

PROJECT REPORT

‘ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ’

Crop Residue Management Campaign 2018

District Faridkot

Supported By



NABARD

National Bank for Agriculture
and Rural Development



Implemented by



Abhivyakti Foundation

MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CAMPAIGN

- * Awareness on Crop Residue Management
- * Audio Announcement Through Hired Vehicles
- * Poster Display on Crop Residue
- * Katputli Show on Crop Residue Management
- * Produced Short Film on Crop Residue Management Campaign





Shri. JPS Bindra
CGM, NABARD, Punjab RO

Acknowledgement

It is estimated that around 20 million tonne paddy straw is generated and about 75-80 per cent of it is burnt in fields. Stubble burning in field leads to various issues with respect to pollution, soil nutrient loss, increment in CO₂ emission and suspended particulate matter in atmosphere affecting environment and human health. Stubble burning is the main contributor to climate change in the state and also the major concern for stakeholders. The impact of burning on agriculture is huge in terms of loss of soil nutrient and organic matter, loss of soil moisture, etc.

Keeping in view the above facts, a project on Climate Resilience Building in Rural areas through crop residue management has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is National Implementing Entity (NIE) responsible for implementation of adaptation projects under NAFCC.

NABARD has always taken into consideration social and environmental concerns to achieve the desired development results apart from channelizing and accelerating agriculture credit. Before this campaign NABARD partnering with NGOs, has piloted a few initiatives to discourage farmers from crop residue.

“Prati Bachao Fasal Vadhao” campaign carried out in all 22 districts of Punjab covering all paddy growing villages. It covered 4000 clusters containing 2-3 tagged villages each. It included all types of channels viz publicity material, awareness through ads /jingles on AIR and Doordarshan, holding awareness camps at various levels for awareness on crop residue management. The main goal was to reduce stubble burning and avoid environmental pollution and mitigate climate change

Abhivyakti Foundation carried out this campaign in 4 districts (Bathinda, Moga, Faridkot & Ferozepur) of Punjab. Their humble efforts to present the activities under Crop Residue Management 2018 “Prati Bachao Fasal Vadhao” through district level booklet is highly appreciated. We do hope that whatever little effort made by Abhivyakti Foundation will continue and this report will be an instrument in further discussion towards Crop Residue Management implemented by Abhivyakti Foundation in district.

Shri J.P.S. Bindra
Chief General Manager, NABARD, Punjab RO



Shri. Narendra Kumar
DDM, NABARD, Faridkot

Acknowledgement

The initiative toward the climate change and mitigation taken by the Government of India is highly appreciable mainly concerned to the burning of paddy straw. Accordingly, Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change has sanctioned a project under National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change to mitigate the problem of paddy straw burning in northern India. Under this project NABARD has been entrusted with the work of awareness creation in the state of Punjab.

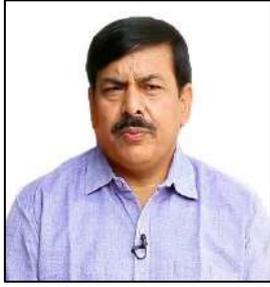
NABARD has always taken into consideration the issue related to farmer, agriculture, and climate mitigation to achieve the desired development results apart from channelizing and accelerating agriculture credit. Before this campaign NABARD partnering with NGOs, has piloted a few initiatives to discourage farmers from crop residue burning.

In district Faridkot the campaign was implemented by Abhivyakti Foundation. Initially Abhivyakti Foundation identified Village Level Workers (VLWs) to run the campaign for a localized and more effective approach. In the process of campaign these volunteers sensitized and informed the farmers aware about various methods of Crop Residue Management in 60 cluster villages of district Faridkot and aware them on harmful impact of stubble burning.

I acknowledge support from District Administration, Agriculture Department, KVK, Animal Husbandry Department and all other department of district Faridkot for their valuable support to the program. Last but not the least on behalf of NABARD I would like to extend sincere thanks to Abhivyakti Foundation and their team members for carrying out the activities in a successful manner.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'N. Kumar' with a flourish at the end.

Narendra Kumar
District Development Manager
NABARD, Faridkot



Mr. Shailendra Kumar Singh
General Secretary, Abhivyakti Foundation

Acknowledgement

Abhivyakti Foundation has carried the Crop Residue Management Campaign 2018 “Prati Bachao fasal Vadhao” in the district Faridkot of Punjab. Untiring the sincere efforts by various departments helped make this a successful project. First and foremost we wish to place on record our sincere gratitude to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Regional office Punjab for providing an opportunity for our organization to implement this project in district Faridkot and for always providing prompt and unwavering support to Abhivyakti Foundation.

For providing encouragement, support and valuable guidance during this duration of the grant we are indebted to Shri Narendra Kumar, District Development Manager, NABARD Faridkot.

We also wish to thank district Administration and all the line departments like KVK, Agriculture department, Animal Husbandry Department for their valuable support to the program.

Last but not the least, Abhivyakti Foundation extends sincere thanks to Regional office Punjab of the organization and its VLWs teams for untiringly carrying out the assigned work plan activities, and for conducting a successful campaign in 60 cluster of district Faridkot. In district Faridkot Crop Residue Management Campaign was conducted in all the 3 blocks of district Faridkot. VLWs of district Faridkot did a tremendous work to enhance awareness about Crop Residue Management in district Faridkot.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Shailendra Singh". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Shailendra Kumar Singh
General Secretary
Abhivyakti Foundation



Mr. Amritpal Singh
Regional Director, Abhivyakti Foundation

Preface

The straw burning is an age-old agricultural practice followed by farmers bi-annually by setting fire to their fields to clear the land of residue (straw) of one harvest and sow the next. The problem related to the burning has been intensifying over the years, as Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh being the major burning hotspots.

The problem of open burning of agriculture has resulted in serious issues contributing towards global warming and environmental pollution. It also has an adverse impact on quality of air, soil health and human health.

The Environment Ministry has approved regional project on 'Climate Resilience Building among Farmers through Crop Residue Management' under National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC). The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has been appointed as the National Implementing Entity (NIE) responsible for implementation of climate adaptation projects under NAFCC.

Abhivyakti Foundation has been assigned as the implementing partner for the awareness campaign in 4 district of Punjab. In Faridkot district the Crop Residue Management Campaign 2018 was conducted in all the 3 blocks of district Faridkot by covering 60 village cluster of district Faridkot with the support of trained Village Level Workers (VLW). These VLWs created awareness among farmers through crop residue management and Promoting alternate uses of crop residue.

Abhivyakti foundation has taken grass root level efforts to undertake the activities under Crop Residue Management 2018 "Prati Bachao Fasal Vadhao" in the district Faridkot. We do hope that whatever little effort made by Abhivyakti Foundation will continue and this report will be an instrument in further discussion towards Crop Residue Management implemented by Abhivyakti Foundation in the district Faridkot.

Amritpal Singh
Regional Director
Abhivyakti Foundation

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About the Organization

The incorporation of Abhivyakti Foundation was visualized in 2000 by Mr. Shailendra Kumar Singh, founder member and General Secretary of the organization. The organization started their social development initiative through publishing social magazine namely SRIJAN besides running the educational programme in slum areas namely Holambi Kala of north Delhi through raising donations. Subsequently, the organization has made their regular efforts to identify options and opportunities for expanding the development initiatives. These efforts resulted in success when we received first educational support from Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India under SARVA SHIKSHAN ABHIYAN programme in Palwal district of Haryana state in 2004. Following the 2004, the organization was gradually expanding both in terms of programmes and operational areas. Currently we are actively involved in Health & Sanitation, Education, Women and Child Development, Livelihood, Skill development programme and Research and Development programme with special focus on women and child. Under the various activities have been conducted in six states namely Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Punjab, of northern India. The past one and half decade of development sector experiences has strengthened us in order to have effective results in improving the living conditions of poor and backward community of both rural and urban areas of northern India.

IDEOLOGY

Abhivyakti Foundation is guided and directed by different ideological values. They have been the control mechanisms for operating various programmes and activities of the organization. Our organization believes in following core values:

- Equity
- Transparency
- Participation
- Gender
- Self-Sustainable Development

Above said values have been followed not only at the level planning and executing the programmes and activities but also at level of recruiting and selecting the organizations' team members.

VISION

Establish participatory, Gender Justice, Self-Reliance and Community Participation.

MISSION

Abhivyakti Foundation aims to organize women and weaker sections of society for social change through participatory approach. Abhivyakti Foundation is committed

to educational development, Poverty Elimination, Ecological Balance, growth of self-reliance among people and empowerment of rural and urban community.

LEGAL IDENTITY

We have successfully able to complete the legal formalities required for running a successful organization. The legal details of Abhivyakti Foundation are given in following table:

| S. No. | Legal Entity | Registration No. |
|---------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. | Society Registration Act | 39069 |
| 2. | Income Tax Registration 80G Registration | DEL-AE22883-14072011/799 |
| 3. | PAN Registration | AAAAA4322L |
| 4. | FCRA Registration | 231660767 |

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Since the inception of the organization, we have made efforts to adopt the decentralize structure of the organization's team structure. We could successfully to have balance team, to a maximum level, from the point of view of Gender. At the different level of the organization team, each team members have been given opportunities to grow and contribute to the growth of the organization.

PROGRAMME

HEALTH & SANITATION

Since the beginning of organization, health and hygiene was one of major programme initiative of the organization and it has been continued till now. As a part of health initiatives, we have focused on HIV/AIDS Intervention programme in three states namely Delhi, Haryana and Punjab besides institutional health care services to the HIV positive and their families. We are involved in organizing the capacity building programme health care team of grass-root level organizations besides conducting awareness generation and health programme linkages for the benefit of women and children of both rural and urban areas.

Under the sanitation programme, we have successfully launched the Sanitation and Hygiene programme with the objective cover school going children of govt. schools and inter college of Gautam Budh Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh.

EDUCATION

Under the educational programme, we have focussed on primary education and preparing both adolescents and youth community for higher education. As a part of primary education programme, we have been involved in SARV SHIKSHAN

ABHIYAN programme by providing the primary education to adults while adolescents and youth have been covered under Bachelor Preparatory Programme of Indira Gandhi Open University. In addition, they were also provided coaching classes for English language and also computer.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Child development was always one of important area of concern. During past, we could not only successful to run child health programme namely **Rajiv Gandhi Creche Programme** but also able to successfully launched **CHILD LINE** programme for helping the vulnerable child labourers in terms of supporting for their medical, psychological and institutional support. Recently, we have also entered in organizing financial literacy programme for school going children.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Women empowerment is one of our core issues of the organization. We have been making intentional efforts for making women empowered have through enhancing their knowledge and skills, providing the option and opportunities of their social and economic growth, mobilization and solving their problems like harassment, exploitation and deprivation through various programmes and activities of the organization. We are actively involved in organizing the general awareness programme, formation of women Self Help Groups, running of vocational cum production unit of Jute bags, legal support through Mobile Women Help Line, and financial literacy programme.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Under the skill development programme, we are successful to initiate programme “**STeP**” for youth community with the view of generating employment opportunities by deploying the technical courses. The project was financially supported **SMILE FOUNDATION**, national level supporting organization. It was envisaged that this programme will help the students to gain basic knowledge and education of communication and computers through theoretical and practical processes which would further help them to ensure employment opportunities

LIVELIHOOD

With the view of enhancing the income level and further economic growth of poor and backward community especially women group, we have launched livelihood programme for generation options and opportunities of employment generation. We are providing relevant technical inputs in respective trades selected by women group. Women are working at two levels. Some women prefer to visit our production centre while other desire to work from home. We are also helping women for making linkages for loan from banks and market linkages.

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

During the past experiences of more than one decade of development interventions, we have come across with various social issues which require further in-depth study. In this regard, we have been involved in different processes. Among this process, there were internal review, external evaluations and direct initiative of conducting research study.

PROGRAMME TEAM

During the one and half decade of working in development sector, we were quite successful to develop a team of qualified, experienced committed and energetic team. We have group of professionals having the background of social work, rural development, medical and engineering.

NETWORK:

Since the beginning of the organization, we have been believed in learning by sharing and exposing ourselves with like-minded people and organizations. In this regard, we are part of various platforms both at state and national level in order to show presence in development sector. Our organization is not only having organizational memberships of larger platforms but also playing leading role in the Network. The detailed information are mentioned below

- CNRI- Confederation of NGOs of Rural India
- CREDIBILITY ALLIANCE
- Indian Social Responsibility Network
- UPVAN

Background of the Project

The crop residue management has been a major concern in India particularly in those areas where residue of cereal crops are available in both the cropping seasons (Kharif & Rabi). As the burning of surplus residue is posing major challenges due to changing global scenario on climate variability. Hence sustained efforts and implementable interventions needs to be taken-up to improve the climate resilience among farmers. The Project will be implemented in the State of Punjab & Haryana and Partly in Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh. All the districts of Punjab, major paddy growing districts of Haryana and potential areas for end use of crop residue (particularly of paddy straw) have been identified and will be covered. The ultimate aim is to enhance the climate resilience among farmers by strengthening soil fertility, organic carbon, lesser use of chemical fertiliser and enhanced income through diversified farming like dairy activities in drought prone areas.

Title of Project

Climate Resilience Building among Farmers through Crop Residue Management

Project Objectives

- ✓ To lower the Green House Gases Emissions in project areas by i). creating awareness among farmers through crop residue management and by ii). Promoting alternate uses of crop residue.
- ✓ To promote implementable and sustainable entrepreneurship models in rural areas by engaging FCs/ FPOs /PACs/ JLGs/Dairy Cooperatives/ Water Users Associations/ Individual entrepreneurs for effective crop residue management through upscaling successful initiatives and innovative ideas.
- ✓ To enhance the climate resilience and income of the farmers through alternative uses of crop residue management in project areas.
- ✓ To identify the other co-benefits and suggest policy intervention.

Supporting Agency

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

Beneficiaries

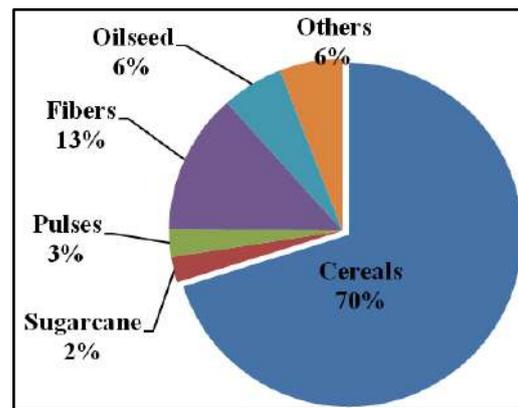
Farmers

Project Location

Faridkot, Punjab

Problem statement

India produces more than 500 million tons (Mt) of crop residues annually. Among different crops, cereals generate 352 Mt residue followed by fibres (66 Mt), oilseed (29 Mt), pulses (13 Mt) and sugarcane (12 Mt) (Fig. 1). The cereal crops (rice, wheat, maize, millets) contribute 70% while rice crop alone contributes 34% of crop residues. Wheat ranks second with 22% of residues whereas fibre crops contribute 13% of residues generated from all crops. Among fibres, cotton generates maximum (53 Mt) with 11% of crop residues. Coconut ranks second among fibre crops with 12 Mt of residue generation. Sugarcane residues comprising tops and leaves generates 12 Mt i.e., 2% of crop residues in India (Source; MNRE).



Generation of cereal residues is highest in Uttar Pradesh (53 Mt) followed by Punjab (44 Mt) and West Bengal (33 Mt). Maharashtra contributes maximum to the generation of residues of pulses (3 Mt) while residues from fibre crop is dominant in Andhra Pradesh (14 Mt). Gujarat and Rajasthan generate about 6 Mt each of residues from oilseed crops. Processing of agricultural produce through milling and packaging also produces substantial amount of residues. Crop residues are natural resources with tremendous value to farmers. These residues are used as animal feed, composting, thatching for rural houses and fuel for domestic and industrial use.

Various studies have brought to the forefront the quantity of crop stubble generated in India. As per different studies, the residues of rice and wheat crops are major contributors in the total stubble loads in India. One such study by Garg (2008) estimates the contribution of rice and wheat stubble loads in the total stubble as 36 and 41 %, respectively in the year 2000, while the contribution of Punjab in the total burnt stubble of rice and wheat to be 11 and 36 %, respectively during the same time period. According to Mandal et al. (2004), the total amount of crop residue generated in India is estimated at 350×10^6 kg year⁻¹ of which wheat residue constitutes about 27 % and rice residue about 51 %. According to Gupta et al. (2004), the total crop residue produced in India during 2000 was 347 million tonnes, of which rice and wheat crop residues together constituted more than 200 million tonnes.

Production and consumption activities generate pollution and waste, and atmospheric environment can absorb pollution/waste upto a limit. Agriculture is one of the important production activities and it generates huge amount of crop residues. A large portion of the residues, about 140 million tonnes, is burned in field primarily to clear the field from straw and stubble after the harvest of the

preceding crop which generates a significant amount of air pollution. The problem is severe in irrigated agriculture, particularly in the mechanized rice-wheat system. Atmospheric environment can absorb this pollution in a particular geographic region given its assimilative capacity. If the burning activities remain confined within the assimilative capacity, the pollution does not create harmful effects. Therefore, in the initial stages when the production and burning activities are limited, pollution caused through these activities is not considered a problem. However, due to technological advancements in the agricultural sector, the extent and management of Crop Stubble waste concentration has gone beyond the assimilative capacity of the environmental limit, thereby distorting the balance.

State wise Generation of Crop Residue

Estimated total crop residue surplus in India is 84-141 Mt yr⁻¹ where cereals and fibre crops contribute 58% and 23%, respectively. Remaining 19% is from sugarcane, pulses, oilseeds and other crops. Out of 82 Mt surplus residues from the cereal crops, 44 Mt is from rice followed by 24.5 Mt of wheat which is mostly burned in fields (Table 1). In case of fibre crops (33 Mt of surplus residue) approximately 80% is cotton residue that is subjected to burning. The surplus residues i.e., total residues generated less residues used for various purposes, are typically burned in the field or used to meet household energy needs by farmers.

| States | Residue generation (MNRE, 2009) | Residue surplus (MNRE, 2009) | Residue burned (IPCC co eff.) | Residue burned (Pathak et al. 2010) |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Andhra Pradesh | 43.89 | 6.96 | 5.73 | 2.73 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.4 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.04 |
| Assam | 11.43 | 2.34 | 1.42 | 0.73 |
| Bihar | 25.29 | 5.08 | 3.77 | 3.19 |
| Chhattisgarh | 11.25 | 2.12 | 1.84 | 0.83 |
| Goa | 0.57 | 0.14 | 0.08 | 0.04 |
| Gujarat | 28.73 | 8.9 | 6.69 | 3.81 |
| Haryana | 27.83 | 11.22 | 5.45 | 9.06 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2.85 | 1.03 | 0.20 | 0.41 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1.59 | 0.28 | 0.35 | 0.89 |
| Jharkhand | 3.61 | 0.89 | 1.11 | 1.10 |
| Karnataka | 33.94 | 8.98 | 2.85 | 5.66 |
| Kerala | 9.74 | 5.07 | 0.40 | 0.22 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 33.18 | 10.22 | 3.46 | 1.91 |
| Maharashtra | 46.45 | 14.67 | 6.27 | 7.41 |
| Manipur | 0.9 | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.07 |

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Meghalaya | 0.51 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.05 |
| Mizoram | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Nagaland | 0.49 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.08 |
| Orissa | 20.07 | 3.68 | 2.57 | 1.34 |
| Punjab | 50.75 | 24.83 | 8.94 | 19.62 |
| Rajasthan | 29.32 | 8.52 | 3.58 | 1.78 |
| Sikkim | 0.15 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Tamil Nadu | 19.93 | 7.05 | 3.55 | 4.08 |
| Tripura | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.22 | 0.11 |
| Uttarakhand | 2.86 | 0.63 | 13.34 | 21.92 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 59.97 | 13.53 | 0.58 | 0.78 |
| West Bengal | 35.93 | 4.29 | 10.82 | 4.96 |
| India | 501.76 | 140.84 | 83.66 | 92.81 |

Major Reasons for Burning Crop Residues in Field by Farmers

Increased mechanization, particularly use of combine, declining number of livestock, long period required for composting and no economically viable alternate use of residues are some of the reasons for residues being burnt in field. The number of combine harvester in the country, particularly in the IGP has increased dramatically from nearly 2000 in 1986 to 10000 in 2010. North-Western part (Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh) of the IGP has about 75% of the cropped area under combine harvesting. Combine harvesters are used extensively in central and eastern Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and southern states as well for harvesting rice and wheat. The major reasons for increase in use of combine are labour shortage, high wage during harvesting season, ease of harvesting and thrashing and uncertainty of weather. With combine harvesting, however, about 80% of the residues are left in the field as loose straw that finally ends up being burnt. It is estimated that about 15 Mt rice straws is burned every year in Punjab alone.

Outline the Economic, Social, Development and Climate Change

Burning of agricultural biomass residue, or Crop Residue Burning (CRB) has been identified as a major health hazard. In addition to causing exposure to extremely high levels of Particulate Matter concentration to people in the immediate vicinity, it is also a major regional source of pollution, contributing between 12 and 60 per cent of PM concentrations as per various source apportionment studies. In addition, it causes loss of vital components such as nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur and potassium from the topsoil layer, making the land less fertile and unviable for agriculture in the long run. About 25% of nitrogen, 25% phosphorus, 50% of sulphur and 75% of potassium uptake by cereal crops are retained in residues, making them valuable sources of nutrients.

Economic Impact

Crop residue is not a waste but rather a useful natural resource. About 25 % of nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P), 50 % of sulphur (S) and 75 % of potassium (K) uptake by cereal crops are retained in crop residues, making them valuable nutrient sources. Sidhu (2007) estimated the quantity of nutrients available in rice. According to his study, the paddy straw has 39 kg/ha N, 6 kg/ha P, 140 kg/ha K and 11 kg/ha S. Sidhu and Beri (2005) shared their experience with managing rice residues in intensive rice-wheat cropping system in Punjab. According to them, the approximate amount of the nutrients present in the straw, which was burnt in 2003–2004 were 106, 65 and 237 thousand tonnes respectively of N, P₂O₅ and K₂O in addition to secondary and micronutrients.

The removal of the paddy stalk that remains on the field is a labour-intensive process. With labour being unavailable and the time window for preparing the field for wheat cultivation being limited, the options that the farmer has are either investing in expensive and rarely used agricultural implements, or burning the residue right on the field. Of the two, the latter is both cheaper and requires less effort.

Social Impact

Health impact - Burning of crop stubble has severe adverse impacts especially for those people suffering from respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease. Pregnant women and small children are also likely to suffer from the smoke produced due to stubble burning. Inhaling of fine particulate matter of less than PM_{2.5} µg triggers asthma and can even aggravate symptoms of bronchial attack. According to Singh (2008), more than 60 % of the population in Punjab live in the rice growing areas and is exposed to air pollution due to burning of rice stubbles. As per the same study, medical records of the civil hospital of Jira, in the rice-wheat belt showed a 10 % increase in the number of patients within 20–25 days of the burning period every season.

Climate Change Impact

Agricultural crop residue burning contribute towards the emission of greenhouse gases (CO₂, N₂O, CH₄), air pollutants (CO, NH₃, NO_x, SO₂, NMHC, volatile organic compounds), particulates matter and smoke having direct influence on global warming. Furthermore, it depletes the soil of its organic matter, major nutrients and reduces microbial biomass in soil that ultimately impairs the efficacy of organic matter application in the next cropping season. It is estimated that burning of one tonne of rice straw accounts for loss of 5.5 kg of nitrogen, 2.3 kg of phosphorus, 25 kg of potassium and 1.2 kg of sulphur. The heat generated elevates the temperature of soil and thus, killing fungi, pests, reptiles and the like that are otherwise beneficial for the crops. (The Times of India, May, 10, 2015). The concentration of GHGs in the region lead to rise in temperature or local warming which ultimately affect the various climatic parameter in the region.

Efforts Taken so Far

In terms of efforts being made to reduce crop residue burning, the following approaches have been used by various State and Central administrations and regulatory bodies so far -

Banning Crop Residue Burning

Crop residue burning was notified as an offence under the Air Act of 1981, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and various appropriate Acts. In addition, a penalty is being imposed on any offending farmer. Village and block-level administrative officials are being used for enforcement.

Detection and Prevention

A combination of remote sensing technology—use of satellite imagery—and a team comprising local officials—Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Tehsildars, Block Development Officers, Patwaris and village-level workers—are being used to detect occurrences of crop residue burning in real-time and prevent them from taking place.

Establishment of a Market Place for Crop Residue Burning

Efforts are being made to increase the avenues for the alternate usage of paddy straw and other crop residue. For instance, paddy straw has a considerable calorific value, making it suitable for use as a fuel in biomass-based power plants. Similarly, it can be utilised for the preparation of bio-fuels, organic fertilisers and in paper and cardboard making industries. The strategy, broadly, is to assign a real economic and commercial value to the agricultural residue and making burning it an economic loss to the farmer.

Outreach and Public Awareness Campaigns

There are ongoing efforts to highlight the health effects of crop residue burning. It produces extremely high levels of toxic particulates, which affect the health of the people in the direct vicinity of the burning. In addition, efforts are also being made through kisan camps, trainings and workshops, apart from campaigns through various print media, televised shows and radio jingles, in informing farmers about the alternative usage of crop residue.

Subsidy on Agri-implements

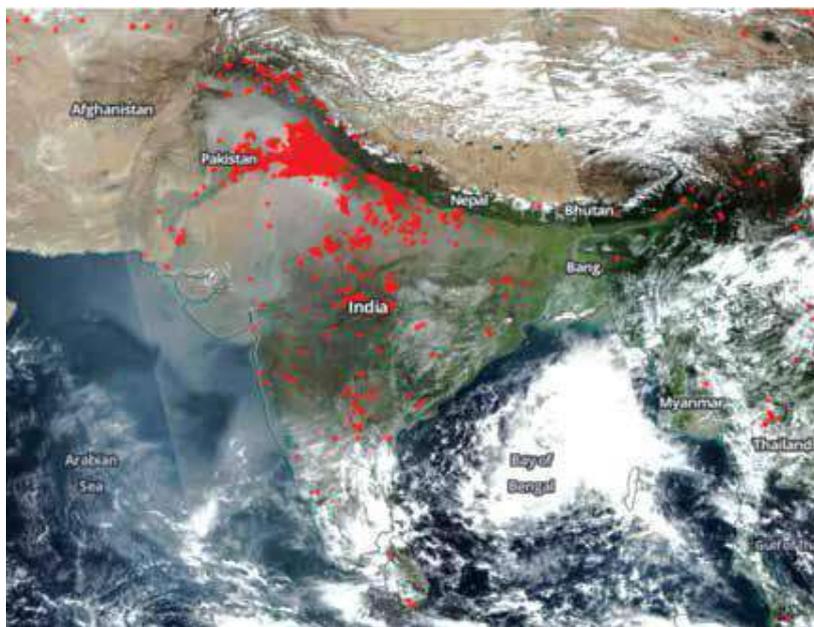
The state governments, in collaboration with the Centre, has rolled out schemes for providing subsidy on mechanical implements that help tillage of soil, so that the crop residue can be retained in the soil, adding to its fertility, or alternately, collection of crop residue for putting it to commercial usage. However, the high cost of these implements means that in spite of subsidies, only a small number of farmers have access to these implements at the moment.

Crop Diversification

There are various ongoing, long-term efforts at diversification of cropping techniques, such that crop residue burning can be effectively prevented. This is being attempted through cultivation of alternate crops (apart from rice/paddy and wheat) that produce less crop residue and have greater gap periods between cropping cycles.

Adverse Impacts of Crop Residue Burning

The problem of crop residue burning has been intensifying over time and spreading across the Indian Sub-continent. The NASA satellite images of early November 2016 (peak period of rice residue burning) depicts the burning hot spots across south Asia and shows that the intensity of crop residue burning in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand is very high, resulting in deterioration of air quality in vast geographical area. Crop residue is contributing to atmospheric pollution that has serious environment, soil, and human health as well as economic implications due to release of large amounts of air pollutants. Therefore, a concerted collective action to solve the problem of crop residue burning was urgently required.



NASA satellite images (November 03, 2016) showing intensity of rice residue burning (shown in red dots) in North-West India.

Environment

The major pollutants emitted by crop residue burning - CO₂, CO, CH₄, N₂O, NO_x, SO₂, black carbon, non-methyl hydrocarbons (NMHC), volatile organic compounds (VOC) and particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀), contribute enormously to global warming. Extensive crop burning, resulted in Delhi air becoming the most polluted in the World in the first week of November 2016, compelling the Government to declare Delhi air pollution an emergency (www.theguardian.com/World/India). It is estimated that one tonne rice residue

on burning releases 13 kg particulate matter, 60 kg CO, 1460 kg CO₂, 3.5 kg NO_x, 0.2 kg SO₂ . The black carbon emitted during residue burning warms the lower atmosphere and it is the second most important contributor to global warming after CO₂ .

Soil Health

Apart from the damage caused by air pollution, burning of rice residue also results in loss of soil organic matter and plant nutrients and adversely affects soil health. About 90% of N and S and 15-20% of P and K contained in rice residue are lost during burning. Burning of 23 million tonnes of rice residues in NW India leads to a loss of about 9.2 million tonnes of C equivalent (CO₂ -equivalent of about 34 million tonnes) per year and a loss of about 1.4×10⁵ t of N (equivalent to Rs 200 crores) annually. In addition, in-field burning of crop residues also destroys the beneficial micro-flora and fauna of soil causing adverse impact on soil health.

Human & Animal Health

According to Gadde (2009), open burning of crop stubble results in the emissions of harmful chemicals like polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH's) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs). These air pollutants have toxicological properties and are potential carcinogens. Furthermore, the release of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere due to crop stubble burning results in the depletion of the oxygen layer in the natural environment causing greenhouse effect. Burning of crop waste also has adverse implications on the health of milk producing animals. Air pollution can result in the death of animals, as the high levels of CO₂ and CO in the blood can convert normal haemoglobin into deadly haemoglobin. There can also be a potential decrease in the yield of the milk producing animals.

Increase in the concentration of PM 2.5 and PM10 during the large scale burning of rice residues is a major health hazard. For example, the children are more sensitive to air pollution (smog), as rice residue burning poses some unrecoverable influence on their pulmonary functions. The emission of high levels of PM2.5 and PM10 in the air causes chronic diseases like cardiopulmonary disorders irrecoverable lung capacity or asthma in human population of NW India. The survey and economic evaluation showed a clear increase in medical and health-related expenditure and workdays lost during the rice residue-burning period (September–November) each year in Punjab. These health-related expenditures tend to be higher for children, older people and farm workers who are directly exposed to rice residue burning. The human health costs from rice residue burning in rural areas of Punjab are estimated at Rs. 7.61 crores annually. The costs would be much higher if expenses on averting activities, productivity loss due to illness, monetary value of discomfort, etc., are also included.

Status of Punjab & District Faridkot

It was observed that straw burnt area in 2015 was around 17.93 lakh ha and district wise status is given below;

| Name of Districts | Burnt Area 2014 | Burnt Area 2015 |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Amritsar | 100.95 | 78.92 |
| Barnala | 98.92 | 89.82 |
| Faridkot | 98.31 | 77.49 |
| Faridkot | 87.09 | 75.35 |
| Fatehgarh Sahib | 58.01 | 57.26 |
| Fazilka | 74.21 | 58.11 |
| Firozpur | 165.74 | 144.99 |
| Gurdaspur | 78.59 | 61.26 |
| Hoshiarpur | 46.13 | 22.23 |
| Jalandhar | 82.01 | 67.16 |
| Kapurthala | 81.27 | 78.69 |
| Ludhiana | 180.52 | 170.18 |
| Mansa | 59.79 | 41.88 |
| Moga | 155.83 | 141.21 |
| Muktsar | 105.6 | 85.18 |
| Pathankot | 12.62 | 9.99 |
| Patiala | 165.29 | 138.55 |
| Rupnagar | 14.87 | 13.59 |
| Sangrur | 227.21 | 202.83 |
| SAS Nagar | 23.12 | 14.45 |
| SBS Nagar | 32.08 | 28.75 |
| Tarn Taran | 147.79 | 134.61 |
| State | 2095.95 | 1792.51 |

Demographic Details of Punjab

Punjab is a state in northern India. Forming part of the larger Punjab region of the Indian subcontinent, the state is bordered by the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir to the north, Himachal Pradesh to the east, Haryana to the south and southeast, Rajasthan to the southwest, and the Pakistani province of Punjab to the west. The state covers an area of 50,362 square kilo meters, 1.53% of India's total geographical area. The state capital is Chandigarh, a Union Territory and also the capital of the neighbouring state of Haryana. The



five rivers from which the region took its name were Sutlej, Ravi, Beas, Chenab and Jhelum; Sutlej, Ravi and Beas are part of the Indian Punjab.

Punjab is the home to 2.77 crore (2011 Census) people, constituting 2.29% of the total population, covering 1.54% surface area of the country. 62.52% of the State's population lives in rural areas. Males outnumber the females in Punjab with the sex ratio of 895 females to every 1,000 males, with the highest sex ratio in Hoshiarpur (961) and lowest in Faridkot (868). The State is more densely populated (551 persons/km²) than the country's average (382 persons/km²). About 75.8% of the State's population is literate as against the national average of 74%. Though agriculture is the predominant economic activity in the State, it engages only 36% of the State's work force as against about two third at national level. Migration of rural people to foreign countries in search of jobs has resulted in reduction in the workforce available for agriculture. Shortage of farm labour has prompted farmers of the State to go for farm mechanization in a big way.

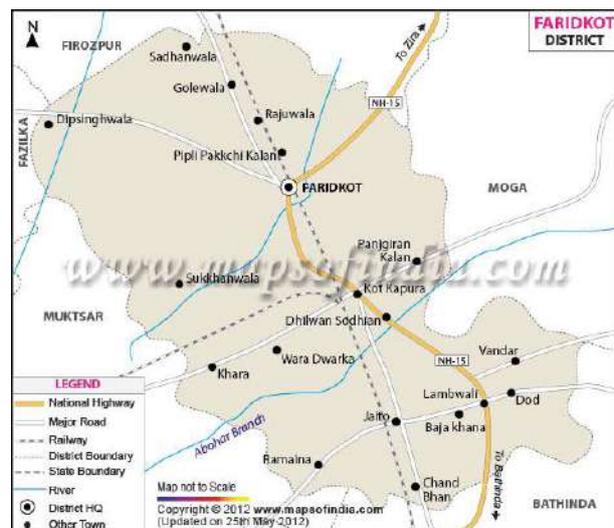
Punjab (the five rivers region) is one of the most fertile regions on earth. The region is ideal for growing wheat crop. Rice, sugar cane, fruits and vegetables are also grown. Indian Punjab is called the "Granary of India" or "India's bread-basket." [7] Many records mistakenly mention that it produces 43% of India's wheat, but that is actually its contribution to the national pool. It produces 17% of India's wheat, and 11% of India's rice (2013 data). The total area of Punjab is just 1.4% of total area of India, but it produces roughly 12% of the cereals produced in the country.[8] The largest grown crop is wheat. Other important crops are rice, cotton, sugarcane, pearl millet, maize, barley and fruits. The principal crops of Punjab are barley, wheat, rice, maize and sugarcane. Among the fodder crops are bajra and jowar. In the category of fruits, it produces abundant stock of kinnow. The main sources of irrigation are canals and tube wells. The rabi or the spring harvest consists of wheat, gram, barley, potatoes and

winter vegetables. The Kharif or the autumn harvest consists of rice, maize, sugarcane, cotton and pulses. Agriculture sector is the largest contributor to the gross state domestic product (GSDP) of Punjab. According to 2013-14 data, the contribution of agriculture and allied industries in GSDP at factor cost is 28.13%.

Rice, which occupied around 6.87 per cent of the gross cropped area in 1970-71, increased to over 33.15 per cent in 2007-08, and then rose further to around 35.85 per cent in 2010-11. The increase in wheat cultivation has been at the cost of gram, rapeseed and mustard, while that of rice has been obtained by shifting the area from maize, groundnut, millets and cotton. Total food grain production over this period increased by more than three and half times. Yields of wheat, paddy and total food grains nearly doubled over this period of time (1971 to 2011). Besides, production of cotton, potato and milk during this period has been gone up by 1.76, 7.24 and 4.47 times, respectively. On the other hand, the production of pulses and oilseeds went down drastically over this period and that of sugarcane with some variations remained almost same. The reason of decline of production of these crops was the drastic decline of area under these crops due to encroachment by paddy and wheat.

About the District Faridkot

Faridkot District was part of the then Ferozepur Division but in the year 1996, Faridkot Division has been established with a Divisional headquarter at Faridkot which includes Faridkot, Faridkot and Mansa districts. It is situated between 29 degree 54 feet to 30 degree 54 feet north latitude and 74 degree 15 feet to 75 degree 25 feet east longitude. It lies in south west of the state and is surrounded by Ferozepur District in the north west, Moga and Ludhiana Districts in the north east and districts of Faridkot and Sangrur in the south.



Headquarter of the district administration, lies on the Ferozepur-Faridkot-Delhi Railway line. It is also connected by road with Chandigarh (218 km), Ferozepur (32 km), Muktsar (45 km) and Faridkot (65 km). Faridkot, Kot Kapura and Jaiton Towns are linked by railway stations as well as by road.

Faridkot district is divided into 3 blocks (Faridkot, Kot Kapura & Jaiton) and 3 Municipality.

Faridkot district of Punjab has total population of 617,508 as per the Census 2011. Out of which 326,671 are males while 290,837 are females. In 2011 there were

total 120,893 families residing in Faridkot district. The Average Sex Ratio of Faridkot district is 890.

As per Census 2011 out of total population, 35.1% people lives in Urban areas while 64.9% lives in the Rural areas. The average literacy rate in urban areas is 78.7% while that in the rural areas is 64.6%. Also the Sex Ratio of Urban areas in Faridkot district is 873 while that of Rural areas is 900.

The population of Children of age 0-6 years in Faridkot district is 69311 which is 11% of the total population. There are 37454 male children and 31857 female children between the age 0-6 years. Thus as per the Census 2011 the Child Sex Ratio of Faridkot is 851 which is less than Average Sex Ratio (890) of Faridkot district.

The total literacy rate of Faridkot district is 69.55%. The male literacy rate is 66.05% and the female literacy rate is 56.91% in Faridkot district..

Agriculture & Irrigation

Faridkot is mainly an agricultural district where 70% of the population resided in the rural areas and their main occupation in agriculture. The two main crop seasons in a year are Kharif and Rabi which is locally known as 'Sauni'(Summer Harvest Season) and 'Harrhi' (Winter Harvest Season). The principle Kharif crops are Paddy, Maize, Bajra, Cotton, Moong, Mash, Moth, Arhar, Sugarcane etc, while important Rabi crops are Wheat, Barley, Gram, Sarson, Taramera and Toria etc.

Irrigation is carried out by surface water and ground water. As major parts of the area are underlain by saline water, so canal water is major source of irrigation. In some parts where ground water is available as fresh water lenses, than irrigation is covered by skimming well known as multiple well point systems. Kharif and Rabi is cultivated in study area under two types of soil i.e. loamy sand and sandy loam and the sources of irrigation are canal as well as tube wells. Conjunctive use of canal water and ground water for irrigation is being carried out efficiently in this area.

"Source of Information:(Central Ground Water Board)"

District Level Training Programme

Abhivyakti Foundation in collaboration with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development organized one-day training programme for village level workers of district Faridkot at Faridkot Club on dated 28th September 2018 under Crop Residue Management Campaign 2018 " Prali Bachao Fasal Vadhao"

List of Dignitaries joined the Training Programme

- Ms. Paramjit Kaur, Additional Deputy Commissioner Development, Faridkot
- Mr. Jagdish Grover, Associate Director, KVK Faridkot
- Dr. Chandar Sekhar, SMO, Civil Hospital, Faridkot
- DR. Gautam Prashad, Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry Faridkot
- Mr. Hitesh Arora, LDM, Faridkot
- Mr. Narendra Kumar, DDM NABARD, Faridkot
- Dr. Gurpreet Singh, HDO, Department of Horticulture Faridkot
- Dr. Navdeep Singh, HDO, Department of Horticulture Faridkot
- Mr. Lakh winder Singh Brar, District Manager, The Faridkot CCB
- Mr. Kulveer Singh, Manager, The Faridkot Central Cooperative Bank
- Mr. Mohan Singh, Senior Manager, RRB Faridkot

Inauguration Session

In the beginning of the training programme Mr. Amritpal Singh, Regional Director Abhivyakti Foundation formally welcomed all the dignitaries & participants who came for the programme and discussed about the campaign and shared the brief objective of the campaign. Mr. Narendra Kumar, (DDM) NABARD Faridkot discussed about the problems related to straw burning and shared information related to the campaign and its different stages of programme activities and discussed the Village Level Workers activities in the proposed cluster level Programs. Mr. Narendra Kumar also discussed about different schemes of NABARD.

Training of Village Level Workers

In the beginning of training session Dr. Gautam Prashad, Senior Medical Officer, Civil Hospital, Faridkot discussed about health-related issues due the straw burning. He shares that Burning of crop stubble has severe adverse impacts especially for those people suffering from respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease. Pregnant women and small children are also likely to suffer from the smoke produced due to stubble burning.

Mr. Jagdish Grover, Associate Director, KVK Faridkot appreciated the efforts being taken by NABARD to curb stubble burning. Crop residue burning was notified as an offence under the Air Act of 1981, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and various appropriate Acts. In addition, a penalty is being imposed on any offending farmer. Village and block-level administrative officials are being used for enforcement. Apart from the damage caused by air pollution, burning of rice residue also results in loss of soil organic Policy Brief to Reduce Air Pollution Caused by Rice Crop Residue Burning 3 matter and plant nutrients and adversely affects soil health. About 90% of N and S and 15-20% of P and K contained in rice residue are lost during burning.

Ms. Paramjeet Kaur, Additional Deputy Commissioner Development Faridkot appreciated the efforts of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development in Collaboration with Abhivyakti Foundation. He share that efforts are being made by the district administration and the Agriculture Department, the trend of paddy stubble burning was on a constant decline. ADC said this year, the district administration was firmly committed to ensure that not even a single incident of paddy stubble burning was reported in the district. Further Madam Paramjit kaur ensure full support to this campaign on behalf of district administration.

After that all the dignitaries shared and explained about their department schemes that the farmer can adopted.

Block Level Programme Kot Kapura

Abhivyakti Foundation in collaboration with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development organized block level programme of district Faridkot (Faridkot, Kot Kapura and Jaitu) at Kot Kapura on dated 13th October 2018 under Crop Residue Management Campaign 2018 " Prali Bachao Fasal Vadhao"

List of Dignitaries joined the Training Programme

1. Mr. Rakesh Kumar, Associate Professor, KVK Faridkot
2. Dr. Shubkaran Singh, ADO, Agriculture Department, Faridkot
3. Mr. Narendra Kumar, DDM NABARD, Faridkot
4. Mr. Rachpal Singh, Inspector, Cooperative Societies Faridkot

Minutes of the Programme

In the opening session of the training programme Mr. Amritpal Singh, Regional Director Abhivyakti Foundation formally welcomed all the dignitaries & participants and discussed about the campaign & shared the brief objective of this campaign.

Talking on the campaign mode Mr. Narendra Kumar, DDM Faridkot shared the activities related to the campaign on Crop Residue Management 2018. Mr. Kumar shared as NABARD has always taken into consideration the socio- economic and environmental concerns to achieve the desired development results apart from channelizing and accelerating agriculture credit. Burning of agricultural biomass residue, or Crop Residue Burning (CRB) has been identified as a major health hazard. In addition to causing exposure to extremely high levels of Particulate Matter concentration to people in the immediate vicinity, it is also a major regional source of pollution. Mr. Kumar also discussed about status of machinery available at PACS level.

Dr. Shubkaran Singh, Agriculture Development officer Faridkot shared that stubble burning is one of the biggest problems in agriculture field. He shared that there are ongoing efforts to highlight the health effects of crop residue burning. It produces extremely high levels of toxic particulates, which affect the health of the people in the direct vicinity of the burning. In addition, efforts are also being made through kisan camps, trainings and workshops, apart from campaigns through various print media, televised shows and radio jingles, in informing farmers about the alternative usage of crop residue. He shared the efforts are being made to increase the avenues for the alternate usage of paddy straw and other crop residue. For instance, paddy straw has a considerable calorific value, making it

suitable for use as a fuel in biomass-based power plants. Similarly, it can be utilized for the preparation of bio-fuels, organic fertilizers and in paper and cardboard making industries. The strategy, broadly, is to assign a real economic and commercial value to the agricultural residue and making burning an economic loss to the farmer.

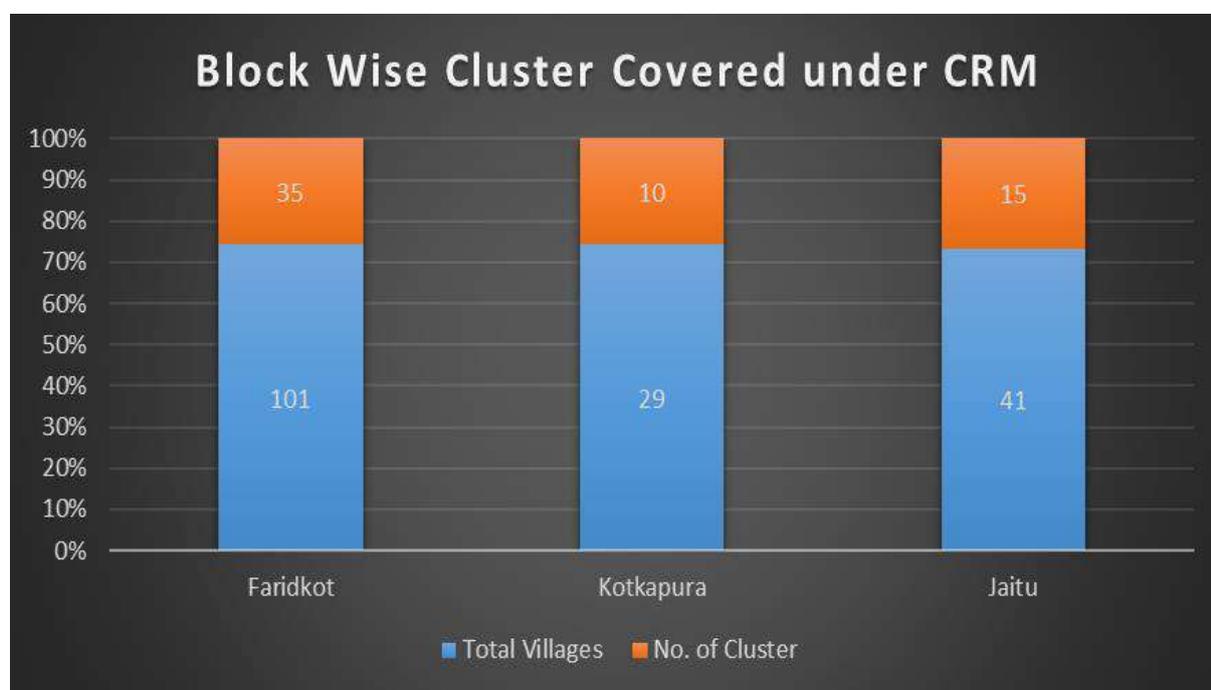
Dr. Rakesh Kumar from KVK Faridkot shared the value of natural resources as the crop residue is not a waste but rather a useful natural resource. About 25 % of nitrogen and phosphorus 50 % of sulphur and 75 % of potassium uptake by cereal crops are retained in crop residues, making them valuable nutrient sources. The removal of the paddy stalk that remains on the field is a labour-intensive process. With labour being unavailable and the time window for preparing the field for wheat cultivation being limited, the options that the farmer has are either investing in expensive and rarely used agricultural implements, or burning the residue right on the field. Of the two, the latter is both cheaper and requires less effort.

Dr. Kumar shared that there are various ongoing, long-term efforts at diversification of cropping techniques, such that crop residue burning can be effectively prevented. This is being attempted through cultivation of alternate crops (apart from rice/paddy and wheat) that produce less crop residue and have greater gap periods between cropping cycles.

Geographical Coverage

Crop Residue Management Campaign “Parali Bachao Fasal Vadhao” 2018 was conducted in 60 cluster villages of 3 blocks in district Faridkot of Punjab. Details of geographical area are mentioned below-

| S. No | Name of the Block | Total Villages | No. of Cluster | Average Village covered in a cluster |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Faridkot | 101 | 35 | 2.9 |
| 2 | Kot Kapura | 29 | 10 | 2.9 |
| 3 | Jaito | 41 | 15 | 2.7 |
| Total | | 171 | 60 | |



Cluster Level Programme Block Faridkot

Name of the Cluster: Hassan Bhatti, Faridkot, Faridkot

About the Village Hassan Bhatti

Hassan Bhatti is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 298 families residing. The Hassan Bhatti village has population of 1520 of which 803 are males while 717 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In the Hassan Bhatti village out of the total population, 708 were engaged in work activities. 60.88 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 39.12 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 708 workers engaged in Main Work, 198 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 127 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

12th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Jhariwala & Pakhi Khurd

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation with rotavator and plough

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeder & Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Mumara, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Mumara

Mumara is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 264 families residing. The Mumaru village has population of 1323 of which 691 are males while 632 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Mumaru village out of total population, 436 were engaged in work activities. 93.12 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 6.88 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 436 workers engaged in Main Work, 258 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 134 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

12th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Jhok Sarkari, Gujjar & Chaina

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Composting on farm

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton, Corn & Sugarcane are the most preferred crops.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Golewala, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Golewala

Golewalais a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 1072 families residing. The Golewala village has population of 6100 of which 3174 are males while 2926 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Golewala village out of total population, 2037 were engaged in work activities. 86.21 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 13.79 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2037 workers engaged in Main Work, 812 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 397 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

12th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Delle wala

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Composting on farm

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Machaki Kalan, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Machaki Kalan

Machaki Kalan is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 635 families residing. The Machaki Kalan village has population of 3491 of which 1868 are males while 1623 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Machaki Kalan village out of total population, 1157 were engaged in work activities. 96.46 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 3.54 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1157 workers engaged in Main Work, 300 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 450 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

13th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Rajowala

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bales to bio-energy units

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Corn, Sugarcane & Vegetables is preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeder & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Sadiq, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Sadiq

Sadiq is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 1435 families residing. The Sadiq village has population of 7384 of which 3852 are males while 3532 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Sadiq village out of total population, 2419 were engaged in work activities. 89.00 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 11.00 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2419 workers engaged in Main Work, 525 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 659 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

13th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Mani Singh Wala, Sadhuwala & Ruppianwali

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bales to bio-energy units

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Corns, Sugarcane & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Sher Singh Wala, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Sher Singh Wala

Sher Singh Wala is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 399 families residing. The Sher Singhwala village has population of 2016 of which 1042 are males while 974 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Sher Singhwala village out of total population, 669 were engaged in work activities. 96.86 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 3.14 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 669 workers engaged in Main Work, 457 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 104 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the Campaign

13rd October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Dhab Sher Singh&Bihle Wala

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where Crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Composting on farm

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No , Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders &Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Dhilwan Khurd, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Dhilwan Khurd

Dhilwan Khurd is a media village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 254 families. The Dhilwan Khurd village has the population of 1361 of which 709 are males while 652 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Dhilwan Khurd village out of total population, 433 were engaged in work activities. 92.84 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 7.16 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 433 workers engaged in Main Work, 170 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 179 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

14th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

ChakNahra & Jhotiwala

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Composting on farm

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton, Sugarcane & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Kabal Wala, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Kabal Wala

Kabal Wala is a medium size village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 275 families residing. The Kabal wala village has population of 1444 of which 766 are males while 678 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Kabalwala village out of total population, 604 were engaged in work activities. 64.57 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 35.43 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 604 workers engaged in Main Work, 132 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 126 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the Campaign

14th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Ghoniwala, Khilchian and Sikhanwala

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bales to bio-energy units

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton, Sugarcane & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Arayianwala, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Arayianwala

Arayianwala is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 1113 families residing. The Arayanwala Kalan village has population of 6051 of which 3165 are males while 2886 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Arayanwala Kalan village out of total population, 2152 were engaged in work activities. 86.80 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 13.20 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2152 workers engaged in Main Work, 640 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 803 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

15th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Burj Masta & Machaki Khurd

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes , Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Sugarcane, Pulses & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Pakhi Kalan, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Pakhi Kalan

Pakhi Kalan is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 801 families residing. The Pakhi Kalan village has population of 4300 of which 2292 are males while 2008 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Pakhi Kalan village out of total population, 1462 were engaged in work activities. 88.78 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 11.22 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1462 workers engaged in Main Work, 518 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 490 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

15th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Hardialeana

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Composting on farm

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton, Vegetables & Sugarcane are the most preferred crops.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Dhudi, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Dhudi

Dhudi is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 812 families residing. The Dhudi village has population of 4165 of which 2209 are males while 1956 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Dhudi village out of total population, 1526 were engaged in work activities. 92.46 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 7.54 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1526 workers engaged in Main Work, 501 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 529 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

17th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Chak Dhudi & Dhulkot

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton, Sugarcane & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Chak Kala Tola, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Chak Kala Tola

Chak Kala Tola is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 266 families residing. The Chak Kala Tola village has population of 1425 of which 730 are males while 695 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Chak Kala Tolavillage out of total population, 412 were engaged in work activities. 62.38 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 37.62 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 412 workers engaged in Main Work, 143 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 10 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

17th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Khilchi & Kabalwala

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Composting on farm

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Corns, Cotton & Sugarcane are the most preferred crops.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeder & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Machaki Mal Singh, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Machaki Mal Singh

Machaki Mal Singh is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 554 families residing. The Machaki Mal Singh village has population of 2859 of which 1517 are males while 1342 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Machaki Mal Singh village out of total population, 882 were engaged in work activities. 85.15 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 14.85 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 882 workers engaged in Main Work, 320 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 198 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

17th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Veeraenwala Khurd & Narayangarh

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton, Sugarcane & Vegetables are most preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Chahal, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Chahal

Chahal is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 839 families residing. The Chahal village has population of 4375 of which 2334 are males while 2041 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Chahal village out of total population, 1547 were engaged in work activities. 87.33 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 12.67 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1547 workers engaged in Main Work, 394 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 205 were Agricultural laborers.

Date of the campaign

18th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Beer Chahal

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation along with burning upar part of the paddy straw

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Sugarcane, Pulses & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeder & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Moranwali, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Moranwali

Moranwali is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 408 families residing. The Moranwali village has population of 2194 of which 1141 are males while 1053 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Moranwali village out of total population, 797 were engaged in work activities. 80.80 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 19.20 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 797 workers engaged in Main Work, 239 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 91 were Agricultural laborers.

Date of the campaign

18th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Pakka & Ghumiara

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Composting on farm

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Corn, Sugarcane & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Pindi Balochan, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Pindi Balochan

Pindi Balochan is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 296 families residing. The Pindi Balochan village has population of 1632 of which 853 are males while 779 are females as per Population Census 2011.

Pindi Balochan village out of total population, 652 were engaged in work activities. 80.37 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 19.63 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 652 workers engaged in Main Work, 276 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 174 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

19th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Ahail, Maanmarahar & Kanianwali

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bales to bio-energy units

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton, Sugarcane & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Arayanwala Khurd, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Arayanwala Khurd

Arayanwala Khurd is a medium size village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 172 families residing. The Arayanwala Khurd village has population of 876 of which 452 are males while 424 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Arayanwala Khurd village out of total population, 278 were engaged in work activities. 98.56 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 1.44 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 278 workers engaged in Main Work, 114 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 102 were Agricultural labourer.

Date of the campaign

19th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Guzar & Pehluwala

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Composting on farm

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Kingra, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Kingra

Kingra is a medium size village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 334 families residing. The Kingra village has population of 1806 of which 948 are males while 858 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Kingra village out of total population, 536 were engaged in work activities. 97.95 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 2.05 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 536 workers engaged in Main Work, 180 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 240 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

20thOctober 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Bihlewala

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Bhagthala Kalan, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Bhagthala Kalan

Bhagthala Kalan is a medium size village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 277 families residing. The Bhagthala Kalan village has population of 1478 of which 765 are males while 713 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Bhagthala Kalan village out of total population, 498 were engaged in work activities. 64.06 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 35.94 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 498 workers engaged in Main Work, 225 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 43 were Agricultural labourer.

Date of the campaign

20th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Bhagthala Khurd

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Corn, Sugarcane & Vegetables are preferred crops by farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Bhana, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Bhana

Bhana is a medium size village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 612 families residing. The Bhana village has population of 3523 of which 1870 are males while 1653 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Bhana village out of total population, 1123 were engaged in work activities. 94.30 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 5.70 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1123 workers engaged in Main Work, 446 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 377 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

20th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Nathe Wala & Chambeli

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Sugarcane, vegetables & pulses are most preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Mishriwala, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Mishriwala

Mishriwala is a medium size village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 183 families residing. The Misriwala village has population of 922 of which 493 are males while 429 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Misriwala village out of total population, 297 were engaged in work activities. 91.25 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 8.75 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 297 workers engaged in Main Work, 135 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 51 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

21stOctober 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Mandwala

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton, Vegetables & Corn are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Bholuwala, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Bholuwala

Bholuwala is a medium village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 199 families residing. The Bholuwala village has population of 1067 of which 552 are males while 515 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Bholuwala village out of total population, 376 were engaged in work activities. 78.46 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 21.54 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 376 workers engaged in Main Work, 95 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 108 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

21stOctober 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Beer Bholuwala

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation and burning some crop residue

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Zero tillage & Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Bhag Singh Wala, Faridkot

About Village Bhag Singh Wala

Bhag Singh Wala is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 214 families residing. The Bhag Singhwala village has population of 1025 of which 517 are males while 508 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Bhag Singh wala village out of total population, 347 were engaged in work activities. 72.05 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 27.95 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 347 workers engaged in Main Work, 65 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 123 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

22ndOctober 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Sangat Pura, Marar & Ghuduwala

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation with rotavator and plough

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Sugarcane, Vegetables and Pulses are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Chak Bodla, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Chak Bodla

Chak Bodla is a medium size village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 117 families residing. The Chak Bodla village has population of 548 of which 299 are males while 249 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Chak Bodla village out of total population, 162 were engaged in work activities. 95.68 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 4.32 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 162 workers engaged in Main Work, 71 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 50 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

22ndOctober 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Chuge Wala & Bir Ghugiana

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Doad, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Doad

Doad is a medium village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 287 families residing. The Dod village has population of 1488 of which 789 are males while 699 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Doad village out of total population, 533 were engaged in work activities. 96.25 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 3.75 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 533 workers engaged in Main Work, 203 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 211 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

24th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Channian & ChakSahu

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation with rotavator and plough

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Zero tillage & Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Deep Singh Wala, Faridkot

About Village Deep Singh Wala

Deep Singh Wala is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 783 families residing. The Deep Singh wala village has population of 4190 of which 2204 are males while 1986 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Deep Singh wala village out of total population, 1164 were engaged in work activities. 89.09 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 10.91 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1164 workers engaged in Main Work, 468 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 177 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

25th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Chak Deep S.W & Sadoke

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton, Sugarcane & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Faridkot Rural, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Faridkot Rural

Faridkot Rural is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 2120 families residing. The Faridkot village has population of 11200 of which 5933 are males while 5267 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Faridkot village out of total population, 3645 were engaged in work activities. 93.00 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 7.00 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 3645 workers engaged in Main Work, 807 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 713 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

25th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Kamiana & Pipli

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Composting on farm

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Sugarcane, Cotton & Vegetables are most preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Jand Sahib, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Jand Sahib

Jand Sahib is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 171 families residing. The Jand Sahib village has population of 888 of which 450 are males while 438 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Jand Sahib village out of total population, 326 were engaged in work activities. 69.94 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 30.06 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 326 workers engaged in Main Work, 145 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 60 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

25th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

KanianWali , ChakSema & Vere Wala Kalan

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Sugarcane, Pulses and Vegetables are most preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Chand Baja, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Chand Baja

Chand Baja is a medium size village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 450 families residing. The Chand baja village has population of 2566 of which 1353 are males while 1213 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Chand baja village out of total population, 1043 were engaged in work activities. 90.03 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 9.97 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1043 workers engaged in Main Work, 202 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 315 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

26th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Tehna & Kaler

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation with burning some part of crop residue

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Sugarcane, Cotton and Vegetables are most preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Zero tillage & Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Mehmuaana, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Mehmuaana

Mehmuaana is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 523 families residing. The Mehmuaana village has population of 2729 of which 1437 are males while 1292 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Mehmuaana village out of total population, 1031 were engaged in work activities. 72.26 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 27.74 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1031 workers engaged in Main Work, 250 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 207 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

26th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Midduman

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation with happy seeders

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Ratti Rori, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Ratti Rori

Ratti Rori is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 282 families residing. The Ratti Rori village has population of 1465 of which 780 are males while 685 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Ratti Rori village out of total population, 474 were engaged in work activities. 87.34 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 12.66 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 474 workers engaged in Main Work, 205 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 178 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

27th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Daggo Romana, Sango Romana & Dana Romana

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation with burning of some part of the residue

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton, Sugarcane & Corn are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Qila Nau, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Qila Nau

Qila Nau is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 853 families residing. The Qila Nau village has population of 4472 of which 2340 are males while 2132 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Qila Nau village out of total population, 1399 were engaged in work activities. 72.48 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 27.52 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1399 workers engaged in Main Work, 371 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 136 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

27th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Sukhanwala, Chet Singh Wala &Kameana

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation with rotavator and plough

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton, Corn &Pulses are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeder & Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Sangrahoor, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Sangrahur

Sangrahur is a medium village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 221 families residing. The Sangrahur village has population of 1195 of which 633 are males while 562 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Sangrahur village out of total population, 392 were engaged in work activities. 89.80 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 10.20 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 392 workers engaged in Main Work, 139 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 113 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

27thOctober 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Butter

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy Seeder & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Hariewala, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Hariewala

Hariewala is a medium size village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 205 families residing. The Hariewala village has population of 1053 of which 568 are males while 485 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Hariewala village out of total population, 358 were engaged in work activities. 97.77 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 2.23 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 358 workers engaged in Main Work, 217 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 112 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

27thOctober 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

ChakDaggo Romana

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation with happy seeders

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton, Sugarcane & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy Seeders and Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Ghugiana, Faridkot, Faridkot

About Village Ghugiana

Ghugiana is a large village located in Faridkot block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 551 families residing. The Ghugiana village has population of 2852 of which 1504 are males while 1348 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Ghugiana village out of total population, 1051 were engaged in work activities. 90.96 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 9.04 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1051 workers engaged in Main Work, 357 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 519 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

28thOctober 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Beed Ghugiana

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation with happy seeder

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton, Sugarcane & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy Seeders & Super SMS

Cluster Level Programme Block Kot Kapura

Name of the Cluster: Dhimanwali, Kot Kapura, Faridkot

About Village Dhimanwali

Dhimanwali is a medium size village located in Kot Kapura block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 592 families residing. The Dhimanwali village has population of 2927 of which 1557 are males while 1370 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Dhimanwali village out of total population, 1067 were engaged in work activities. 83.41 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 16.59 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1067 workers engaged in Main Work, 425 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 255 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

13th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Chak Dhimanwali

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation with happy seeders

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Panj Grahian Kalan, Kot Kapura

About Village Panj Grahian Kalan

Panj Grahian Kalan is a large village located in Kot Kapura block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 1382 families residing. The Panj Grahian Kalan village has population of 7489 of which 3921 are males while 3568 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Panj grain Kalan village out of total population, 4943 were engaged in work activities. 71.21 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 28.79 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 4943 workers engaged in Main Work, 1036 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 966 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

14th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Ghaniewala

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Corn, Sugarcane & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Dhillwan Kalan, Kot Kapura

About Village Dhillwan Kalan

Dhillwan Kalan is a large village located in Kot Kapura block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 1701 families residing. The Dhillwan Kalan village has population of 9210 of which 4835 are males while 4375 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Dhillwan Kalan village out of total population, 3247 were engaged in work activities. 89.01 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 10.99 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 3247 workers engaged in Main Work, 876 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 847 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

18th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Sibian

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Composting on farm

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Sugarcane, Cotton and Vegetables are most preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Hari Nau, Kot Kapura, Faridkot

About Village Hari Nau

Hari Nau is a large village located in Kot Kapura block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 1075 families residing. The Hari Nau village has population of 5711 of which 3034 are males while 2677 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Hari Nau village out of total population, 1886 were engaged in work activities. 89.34 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 10.66 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1886 workers engaged in Main Work, 789 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 441 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

19th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Bharo Ki Patti & Nagal

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Composting on farm

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Devi Wala, Kot Kapura, Faridkot

About Village Devi Wala

Devi Wala is a large size village in Kot Kapura block of district of Faridkot, Punjab with total 423 families residing. The Devi Wala village has population of 2151 of which 1138 are males while 1013 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Devi Wala village out of total population, 670 were engaged in work activities. 83.13 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 16.87 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 670 workers engaged in Main Work, 122 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 288 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

25th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Bir Sikhan Wala & Nathewala

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation and burning some residue

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Khara, Kot Kapura, Faridkot

About Village Khara

Khara is a large village located in Kot Kapura block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 1055 families residing. The Khara village has population of 5562 of which 2943 are males while 2619 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Khara village out of total population, 2263 were engaged in work activities. 87.10 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 12.90 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2263 workers engaged in Main Work, 1056 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 310 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

25th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Thara & Maur

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bales to bio-energy units

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Phidde Kalan, Kot Kapura, Faridkot

About Village Phidde Kalan

Phidde Kalan is a medium size village in Kot Kapura block of Faridkot, Punjab with total 222 families residing. The Phide Kalan village has population of 1266 of which 677 are males while 589 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Phidde Kalan village out of total population, 412 were engaged in work activities. 62.38 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 37.62 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 412 workers engaged in Main Work, 143 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 10 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

26th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Chak Kalyan & Phidde Khurd

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Sugarcane, Cotton and Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Wara Daraka, Kot Kapura, Faridkot

About Village Wara Daraka

Wara Daraka is a large village located in Kot Kapura block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 639 families residing. The Wara Daraka village has population of 3292 of which 1726 are males while 1566 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Wara Daraka village out of total population, 1161 were engaged in work activities. 79.67 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 20.33 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1161 workers engaged in Main Work, 355 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 291 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

26th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Wander Jatana & Kohar Wala

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Fodder and Burning some residue

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Duareana, Kot Kapura, Faridkot

About Village Duareana

Duareana is a medium size village located in Kot Kapura block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 366 families residing. The Duareana village has population of 1812 of which 982 are males while 830 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Duareana village out of total population, 896 were engaged in work activities. 57.14 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 42.86 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 896 workers engaged in Main Work, 192 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 122 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

27th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Sandawan, Jalaleana & Kot Kapura Rural

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation with happy seeders

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Sugarcane, Vegetables & Pulses is most preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Sirsari, Kot Kapura, Faridkot

About Village Sirsari

Sirsari is a medium size village in Kot Kapura block in district of Faridkot, Punjab with total 336 families residing. The Sirsari village has population of 1767 of which 941 are males while 826 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Sirsari village out of total population, 616 were engaged in work activities. 82.95 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 17.05 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 616 workers engaged in Main Work, 274 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 104 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

28th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Baggeana, Aulakh & Jeonwala

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton, Corn & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Cluster Level Programme Block Jaitu

Name of the Cluster: Bishandi, Jaitu, Faridkot

About Village Bishandi

Bishandi is a medium size village located in Jaitu block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 610 families residing. The Bish Nandi village has population of 3012 of which 1573 are males while 1439 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Bishandi village out of total population, 1247 were engaged in work activities. 79.39 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 20.61 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1247 workers engaged in Main Work, 403 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 320 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

12th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Ramgarh, Karirwali & Gumti Khurd

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bales to bio-energy units

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Corn, Vegetables & Sugercane are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Rameana, Jaitu, Faridkot

About Village Rameana

Rameana is a large village located in Jaitu block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 951 families residing. The Ramiana village has population of 4799 of which 2526 are males while 2273 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Rameana village out of total population, 2079 were engaged in work activities. 80.09 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 19.91 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2079 workers engaged in Main Work, 749 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 593 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

13th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Khachran

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bales to bio-energy units

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Surghuri, Jaitu, Faridkot

About Village Surghuri

Surghuri is a large village located in Jaitu block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 486 families residing. The Surghuri village has population of 2941 of which 1540 are males while 1401 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Surghuri village out of total population, 867 were engaged in work activities. 99.31 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 0.69 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 867 workers engaged in Main Work, 373 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 383 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

13th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Madak, Surewala & Kasam Bhatti

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation with happy seeders

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton and Sugarcane are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Behbal Khurd, Jaitu, Faridkot

About Village Behbal Khurd

Behbal Khurd is a large village located in Jaitu block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 530 families residing. The Kot Bhara village has population of 2636 of which 1380 are males while 1256 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Behbal Khurd village out of total population, 1035 were engaged in work activities. 72.75 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 27.25 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1035 workers engaged in Main Work, 468 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 113 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

14th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Behbal Kalan, Ran Singh Wala

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation with rotavator and plough

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Bargari, Jaitu, Faridkot

About Village Bargari

Bargari is a large size village in Jaitu block of district Faridkot, Punjab with total 1665 families residing. The Bargari village has population of 8408 of which 4453 are males while 3955 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Bargari village out of total population, 2883 were engaged in work activities. 89.77 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 10.23 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2883 workers engaged in Main Work, 771 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 693 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

15th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Burj Hari Ka, Burj Jawahar S.W&Gondara

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Fathegarh, Jaitu, Faridkot

About Village Fatehgarh

Fatehgarh is a large village located in Jaitu block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 535 families residing. The Fatehgarh village has population of 2721 of which 1419 are males while 1302 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Fatehgarh village out of total population, 969 were engaged in work activities. 81.32 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 18.68 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 969 workers engaged in Main Work, 235 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 362 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

15th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Fatehgarh

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Composting on farm

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton, Sugarcane & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Bajakhana, Jaitu, Faridkot

About Village Bajakhana

Bajakhana is a large village located in Jaitu block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 1243 families residing. The Bajakhana village has population of 6422 of which 3301 are males while 3121 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Bajakhana village out of total population, 2107 were engaged in work activities. 89.94 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 10.06 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2107 workers engaged in Main Work, 665 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 559 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

15th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Jakharwala , Rau Wala&Dal Singh Wala

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Composting on farm

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Sugarcane, Pulses and Vegetables are most preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Chandbhan, Jaitu, Faridkot

About Village Chandbhan

Chandbhan is a large village located in Jaitu block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 886 families residing. The Chand Bhan village has population of 4541 of which 2408 are males while 2133 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Chandbhan village out of total population, 1590 were engaged in work activities. 76.29 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 23.71 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1590 workers engaged in Main Work, 530 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 232 were Agricultural labourer.

Date of the campaign

17th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Chandbhan & Fatehgarh

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton, Sugarcane & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Ghanian, Jaitu, Faridkot

About Village Ghanian

Ghanian is a medium size village located in Jaitu block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 376 families residing. The Ghanian village has population of 1991 of which 1076 are males while 915 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Ghanian village out of total population, 699 were engaged in work activities. 84.84 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 15.16 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 699 workers engaged in Main Work, 312 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 159 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

18th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Malla & Lambwali

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Composting on farm

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Sugarcane, Cotton and Vegetables are most preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Gumti Kalan, Jaitu, Faridkot

About Village Gumti Kalan

Gumti Kalan is a medium size village in Mour block in district of Faridkot, Punjab with total 484 families residing. The Gumti Kalan village has population of 2330 of which 1249 are males while 1081 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Gumti Kalan village out of total population, 978 were engaged in work activities. 92.13 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 7.87 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 978 workers engaged in Main Work, 269 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 313 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

18th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Gumti Kalan

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation with rotavator and plough

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Ganagsar Jaitu, Jaitu, Faridkot

About Village Ganagsar Jaitu

Ganagsar Jaitu is a large village located in Jaitu block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 863 families residing. The Jaitu village has population of 4600 of which 2414 are males while 2186 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Ganagsar Jaitu village out of total population, 1762 were engaged in work activities. 79.80 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 20.20 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1762 workers engaged in Main Work, 767 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 250 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

19thOctober 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Jaitu Rural

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Composting on farm

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Corns, Sugarcane & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Ramuwala, Jaitu, Faridkot

About Village Ramuwala

Ramuwala is a medium size village located in Jaitu block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 359 families residing. The Ramuwala village has population of 1839 of which 982 are males while 857 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Ramuwala village out of total population, 624 were engaged in work activities. 84.13 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 15.87 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 624 workers engaged in Main Work, 340 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 118 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

23rdOctober 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

RoriKapura

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation and burning some part of the residue

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton, Sugarcane & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Baler

Name of the Cluster: Matta, Jaitu, Faridkot

About Village Matta

Matta is a large size village located in Jaitu block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 1174 families residing. The Matta village has population of 6121 of which 3241 are males while 2880 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Matta village out of total population, 2018 were engaged in work activities. 94.30 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 5.70 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2018 workers engaged in Main Work, 834 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 733 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

26th October 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Ajit Gill

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation with happy seeders

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton, Sugarcane & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Gobindgarh, Jaitu, Faridkot

About Village Gobindgarh

Gobind garh is a large size village located in Jaitu block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 531 families residing. The Gobind garh village has population of 2858 of which 1525 are males while 1333 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Gobind garh village out of total population, 974 were engaged in work activities. 94.35 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 5.65 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 974 workers engaged in Main Work, 381 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 319 were Agricultural labourers.

Date of the campaign

28thOctober 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Wara Bhai Ka, Romana Ajit Singh & Okand Wala

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation with happy seeders

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Super SMS

Name of the Cluster: Sarawan, Jaitu, Faridkot

About Village Sarawan

Sarawan is a large size village located in Jaitu block of Faridkot district, Punjab with total 967 families residing. The Sarawan village has population of 5091 of which 2674 are males while 2417 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Sarawan village out of total population, 1589 were engaged in work activities. 92.89 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 7.11 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1589 workers engaged in Main Work, 604 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 348 were Agricultural labourer.

Date of the campaign

28thOctober 2018

Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster

Gurusar & Romana Albel Singh

Whether farmers were convinced that crop residue burning is economic loss to them?

Yes

Name of Villages where crop residue is not burning

NA

Which alternative method of CRM was more acceptable to farmers?

Soil incorporation with rotavator and plough

Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Pulses, Sugarcane & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

"Sufficient Machineries are not available in the villages for management of Crop Residue"

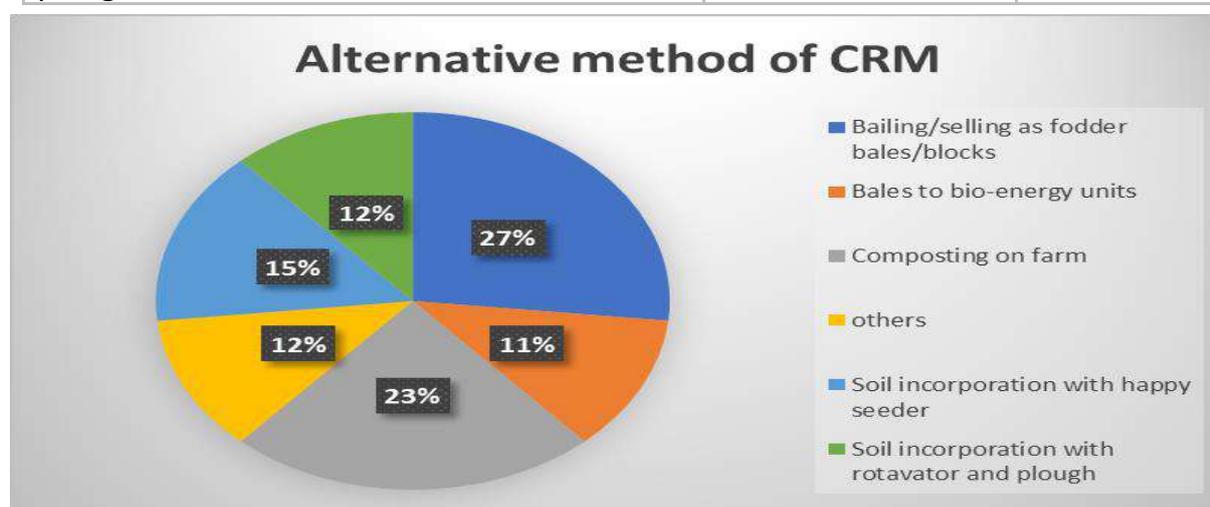
Which two machineries/equipments are required?

Happy seeders & Super SMS

Feedback Compilation of the Campaign

Alternative method of CRM was more acceptable by the farmers

| <u>Particular</u> | <u>No. of Responses</u> | <u>Percentage</u> |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks | 16 | 27 |
| Bales to bio-energy units | 7 | 12 |
| Composting on farm | 14 | 23 |
| Others | 7 | 12 |
| Soil incorporation with happy seeders | 9 | 15 |
| Soil incorporation with rotavator and plough | 7 | 12 |

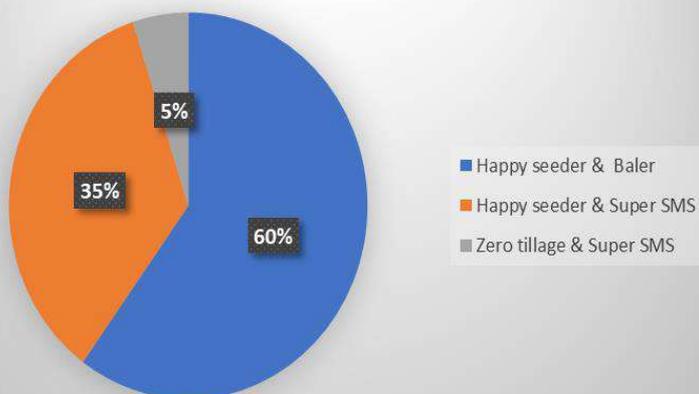


The analysis of feedback data of farmers received during the campaign, shows that the Bales to bio-energy units and composting on farm are the best alternative method of Crop Residue Management. As they have very less time between harvesting of the crop and sowing of the new crop. The feedback received from the other cluster shows that the residue burning is the only solution to deal with the problem. adoption of other methods takes long time to deal with the residue. The cost factor is also a major contributor of the existing problem.

Machineries/Equipments are required

| <u>Particular</u> | <u>No. of Responses</u> | <u>Percentage</u> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Happy seeder & Baler | 36 | 60 |
| Happy seeder & Super SMS | 21 | 35 |
| Zero tillage & Super SMS | 3 | 5 |

Machineries/Equipments are required

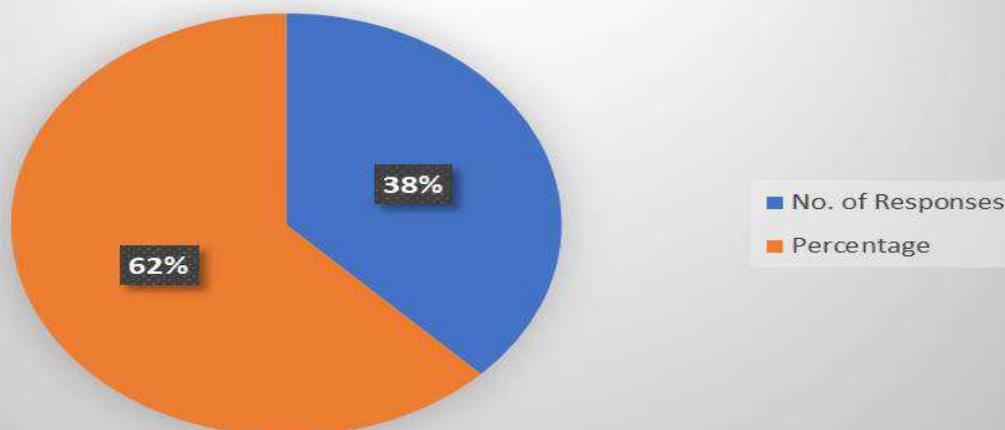


As per feedback of farmers, 60% of villages have requirement of Happy Seeder & Baler. Further farmers also share that there should also be subsidy on rotavator also as many farmer demanded that they have requirement of rotavator but government is not providing subsidy on rotavator.

In Favour of Crop Diversification

| Particular | No. of Responses | Percentage |
|------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes | 37 | 62 |
| No | 23 | 38 |

In Favour of Crop Diversification



As per analysis of the feedback 62% of the villages are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton, Sugarcane, Corn, Pulses and Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers. However farmers are not ready for crop diversification saying that do not have proper market. The minimum support price MSP for wheat and paddy is known but before diverting farming towards such crops government should prepare a proper market for that.

Farmers Opinions

- The shorter cropping window of 20 days between paddy and wheat does not allow the paddy straw to decompose in the soil through the natural process, leading the farmer to burn and prepare the field for the next crop.
- Paddy transplanting was delayed and started on June 20. As a result maturing of the crop will be delayed by a fortnight, leaving a shorter window for wheat sowing. Farmers will be desperate to get rid of their stubble.
- Migrant labour availability challenges have led to large-scale mechanization or increased use of combine harvesters. The combines operate 50-60 cm above the ground and leave behind standing stubble. This was not the case with manual labour that uprooted the entire stalk. Low availability of options such as Happy Seeder and Super SMS have the farmers worried.
- Farmers prefer to burn stubble and pay penalty rather than weed out the stubbles. And the reason for this is that the cost of stubble burning is cheaper as penalty works out to be around Rs 2,500 per acre. But if they don't burn it then the stubble processing cost comes around Rs 6,000-7,000 per acre.
- Machineries such as rotavators, Happy Seeders, Balers, Zere tilers, Super SMS etc. availability hasn't kept up with demand.
- The farm residue machinery manufacturers have now increased the cost of machineries subsidy announced by the state government on such machines.
- Rising fuel prices have also compelled farmers to avoid machinery.
- Many farmers share that paddy sowing policy, under which sowing is prohibited before June 20, is not as per ground realities and the problems being faced by the farmers due to late sowing. Further due to late sowing, moisture contents in ripe crop will be around 24 per cent whereas the government has fixed maximum permissible limit at 17 per cent. Not only this, the yield of paddy has also gone down by 5-7 quintal which has caused financial loss.
- The farmers who adopt environmental friendly alternatives regarding the issue must be rewarded economically to give boost to their efforts and to encourage more farmers to implement those ideas. Sometime farmers avoid the use of alternative due to increase in the cost of management. Some kind of financial incentives may help in the use of alternatives.
- Fixing of responsibility of the Biomass based power plant operators to collect crop residue from the farmers within specified areas near the plant.

Conclusion and Recommendations

- During the campaign we understand the serious problem of Crop residue burning in district Faridkot. A general perception is that only farmers are responsible for this problem but the reality is that the modern system of agriculture, the less availability of labourers and the challenging procedures and ineffective implementation mechanism, are also widely responsible for it. Further on the basis of the experience in this field the following suggestions are being recommended:
- Happy Seeder is a machine having good potential to solve the problem of CRB with immediate results. With the help of this machine farmers can sow wheat crop directly after harvesting paddy without the need to burn the paddy residue. It saves time, water as well as is an environmental friendly way to the problem of crop residue burning. But capacity building of the farmers needs to be built up.
- Baler machine, which bundles/bricks the crop residue may be given to cooperative societies in enough number for use on nominal cost. And state should bear the purchase cost of these machines, while the running cost may be collected from the farmers. There is also good scope to use crop residue as fuel for biomass power plants. But the problem is of transportation of crop residue from the fields of the farmers to biomass plant. Crop residue is light in weight and bulky and transportation cost is high as compared to price of the residue. The management of such biomass plants can be instructed to collect the crop residue from the fields specified by the authorities.
- The farmers who adopt environmental friendly alternatives regarding the issue must be rewarded economically to give boost to their efforts and to encourage more farmers to implement those ideas. Nodal officer appointed by Agriculture Department may identify the same farmers.
- Government should need to think on Paddy transplanting time period.
- More focus on public awareness regarding the issue of crop residue burning.
- Benefits of short duration varieties of rice may be promoted at field level.
- Crop diversification is the need of the hour but for that the government needs to take other crops (apart from paddy and wheat) in the ambit of MSP (minimum support price) with proper purchase system or FPOs can be formed.

Annexure: 1. Photographs of District Level Training Programme



Annexure: 1 A. Photographs of Block Level Programme Faridkot



Annexure: 1 B. Cluster Level Programme Photographs





Progressive Farmers of Village Ghania district Faridkot”



KATPUTLI Show on Crop residue Management in District Faridkot

ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫ਼ਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਬੈਂਕ ਵਲੋਂ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ

ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ, 3 ਅਕਤੂਬਰ (ਸਟਾਫ਼ ਰਿਪੋਰਟਰ) : ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫ਼ਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ 2018 ਤਹਿਤ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ।

ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਗੀ ਵਧੀਕ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ (ਵਿਕਾਸ) ਪਰਮਜਤੀ ਕੌਰ ਨੇ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਲਾਘਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਜਰੂਰਤ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪੂਰਨ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਹੀ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸਾੜਣ ਨਾਲ ਅੱਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਲਪਟਾਂ 'ਚ ਇਕੱਲੇ ਜੀਵ-ਜੰਤੂਆਂ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਖਾਤਮਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ, ਸਗੋਂ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜਾਨਾਂ ਵੀ ਅਜਾਈ ਚਲੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਿਤ ਹਵਾ ਕਾਰਣ ਸਾਡੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਬਜ਼ੁਰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਖੇਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੀਵ-ਜੰਤੂਆਂ, ਪਸ਼ੂ-ਪੰਛੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਨੁੱਖਤਾ ਦੀ ਸਿਹਤ ਤੇ ਬੁਰਾ ਅਸਰ



ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਡੀ.ਡੀ.ਐਮ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਅਡਾਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਫ਼ਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੇਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੂੰਹਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਨਾ ਲਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ ਵਿੱਚ 60 ਕਲੱਸਟਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ “ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ”

ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਗੈਜਨਲ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਅਮਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਾਬਾਰਡ) ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਇਸੇ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਅੱਜ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਏ ਮਾਹਿਰਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵਲੰਟੀਅਰਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਪਲਾਈ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਅੱਗੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨਗੇ।

“ROZANA SPOKESMAN NEWSPAPER OF DATED 4th October 2018”

ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸਾੜਣ ਨਾਲ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਿਤ : ਏਡੀਸੀ

ਹਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਚਾਨਾ, ਫ਼ਰੀਦਕੋਟ

ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ 2018 ਤਹਿਤ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਗੀ ਵਾਧੀਕ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ (ਵਿਕਾਸ) ਪਰਮਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਨੇ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪੂਰਨ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ।

ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸਾੜਣ ਨਾਲ ਅੱਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਲਪੇਟਾਂ 'ਚ ਇਕੱਠੇ ਜੀਵ-ਜੰਤੂਆਂ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਖਾਤਮਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ, ਸਗੋਂ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਜਾਈ ਚਲੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਿਤ ਹਵਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਾਡੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਬੁਝਰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਨੇਕ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਖੇਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੀਵ-ਜੰਤੂਆਂ, ਪਸ਼ੂ-ਪੰਛੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਨੁੱਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਿਹਤ 'ਤੇ ਬੁਰਾ ਅਸਰ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਡੀ.ਡੀ.ਐਮ ਨਾਥਾਰਡ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਅਡਾਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਡਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੇਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੂੰਹਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਰਜ਼ਕਾ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ



ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਬਚਾਓ ਦਾ ਸੰਦੇਸ਼ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਟੀ-ਸ਼ਰਟ ਜਾਰੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਏਡੀਸੀ ਪਰਮਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ।

ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਨਾ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਇਸੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫ਼ਰੀਦਕੋਟ ਵਿੱਚ 60 ਕਲੋਸਟਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ "ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ" ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਚੀਫ਼ ਨਲ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ

ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਾਥਾਰਡ) ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਇਸੇ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਅੱਜ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਏ ਮਾਹਿਰਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵਾਲੰਟੀਅਰਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਖਲਾਈ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਜਰਾਈਸ ਰਜ਼ਵਰ ਐਮੀਸੀਏਟ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਕੁਲੀ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ ਕੌਰ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਰੱਖੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਸਥਾਰ ਪੁਰਵਕ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਲੀਡ ਮੈਨੇਜਰ ਹਿਤੋਸ਼

ਅਰੋੜਾ, ਸ਼ਲਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਜਨਰਲ ਸੈਕਰਟਰੀ ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਮੈਨੇਜਰ ਸੈਂਟਰਲ ਕੋਪਰੇਟਿਵ ਬੈਂਕ ਲਾਖਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਿਪਟੀ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਪਾਲਨ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਡਾ. ਗੋਤਮ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਦ, ਹਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਨਵਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਚਾਗਸ਼ਾਨੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਅਫਸਰ, ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੀਨੀਅਰ ਮੈਨੇਜਰ ਸਤਲੁਜ ਗ੍ਰਾਮੀਣ ਬੈਂਕ, ਡਾ. ਚੰਦਰ ਸ਼ੇਖਰ ਸੈਨੀਅਰ ਮੈਡੀਕਲ ਅਫਸਰ ਵੈਲੋ ਦੀ ਅਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ।

"PUNJABI JAGRAN NEWSPAPER OF DATED 4th October 2018"

ਫ਼ਰੀਦਕੋਟ ਤੇ ਫ਼ਾਜ਼ਿਲਕਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਰੱਖੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ

ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸਾੜਣ ਦੇ ਮਾੜੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ; ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ

ਨਿੱਜੀ ਪੱਧਰ ਪ੍ਰੋਕ ਫ਼ਰੀਦਕੋਟ, 4 ਅਕਤੂਬਰ
ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਲਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਗੀ ਵਾਧੀਕ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਪਰਮਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਨੇ ਕੀਤੀ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਬੰਧਨ ਬਰਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸਾੜਣ ਨਾਲ ਅੱਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਲਪੇਟਾਂ 'ਚ ਇਕੱਠੇ ਜੀਵ-ਜੰਤੂਆਂ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਖਾਤਮਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ, ਸਗੋਂ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਜਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਜਾਈ ਚਲੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਿਤ ਹਵਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਾਡੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਬੁਝਰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਨੇਕ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਦਾ

ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਖੇਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੀਵ-ਜੰਤੂਆਂ, ਪਸ਼ੂ-ਪੰਛੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਮਨੁੱਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਿਹਤ 'ਤੇ ਬੁਰਾ ਅਸਰ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ।
ਨਾਥਾਰਡ ਦੇ ਡੀ.ਡੀ.ਐਮ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਅਡਾਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਡਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੇਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੂੰਹਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਰਜ਼ਕਾ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਨਾ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫ਼ਰੀਦਕੋਟ ਵਿੱਚ 60 ਕਲੋਸਟਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ 'ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ



ਫ਼ਰੀਦਕੋਟ 'ਚ ਸੈਮੀਨਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਬੰਧਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ, ਡੇਠੇ ਜੱਸ ਵਧਾਓ' ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਚੀਫ਼ ਨਲ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਰਜ਼ਕਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ

ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਾਥਾਰਡ) ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਇਸੇ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਇਸ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਏ ਮਾਹਿਰਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵਾਲੰਟੀਅਰਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਖਲਾਈ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਫ਼ਾਜ਼ਿਲਕਾ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਤੋਂ ਜਰਾਈਸ ਗਰੇਵਰ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਰੱਖੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ।
ਵਾਧੀਕ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ 2018 ਤਹਿਤ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੂੰਹਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਮਨਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਵਿੱਚ 'ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ' ਸਬੰਧੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇਹ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਪ੍ਰਗਰੇਸਿਵ ਯੂਥ ਫੋਰਮ

ਘੰਗਾ (ਪਟਿਆਲਾ) ਵੱਲੋਂ ਨਾਥਾਰਡ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਡੀ.ਡੀ.ਐਮ. ਨਾਥਾਰਡ ਰਾਜੇਸ਼ ਗੁਰਾਰ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਗੀ ਹੇਠ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। ਡੀ.ਡੀ.ਐਮ ਨਾਥਾਰਡ ਰਾਜੇਸ਼ ਗੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਬਜਾਏ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਲਈ ਚਾਰੇ ਅਤੇ ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਦੇ ਹੋਰਾਂ ਨੱਥ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਵਿਭਾਗੀ ਲਈ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਪ੍ਰਗਰੇਸਿਵ ਯੂਥ ਫੋਰਮ ਘੰਗਾ ਕੁਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਧਾਲੀਵਾਲ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਨਾਥਾਰਡ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪੂਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਸ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੁੱਚੇ ਅੰਦਰ 6000 ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਹਨ।

PUNJABI TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER OF DATED 4th October 2018"

ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਕੋਟਕਪੂਰਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ

ਕੋਟਕਪੂਰਾ, 18 ਅਕਤੂਬਰ (ਗੁਰਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਮੀਤਾ) : ਅਤੀ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਡਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਟਕਪੂਰਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਡੀ.ਡੀ.ਐਮ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਐਂਡੋਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਡਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੇਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੂੰਹਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਮੋਗਾ ਜਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਅਭਿਆਨ “ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ” ਚਲਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਲਾਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ।

ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ ਤੋਂ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ ਡਾ.ਰਾਕੇਸ਼ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਭ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਜਰੂਰਤ

ਦੱਸਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪੀਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਫਲ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਅਪਣਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਣ ਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦਾ ਸੁਚੱਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਮਸ਼ੀਨਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਸਬਸਿਡੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿਤੀ। ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੌਰਾਣ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ ਸੁਭਕਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਘੱਟ ਸਮਾਂ ਲੈਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਝੋਨੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿਸਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਣਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਗੈਜ਼ਨਲ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਇਸੇ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਔਜ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਏ ਮਾਹਿਰਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵੀਚਾਰ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਣ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੇ 8 ਪੋਸਟਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵੀਡੀਓ ਫਿਲਮ ਦੁਆਰਾਂ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਲਾਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਢੰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸਥਾਰਪੂਰਵਕ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ।

“PUNJABI TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER OF DATED 19th October 2018”

ਦੇ ਵਿਧਾਇਕ ਡਾ. ਹਰਜੋਤ ਕਮਲ ਨੇ ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਦੀ ਅਨਾਜ ਮੰਡੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਫ਼ਸਲ ਦੀ ਖ਼ਰੀਦ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਸਮੇਂ ਕੀਤਾ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਫ਼ਸਲ ਦਾ ਦਾਣਾ ਦਾਣਾ ਖ਼ਰੀਦਣ ਲਈ ਵਚਨਵੱਧ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸਕੱਤਰ ਮਾਰਕੀਟ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਜਸ਼ਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪ੍ਰੀਸ਼ਦ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਹਰਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੋਸਟ, ਸੁਖਮੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਪਰਮਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਜਸਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਇੰਸਪੈਕਟਰ ਅਨਿਲ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਟੋਨੀ ਮਾਰਕੈਡ, ਜਰਨੈਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੇਖੋਂ, ਗੁਰਜੋਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੇਖੋਂ, ਜਸਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਿਵੀਆ, ਸੁਖਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਿਵੀਆ, ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਲੰਢੇਕੇ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਵੀ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਤੇ ਡਾ. ਹਰਜੋਤ ਕਮਲ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਕੈਪਟਨ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਕਦੇ ਵੀ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੰਡੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਪੇਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਉਣ ਦਿੱਤੀ। **ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਚੋਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ :** ਹਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਚਾਨਾ, ਕੋਟਕਪੂਰਾ : ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫ਼ਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਟਕਪੂਰਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ 20 18 ਤਹਿਤ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਡੀ.ਡੀ.ਐਮ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਅੱਡੈਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਫ਼ਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੇਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫ਼ਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੁਹੰਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ

ਸਬੰਧੀ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਮੋਗਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਅਭਿਆਨ “ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫ਼ਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ” ਚਲਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਫ਼ਰੀਦਕੋਟ ਤੋਂ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ ਡਾ.ਰਾਕੇਸ਼ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸਾਫ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪੀਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਫਲ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਣ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਸਿਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਰੀਜ਼ਨਲ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਇਸੇ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਏ ਮਾਹਿਰਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੇ 8 ਪੋਸਟਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵੀਡੀਓ ਫਿਲਮ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਢੰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸਥਾਰ ਪੂਰਵਕ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਸਲਿਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜਨਰਲ ਸੈਕਰੇਟਰੀ ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫ਼ਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਨੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਮੂਲੀਅਤ ਕੀਤੀ।

**“ROZANA SPOKESMAN
NEWSPAPER OF DATED
19th October 2018”**

ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਸਮਝ ਦੀ ਜਰੂਰਤ : ਰਾਕੇਸ਼

8 ਪੋਸਟਰਾਂ 'ਚ ਵੀਡੀਓ ਸੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਜਲਾਨੇ ਸੇ ਹੋਨੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਬਤਾਏ

ਮੋਗਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਦੇ ਫ਼ਰੀਦਕੋਟ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤੀ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਟਕਪੂਰਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ 20 18 ਤਹਿਤ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਡੀ.ਡੀ.ਐਮ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਅੱਡੈਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਫ਼ਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੇਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫ਼ਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੁਹੰਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ



ਕੋਟਕਪੂਰਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤੀ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ।

ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤੀ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਟਕਪੂਰਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ 20 18 ਤਹਿਤ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਡੀ.ਡੀ.ਐਮ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਅੱਡੈਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਫ਼ਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੇਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫ਼ਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੁਹੰਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ

ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨ ਜਲਾਨੇ ਕੇ ਲਿਏ ਨਿਕਾਲੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਰੈਲੀ



ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨ ਜਲਾਨੇ ਕੇ ਲਿਏ ਨਿਕਾਲੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਰੈਲੀ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤੀ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ।

ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨ ਜਲਾਨੇ ਕੇ ਲਿਏ ਨਿਕਾਲੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਰੈਲੀ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤੀ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਟਕਪੂਰਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ 20 18 ਤਹਿਤ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਡੀ.ਡੀ.ਐਮ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਅੱਡੈਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਫ਼ਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੇਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫ਼ਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੁਹੰਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ

List of Human Resource Involved in the Campaign

| <u>S. No</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Designation</u> | <u>Contact Number</u> |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Shailendra Kumar Singh | General Secretary | 9868035848 |
| 2. | Amritpal Singh | Regional Director | 9988511287 |
| 3. | Pramod Kumar | Master Trainer | 9818566429 |
| 4. | Kewal | Village Level Worker | 9780420964 |
| 5. | Gurpreet Singh | Village Level Worker | 8528779401 |
| 6. | Sarbjit Kaur | Village Level Worker | 9872498328 |
| 7. | Paramjeet Singh | Village Level Worker | 8567971806 |
| 8. | Gurpyar Singh | Village Level Worker | 9653505075 |
| 9. | Gurbhej Singh | Village Level Worker | 9988872746 |

Documentary Hindi Short Film

Produced By:

Abhivyakti Foundation

Based on

Crop Residue Management

Campaign 2018

पराली का धुआं

Search on Youtube:

www.youtube.com/watch?v=YOjbHxWCfbc



**Head Office : Room No. 403-404, Dreamland,
1/18B, Asaf ali Road, New Delhi (Office: 011-23232102)
Regional Office : #20/1, Prem Nagar, Moga (Punjab)
Contact: 98680-35848, 99885-11287**