.आई.आई. एग्रोटैक

इनोवेटर्स को सुझाए नए विचार

पराली वास्तव में किसान की मित्र है और इसमें है आय की भी संभावना: विशेषज्ञ

सीआईआई एग्रोटेक 2022 में हुआ किसान गोष्ठी का आयोजन

सीआईआई फाउंडेशन की पहल एक सफलता

किसानों के पास पराली के रूप में खजाना है : विशेषज्ञ

'पराली किसान की मित्र या दुश्मन, चलिए जानिए' विषय पर किसान गोष्ठी

किसानों के पास पराली के रूप में छिपा खजाना

प्रदूषण कैसे हो कम

'ਸੀ. ਆਈ. ਆਈ. ਐਗਰੋਟੈਕ ਇੰਡੀਆ-2022' ਮੇਲਾ

'ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਦੀ ਦੋਸਤ ਜਾਂ ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣ, ਚਲੋ ਜਾਣੀਏ' ਵਿਸ਼ੇ 'ਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਗੋਸ਼ਟੀ ਕਰਵਾਈ

ਮਾਹਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਆਮਦਨ ਦਾ ਸਰੋਤ

ਪਠਾਨਕੋਟ 'ਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸਾੜਨ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਵੀ ਮਾਮਲਾ ਨਾ ਆਉਣ ਦਾ ਦਾਅਵਾ

'ਸੀਆਈਆਈ ਐਗਰੋ ਟੈੱਕ ਇੰਡੀਆ-2022' ਦੇ ਤੀਜੇ ਦਿਨ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸਾੜਨ ਦੀ ਸਾਂ ਸੰਭਾਲ 'ਤੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ

ਐਗਰੋਟੈਕ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ : ਮਾਹਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਖ਼ਜ਼ਾਨਾ

'ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਦੀ ਦੋਸਤ ਜਾਂ ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣ' ਵਿਸ਼ੇ 'ਤੇ ਹੋਈ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਗੋਸ਼ਟੀ

एसबीआई कार्ड और सीआईआई फाउंडेशन के प्रयासों से 20 गांव हुए पराली जलाने से मुक्त

SOCIALSTORY

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

How CII Foundation, ONGC Foundation are working with farmers to fight toxic stubble burning

Stubble burning is a contributor to air pollution levels, but the age-old practice continues as farmers have no viable options.

Diya Koshy George

ਐਗਰੋਟੈੱਕ ਮੇਲੇ 'ਚ ਮਾਹਿਰ ਬੋਲੇ, ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ 'ਚ ਹੈ ਖਜ਼ਾਨਾ

ਖੇਤੀ ਖੇਤਰ 'ਚ ਗੇਮ ਚੇਂਜਰ ਸਾਬਿਤ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਆਰਟੀਫੀਸ਼ੀਅਲ ਇੰਟੈਲੀਜੈਂਸ

ਸੀ. ਆਈ.ਆਈ. ਐਗਰੋਟੈੱਕ 'ਚ ਮਾਹਿਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਨੋਵੇਟਰਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਝਾਏ ਨਵੇਂ ਵਿਚਾਰ

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The project is driven by a collaborative approach, involving CII Foundation, government bodies, industry partners, and local communities for sustainable impact.

CII FOUNDATION®

The CII Foundation was set up by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in 2011 and works across India through a collaborative approach, partnering with the government, corporates, civil society, and NGOs, academic institutions, and other key stakeholders to drive social change. The Foundation undertakes projects in diverse areas, often on a pilot basis initially, and presents a successful model of engagement that is replicable and scalable to amplify impact.

The CII Foundation works in the areas of Climate Change, Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation, Early Childhood Education, Healthcare, Skilling and Livelihood, Women Empowerment, and Waste Management adopting a multistakeholder approach and leveraging the expertise of each stakeholder to channelize their collective resources towards social and community development.

249-F, Sector 18, Udyog Vihar Phase IV, Gurugram, Haryana
T: +91- 124-4014060
E: ceo-ciifoundation@cii.in, W: www.ciifoundation.in

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