

# PROJECT REPORT

‘ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ’

## Crop Residue Management Campaign 2018

District Moga

Supported By



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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'J.P.S. Bindra', written over a horizontal line.

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



Shri. Narendra Kumar  
DDM, NABARD, Moga

### **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 Moga 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 120 cluster villages of district Moga and aware them on harmful impact of stubble burning.

I acknowledge support from District Administration, Agriculture Department, KVK, Soil and Water Conservation Department and all other department of district Moga 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 black ink, appearing to read 'N. Kumar', with a horizontal line underneath.

Narendra Kumar  
District Development Manager  
NABARD, Moga



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 Moga 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 Moga 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 Moga.

We also wish to thank district Administration and all the line departments like KVK, Soil and Water Conservation department & Agriculture 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 120 cluster of district Moga. In district Moga Crop Residue Management Campaign was conducted in all the 5 blocks of district Moga. VLWs of district Moga did a tremendous work to enhance awareness about Crop Residue Management in district Moga.

A handwritten signature in black 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 Moga district the Crop Residue Management Campaign 2018 was conducted in all the 5 blocks of district Moga by covering 120 village cluster of district Moga 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 Moga. 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 Moga.

  
Amritpal Singh  
Regional Director  
Abhivyakti Foundation

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## **ABOUT ORGANIZATION**

The formation 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 four states namely Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab of 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 of planning and executing the programmes and activities but also at the level of recruiting and selecting the organizations' team members.

## **VISION**

To establish Participatory, Gender Justice, Self-Reliance and Community Participation.

## **MISSION**

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



committed to educational development, Poverty Elimination, Ecological Balance, growth and 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:

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Legal Entity</b>	<b>Registration No.</b>
<b>1.</b>	Society Registration Act 1860	39069/Delhi
<b>2.</b>	Income Tax Registration 80G Registration	DEL-AE22883-14072011/799
<b>3.</b>	PAN Registration	AAAAA4322L
<b>4.</b>	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**

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). The burning of surplus residue is posing major challenge 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 has been 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 was 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 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 and community women and children

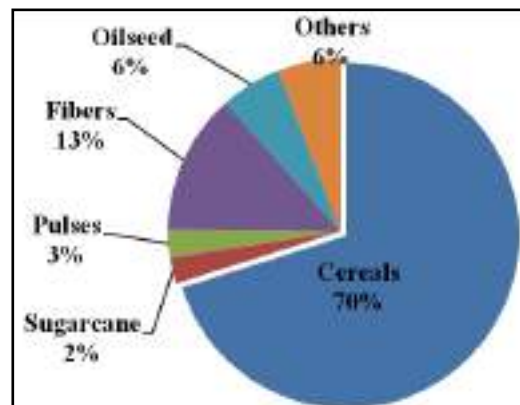
## **Project Location:**

Moga, Punjab

## **Problem Statement:**

### **Agricultural Produce**

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).



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 (2004), the total amount of crop residue generated in India is estimated at  $350 \times 10^6$  kg year<sup>-1</sup> of which wheat residue constitutes about 27 % and rice residue about 51 %. According to Gupta (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<sup>-1</sup> 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.

<b>States</b>	<b>Residue generation (MNRE, 2009)</b>	<b>Residue surplus (MNRE, 2009)</b>	<b>Residue burned (IPCC coeff.)</b>	<b>Residue burned (Pathak et al. 2010)</b>
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
<b>India</b>	<b>501.76</b>	<b>140.84</b>	<b>83.66</b>	<b>92.81</b>

### **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 are 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 et al. (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, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O 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<sub>2.5</sub> µg triggers asthma and can even aggravate symptoms of bronchial attack. According to Singh et al. (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 (CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, CH<sub>4</sub>), air pollutants (CO, NH<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, 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). So 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, Blockdars, Block Development Officers, Patwaris and village-level workers—is being used to detect occurrences of crop residue burning in real-time and to 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 kisaan 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**

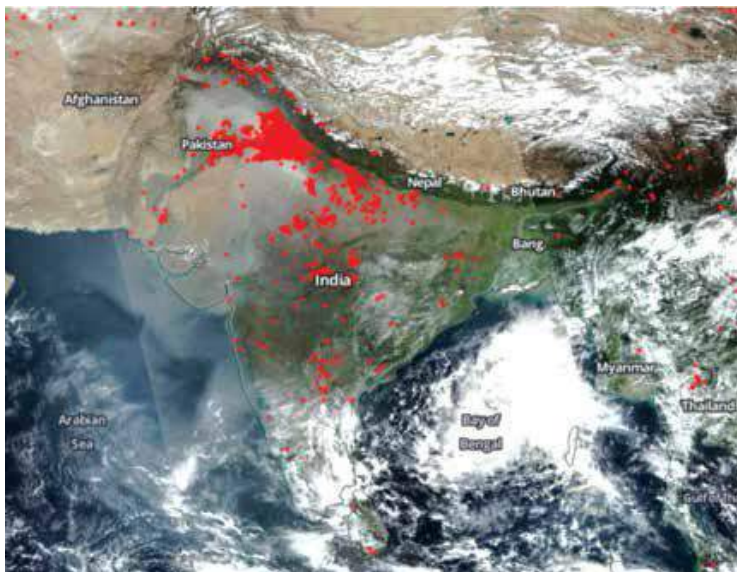
The state governments, in collaboration with the Centre, has rolled out schemes for providing subsidy on mechanical implements that help tillage of soil, so that the crop residue can be retained in the soil, adding to its fertility, or alternately, collection of crop residue for putting it to commercial 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 - CO<sub>2</sub>, CO, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, black carbon, non-methyl hydrocarbons (NMHC), volatile organic compounds (VOC) and particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>), 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](http://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 CO<sub>2</sub>, 3.5 kg NO<sub>x</sub>, 0.2 kg SO<sub>2</sub>. The black carbon emitted during residue burning warms the

lower atmosphere and it is the second most important contributor to global warming after CO<sub>2</sub> .

### **Soil Health**

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. Burning of 23 million tonnes of rice residues in NW India leads to a loss of about 9.2 million tonnes of C equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub> -equivalent of about 34 million tonnes) per year and a loss of about 1.4×10<sup>5</sup> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> 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 Bathinda**

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

<b>Name of Districts</b>	<b>Burnt Area 2014</b>	<b>Burnt Area 2015</b>
Amritsar	100.95	78.92
Barnala	98.92	89.82
Bathinda	98.31	77.49
<b><u>Moga</u></b>	<b><u>87.09</u></b>	<b><u>75.35</u></b>
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
<b>State</b>	<b>2095.95</b>	<b>1792.51</b>

## Demographic Details of Punjab

Punjab is a one of the prosper State in northern India, 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 KM, 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 Bathinda (868). The State is more densely populated (551 persons/km<sup>2</sup>) than the country's average (382 persons/km<sup>2</sup>). 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." 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.

### District Moga

Moga District is the 17th District drawn on the map of Punjab State on 24th day of November 1995. Before this, Moga was the sub-division of Faridkot District. Moga town the head quarter of the District is situated on Ferozpur-Ludhiana road. Area of Dharamkot block with 150 villages has been emerged in Moga district vide. Pb. Govt. notification No. 2/36/98-R.E. 2(1) 6408 dated 5th November 1999.



Moga District falls under the jurisdiction of Ferozpur division. Its boundaries touch the boundaries of Jalandhar district in north, Ludhiana district in East, Sangrur in South and Faridkot & Ferozpur in West. It stretches between longitude 75 degree - 15, 75 degree - 25 east and latitude 30 degree - 35 and 31 degree 15 North. It spreads over an area on 2230 km which comes to 4.42 % of the Punjab State. The average annual rainfall of district was 234.5 mm by the year 1999.

By the provisional figures of 2001 census the Moga District ranks 11th with in Punjab with a population of about 886313, which is 3.65 percent of the total population of Punjab State. There are 887 females per thousand male in Moga district by census 2001, which is one less than found in 1991 census that was 884.

Although rate of population growth is low but the density of population has increased, which is 400 per sq. km. as compared to 351 by 1991 census.

In Moga District 63.94 percent population is literate, whereas the rate for male & female literacy is 68.40 & 58.96 respectively.

The climate of this district is on the whole dry except during the brief south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season is from the middle of November to early part of March. The succeeding period upto the end of June in the summer season, July, August and first half of September constitute the South-West monsoon season. The period from middle September to the middle of November is the post monsoon or transition period.

The summer season sets in April and lasts up to end of June, to be taken over by the rainy season (during which time it becomes hot and humid). The rainy season sets in the beginning of July and lasts up till September's end. The winter season starts after the rains are over from October and lasts up until March's end. May and June are the hottest months of the year in Moga (during which time mercury is known to cross 45 °C).

Nestle Moga is one of the biggest private companies in milk business in Punjab. This factory is as food processing Plant of its own kind in North India. Nestle India.

Since 1961 Nestlé has operated the Moga Dairy factory in the Punjab, India. The factory produces milk powders, infant products and condensed milk.

### **List of Tehsils in district Moga**

1. Bagha Purana
2. Dharmkot
3. Moga
4. Nihal Singh Wala

### **List of Sub-Tehsils in district Moga**

1. Badhni Kalan
2. Kot Ise Khan

### **Development Blocks in district Moga**

1. Bagha Purana
2. Kot ise Khan
3. Moga-1
4. Moga-2
5. Nihal Singh Wala

## DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

<b>Area :</b>	<b>2209 Sq. Kms</b>
<b>Population :</b>	894854 (Census 2001 Provisional Statistics)
<b>Medical Institutions :</b>	Civil Hospital = 1 Rural Hospitals = 2 CHC = 5 PHC = 2 Dispensaries = 51 Subcenter = 124
<b>Cattle Census :</b>	Cows = 2639000 Buffalos = 6170700 Poultry = 11456800
<b>Banking Sector:</b>	State Bank of India = 14 State Bank of Patiala = 8 Punjab National Bank = 17 Other Commercial Banks = 86 Co-op Banks = 47 Private Banks = 9 Total Banks =161
<b>Agricultural Area :</b>	Irrigated Area = 196600 Hec. Net Area = 99800 Hec. Area Under Forest = 20.00 Sq. Km Total %age gross cropped area to total cropped area is = 99.80%
<b>Rural Water Supply :</b>	322 Villages in this district have been covered under water supply scheme.



## **District Level Training Programme**

Abhivyakti Foundation in collaboration with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development organized one day training for village level workers of district Moga at Gold Coast Club on dated 5th October 2018 under Crop Residue Management Campaign 2018 " Prali Bachao Fasal Vadhao"

## **List of Dignitaries joined the Training Programme**

1. Mr. Sandeep Hans, Deputy Commissioner Moga
2. Dr. Nirvair Singh, Deputy Director, Dairy Development Moga
3. Dr. Gurmeet Singh, Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry Moga
4. Dr. Subhash Chandar, SVO, Animal Husbandry Moga
5. Dr. Harbhajan Singh, Associate Director, Horticulture Department Moga
6. Dr. Malkit Singh, HDO, Horticulture Department Moga
7. Dr. Gurdeep Singh, Agriculture officer, Moga
8. Dr. Sukhwinder Singh, Associate Director, Fisheries Department Moga
9. Mr. Sukhdarshan Singh, Soil Conservation Officer Moga
10. Dr. Gurpreet Singh, Agriculture Development Officer, NHS, Moga
11. Dr. Manjeet Singh, Agriculture officer, Moga
12. Dr. Baljinder Singh, Agriculture Development Officer, Moga
13. Dr. Harpreet Singh, Agriculture Development Officer, Moga
14. Dr. Sukhraj Kaur Deol, Agriculture Development officer, Moga
15. Mr. Bhushan Singh, Manager LDM officer, Moga
16. Mr. Narendra Kumar, DDM NABARD, Moga

## **Inauguration Session:**

At the beginning of the training event Mr. Amritpal Singh, Regional Director Abhivyakti Foundation formally welcome all the dignitaries & participants and discussed about Crop Residue Management Campaign 2018 and share the brief objective of this campaign.

Further Mr. Narendra Kumar, DDM Moga discussed about the problems related to Straw burning and provide information on the campaign stages and discussed the activities which will be conducted by Village Level Workers after this training program. Mr. Narendra Kumar Singh also discussed about different schemes of NABARD.

## **Training of Village Level Workers**

At the beginning of training session Mr. Amritpal Singh, 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. Pregnant women and small children are also likely to suffer from the smoke produced due to stubble burning.

After that Dr. Manjeet Singh, Agriculture officer share that various efforts are being made to reduce crop residue burning by Agriculture department and District Administration. He also appreciate appreciated the efforts being taken by NABARD to curb stubble burning. He share 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 he also share that 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.

Further he share that Punjab government 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.

After that all the dignitaries explain about their department schemes which farmer can adopted.

During the training Programme Honorable Deputy Commissioner Moga appreciate the efforts of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development in Collaboration with Abhivyakti Foundation in the district Moga to curb stubble burning. He ensure to provide full support to this campaign on behalf of district administration. After the Mr. Hans flagged of the awareness Auto which will cover all the village and spread awareness on Crop Residue Management with Audio message and other IEC material developed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

Mr. Amritpal Singh share the main learning of this training and discussed key outputs and outcomes expected from the campaign and their role in brief. He also introduced the 8 Posters which are developed by NABARD on Crop Residue Management. During the training session movie on CRM also shown to village level workers.

He wrap up this session by votes of thanks to participants, DDM NABARD and all the departments for supporting this training event.

## **Block Level Training Programme Baghapurana**

Abhivyakti Foundation in collaboration with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development organized Block Level Programme for block Bagha Purana and Nihal Singh Wala of district Moga at Bagha Purana on dated 12th October 2018 under Crop Residue Management Campaign 2018 " Prali Bachao Fasal Vadhao"

### **List of Dignitaries joined the Block Level Programme**

1. Dr. Jarnail Singh, Agriculture officer, Moga
2. Dr. Dharamveer Singh, Agriculture Development Officer, Moga
3. Mr. Tarsem Singh, Agriculture Sub Inspector, Soil & Water Conservation Department
4. Mr. Rajinder Kumar, AR, Bagha Purana
5. Mr. Ravneet Singh, Inspector Cooperative Societies, Moga
6. Mr. Narendra Kumar, DDM NABARD, Moga

### **Minutes of Programme:**

At the beginning of the event Mr. Amritpal Singh, Regional Director Abhivyakti Foundation formally welcome all the dignitaries & participants and discussed about Crop Residue Management Campaign 2018 and share the brief objective of this campaign.

Further Mr. Narendra Kumar, DDM Moga discussed about campaign Crop Residue Management 2018. Mr. Kumar shares that NABARD has always taken into consideration social and environmental concerns to achieve the desired development results apart from channelizing and accelerating agriculture credit. He shares that 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. 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. Amritpal Singh, 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. Pregnant women and small children are also likely to suffer from the smoke produced due to stubble burning.

Mr. Dharamveer Singh, ADO shares that Agricultural crop residue burning contribute towards the emission of greenhouse gases, air pollutants, 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.

Dr. Jarnail Singh Singh share that Punjab government 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. Further he share that various efforts are being made to reduce crop residue burning by Agriculture department and District Administration. He shares that 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.

Mr. Tarsem Singh appreciate the efforts of NABARD in collaboration with Abhivyakti Foundation in the Moga to spreading awareness on Crop Residue Management. Further he share the schemes of Soil and Water Conservation Department.

Mr. Amritpal Singh share the main learning of this training and discussed key outputs and outcomes expected from the campaign and their role in brief. He also introduced the 8 Posters which are developed by NABARD on Crop Residue Management. During the programme movie on CRM also shown to village level workers.

He wrap up this session by votes of thanks to participants, DDM NABARD and all the departments for supporting this training event.

### **Block Level Programme Moga & Dharmkot**

Abhivyakti Foundation in collaboration with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development organized Block Level Programme for block Moga-I, Moga-II & Dharmkot of district Moga at Moga on dated 15th October 2018 under Crop Residue Management Campaign 2018 " Prali Bachao Fasal Vadhao".

### **List of Dignitaries joined the Block Level Programme**

1. Mr. S.S. Gill, LDM, Moga
2. Dr. Amandeep Singh Brar, Deputy Director Training, KVK Moga
3. Er. Ankit Sharma, Assistant Professor, KVK Moga
4. Dr. Harnek Singh, Agriculture officer, Moga
5. Dr. Baljinder Singh, Agriculture Development Officer, Moga
6. Mr. Kuldeep Kumar, Deputy Registrar, Moga
7. Mr. Narendra Kumar, DDM NABARD, Moga

### **Minutes of Programme:**

At the beginning of the training event Mr. Amritpal Singh, Regional Director Abhivyakti Foundation formally welcome all the dignitaries & participants and discussed about Crop Residue Management Campaign 2018 and share the brief objective of this campaign.

Further Mr. Narendra Kumar, DDM Moga discussed about campaign Crop Residue Management 2018. Mr. Kumar shares that NABARD has always taken into consideration social and environmental concerns to achieve the desired development results apart from channelizing and accelerating agriculture credit.

He shares that 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. 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. Amritpal Singh, 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. Pregnant women and small children are also likely to suffer from the smoke produced due to stubble burning.

Mr. Ankit Sharma shares that Agricultural crop residue burning contribute towards the emission of greenhouse gases, air pollutants, 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 tons 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. After that he explain about In-situ Management of straw – Benefits and savings. He share the benefits and saving which farmers can get through In-situ Management of straw. He added that 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.

Dr. Amandeep Singh Deputy Director KVK Moga share that Punjab government 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.

Mr. S.S. Gill LDM Moga appreciate the efforts of NABARD in collaboration with Abhivyakti Foundation in the Moga to spreading awareness on Crop Residue Management. Mr. Gill ensure full corporation on behalf of Banker for this campaign.

After that Dr. Harnek Singh, Agriculture officer share that various efforts are being made to reduce crop residue burning by Agriculture department and District Administration. He also apricate the initiate being taken by NABARD to curb stubble burning issue in Punjab. He shares that stubble burning problem is one of the biggest problems in agriculture field. He shares that 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 it an economic loss to the farmer.

After that Mr. Kuldeep Kumar DR Cooperative Societies share that Stubble burning is very serious issue and we all need to take major actions. He also ensure full support on behalf of Cooperative Department.

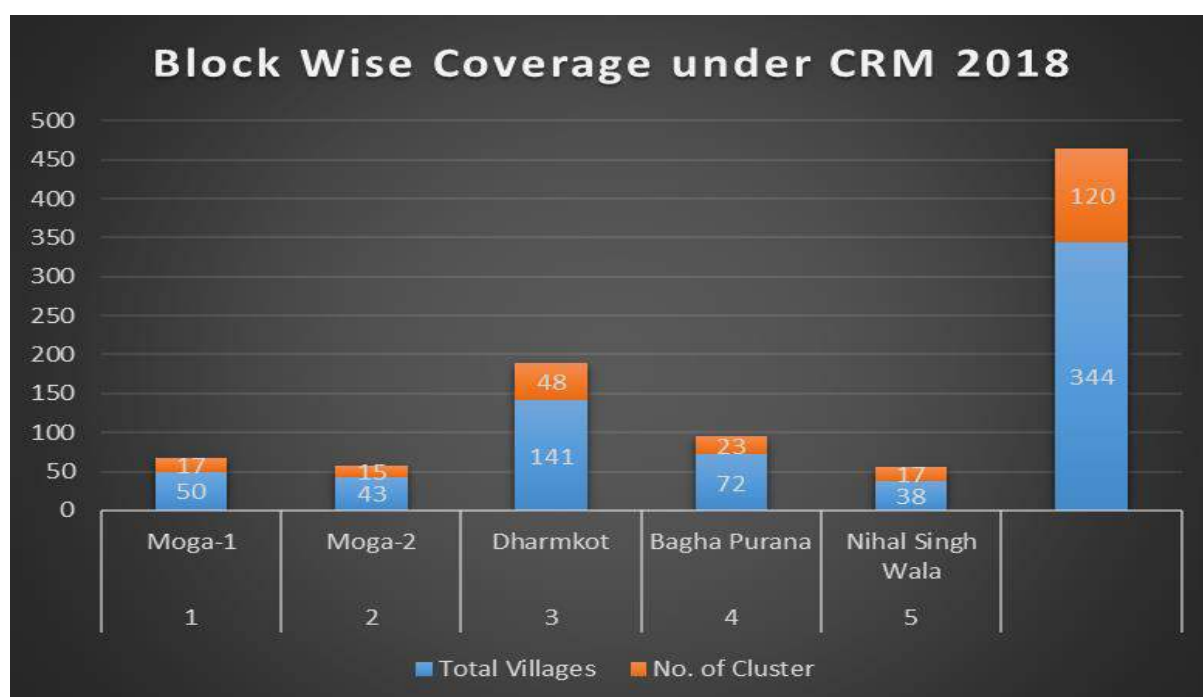
Mr. Amritpal Singh share the main learning of this training and discussed key outputs and outcomes expected from the campaign and their role in brief. He also introduced the 8 Posters which are developed by NABARD on Crop Residue Management. During the programme movie on CRM also shown to village level workers.

He wrap up this session by votes of thanks to participants, DDM NABARD and all the departments for supporting this training event

### **Geographical Coverage:**

Crop Residue Management Campaign “Parali Bachao Fasal Vadhao” 2018 conducted in 120 cluster villages of 5 blocks of district Moga of Punjab. Detail of geographical area are mentioned below:

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the Blocks</b>	<b>Total Villages</b>	<b>No. of Cluster</b>	<b>Average Village covered in a cluster</b>
1	Moga-1	50	17	2.9
2	Moga-II	43	15	2.9
3	Dharmkot	141	48	2.9
4	Bagha Purana	72	23	3.1
5	Nihal Singh wala	38	17	2.2
<b><u>Total</u></b>		<b><u>344</u></b>	<b><u>120</u></b>	<b><u>2.8</u></b>



## **Cluster Level Programme of Block Bagha Purana**



## **Name of the Cluster: Manuke, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About the Village Manuke**

Manuke is a large village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1987 families residing. The Manuke village has population of 10406 of which 5548 are males while 4858 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Manuke village out of total population, 3639 were engaged in work activities. 75.05 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 24.95 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 3639 workers engaged in Main Work, 1332 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 529 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

08<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Manuke Patti Dandu, Budh 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 happy seeder

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

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

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Gholia Kalan, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About the Village Gholia Kalan**

Gholia Kalan is a large village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1436 families residing. The Gholia Kalan village has population of 7140 of which 3821 are males while 3319 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Gholia Kalan village out of total population, 2325 were engaged in work activities. 69.59 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 30.41 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2325 workers engaged in Main Work, 586 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 639 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

09<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Gholia 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?**

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

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

---

### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Samadh bhai, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Samadhbhai**

Samadhbhai is a large village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 2118 families residing. The Samadhbhai village has population of 11133 of which 5878 are males while 5255 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Samadhbhai village out of total population, 3994 were engaged in work activities. 83.50 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 16.50 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 3994 workers engaged in Main Work, 977 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 730 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

16<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Nananksar Samadh Bhai & Gulab 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 happy seeder

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

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

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Kotla Mehar Singh wala**

### **About Village Kotla Mehar Singh Wala**

Kotla Mehar Singh Wala is a large village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 590 families residing. The Kotla Mehar Singh Wala village has population of 3129 of which 1681 are males while 1448 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Kotla Mehar Singh Wala village out of total population, 1011 were engaged in work activities. 94.46 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 5.54 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1011 workers engaged in Main Work, 461 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 298 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

17<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Veeroke & Kothe Thana 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. Cotton, Sugarcane & 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?**

Baler & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Rode, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Rode**

Rode is a large village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1670 families residing. The Rode village has population of 9270 of which 4892 are males while 4378 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Rode village out of total population, 2914 were engaged in work activities. 93.69 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 6.31 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2914 workers engaged in Main Work, 1025 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 899 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

18<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Rode Khurd, Rode Sarja, Lande Nawan & Rode

### **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, 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?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Aalamwala, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Aalamwala**

Aalamwala is a large village located in Bagha Purana block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1076 families residing. The Aalamwala village has population of 5841 of which 3034 are males while 2807 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Aalamwala village out of total population, 2153 were engaged in work activities. 75.01 % of workers describe their work as main work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 24.99 % were involved in marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2153 workers engaged in Main work, 561 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 413 were agricultural laborers.

### **Date of the campaign**

18<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Ladaike

### **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. 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 seeder & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Malke, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Malke**

Malke is a large village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 846 families residing. The Malke village has population of 4506 of which 2382 are males while 2124 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Malke village out of total population, 2417 were engaged in work activities. 68.72 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 31.28 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2417 workers engaged in Main Work, 143 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 564 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

19<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Mall Sahib & Gobindgarh

### **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. Corn, 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?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Langiana Nawan, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Langiana Nawan**

Langiana Nawan is a large village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1120 families residing. The Langiana Nawan village has population of 6139 of which 3236 are males while 2903 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Langiana Nawan village out of total population, 2066 were engaged in work activities. 92.21 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 7.79 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2066 workers engaged in Main Work, 755 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 560 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

19<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Langiana Purana & Nathuwala Garbi

### **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, Kinnow & 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: Kotla Raika, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Kotla Raika**

Kotla Raika is a large village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 582 families residing. The Kotla Raika village has population of 3002 of which 1578 are males while 1424 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Kotla Raika village out of total population, 963 were engaged in work activities. 91.80 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 8.20 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 963 workers engaged in Main Work, 370 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 316 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

20<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Sangatpura & Kothe Sangatsar

### **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, Kinnow & 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 & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Panjgarain Kalan, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Panjgarain Kalan**

Panjgarain Kalan is a large village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 631 families residing. The Panjgarain Khurd village has population of 3244 of which 1730 are males while 1514 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Panjgarain Kalan village out of total population, 1539 were engaged in work activities. 87.65 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 12.35 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1539 workers engaged in Main Work, 301 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 129 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

22<sup>nd</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Panjgrain 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?**

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Corn, Cotton & Kinnow 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: Sukha Nand, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Sukha Nand**

Sukha Nand is a large village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1100 families residing. The Sukha Nand village has population of 5950 of which 3148 are males while 2802 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Sukha Nand village out of total population, 2065 were engaged in work activities. 97.68 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 2.32 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2065 workers engaged in Main Work, 808 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 603 were Agricultural labourer

### **Date of the campaign**

23<sup>rd</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Cheeda & Sukhanand 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?**

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Pulses, Vegetable & Kinnow 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: Rajiana, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Rajiana**

Rajiana is a large village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1650 families residing. The Rajiana village has population of 8490 of which 4516 are males while 3974 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Rajiana village out of total population, 2978 were engaged in work activities. 78.98 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 21.02 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2978 workers engaged in Main Work, 953 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 506 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

24<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Rajiana Patti Bigha & Rajiana 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 happy seeder

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

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

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

---

### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Phulewala, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Phulewala**

Phulewala is a large village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 663 families residing. The Phulewala village has population of 3338 of which 1774 are males while 1564 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Phulewala village out of total population, 1033 were engaged in work activities. 96.32 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 3.68 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1033 workers engaged in Main Work, 214 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 541 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

24<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Chanuwala & Ugoke

### **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 & Vegetable are preferred crops by the farmers.

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Reaper

## **Name of the Cluster: Mari Mustafa, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Mari Mustafa**

Mari Mustafa is a large village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1713 families residing. The Mari Mustafa village has population of 8639 of which 4504 are males while 4135 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Mari Mustafa village out of total population, 3866 were engaged in work activities. 73.07 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 26.93 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 3866 workers engaged in Main Work, 1043 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 1057 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

25<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Thati Bhai, Kotla Raika, Nathewala & Nihal Singh Wala Nau Abad

### **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. Vegetable, Pulses & Kinnow are preferred crops by the farmers.

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Bambia Bhai, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Bambia Bhai**

Bambia Bhai is a large village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 490 families residing. The Bambia Bhai village has population of 2589 of which 1363 are males while 1226 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Bambia Bhai village out of total population, 775 were engaged in work activities. 94.32 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 5.68 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 775 workers engaged in Main Work, 295 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 301 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

25<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Wandar

### **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. Vegetable, Cotton & 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?**

Baler & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Nathuke, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Nathuke**

Nathuke is a large village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 446 families residing. The Nathuke village has population of 2390 of which 1284 are males while 1106 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Nathuke village out of total population, 814 were engaged in work activities. 93.61 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 6.39 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 814 workers engaged in Main Work, 358 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 134 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

25<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Kaleke & Pandit Bhumraj Kothe

### **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. Corn, Cotton & Kinnow are preferred crops by the farmers.

---

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Reaper



## **Name of the Cluster: Hariewala, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Hariewala**

Hariewala is a medium size village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 311 families residing. The Hariewala village has population of 1670 of which 888 are males while 782 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Hariewala village out of total population, 506 were engaged in work activities. 98.22 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 1.78 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 506 workers engaged in Main Work, 216 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 106 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

26<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Nathuwala (Garbhi), Nawan Nathu Wala & Bhaloor

### **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, Cotton & Kinnow are preferred crops by the farmers.

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Smalsar, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Smalsar**

Smalsar is a large village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 2114 families residing. The Smalsar village has population of 11189 of which 5900 are males while 5289 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Smalsar village out of total population, 6277 were engaged in work activities. 68.90 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 31.10 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 6277 workers engaged in Main Work, 1401 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 786 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

26<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Kapoor Singh Wala, Samalsar Kothe & Samalasar 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 happy seeder

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

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

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Dalluwala, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Dalluwala**

Dalluwala is a medium size village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 230 families residing. The Dalluwala village has population of 1246 of which 655 are males while 591 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Dalluwala village out of total population, 473 were engaged in work activities. 95.77 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 4.23 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 473 workers engaged in Main Work, 201 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 216 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

26<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Tharaj, Basti Gurusar & Dhilwanwala

### **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. Corn, Cotton & Vegetable are preferred crops by the farmers.

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***"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: Demru Khurd, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Demru Khurd**

Demru Khurd is a medium size village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 130 families residing. The Demru Khurd village has population of 734 of which 380 are males while 354 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Demru Khurd village out of total population, 249 were engaged in work activities. 79.52 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 20.48 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 249 workers engaged in Main Work, 149 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 7 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

26<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Demru Kalan, Gurupura & Sahoke

### **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. Vegetable, Sugarcane & Kinnow 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?**

Baler & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Sekha Kalan, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Sekha Kalan**

Sekha Kalan is a large village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 940 families residing. The Sekha Kalan village has population of 4834 of which 2556 are males while 2278 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Sekha Kalan village out of total population, 1594 were engaged in work activities. 69.39 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 30.61 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1594 workers engaged in Main Work, 599 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 225 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

27<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Sekha Khurd & Sekhan Mehar 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 happy seeder

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

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

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***"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: Mahla Kalan, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Mahla Kalan**

Mahla Kalan is a large village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 914 families residing. The Mahla Kalan village has population of 5056 of which 2681 are males while 2375 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Mahla Kalan village out of total population, 1464 were engaged in work activities. 63.93 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 36.07 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1464 workers engaged in Main Work, 601 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 166 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

27<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Mahala 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, Sugarcane & Kinnow 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: Jita Singh wala, Bagha Purana, Moga**

### **About Village Jita Singh wala**

Jita Singh wala is a medium size village located in Bagha Purana Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 251 families residing. The Jita Singh Wala village has population of 1287 of which 677 are males while 610 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Jita Singh Wala village out of total population, 415 were engaged in work activities. 54.70 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 45.30 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 415 workers engaged in Main Work, 192 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 10 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

28<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Kahan Singh Wala & Shri Hargobindsar

### **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. Vegetable, Cotton & Sugarcane are preferred crops by the farmers.

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

---

### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Super SMS

## **Cluster Level Programme Block Dharmkot**



## **Name of the Cluster: Bhagpur Alias Gagrah, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Bhagpur Alias Gagrah**

Bhagpur Alias Gagrah is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 262 families residing. The Bhagpur Alias Gagrah village has population of 1406 of which 741 are males while 665 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Bhagpur Alias Gagrah village out of total population, 486 were engaged in work activities. 97.33 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 2.67 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 486 workers engaged in Main Work, 169 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 148 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

6<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Rajjiwala, Chuhar Singh Wala & Cheema

### **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. Vegetable, Corn & Sugarcane are the most preferred crops.

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Mehal, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Mehal**

Mehal is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 263 families residing. The Mehal village has population of 1314 of which 678 are males while 636 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Mehal village out of total population, 457 were engaged in work activities. 86.00 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 14.00 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 457 workers engaged in Main Work, 95 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 92 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

06<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Kamalgarh Kalan & Basti Kamboj

### **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, 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?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Chugha Khurd, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Chugha Khurd**

Chugha Khurd is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 82 families residing. The Chugha Khurd village has population of 413 of which 208 are males while 205 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Chugha Khurd village out of total population, 122 were engaged in work activities. 100.00 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 0.00 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 122 workers engaged in Main Work, 86 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 0 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

07<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Chuga 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?**

Composting on farm

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Corn, 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 & Reaper

## **Name of the Cluster: Mandar, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Mandar**

Mandar is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 364 families residing. The Mandar village has population of 1800 of which 913 are males while 887 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Mandar village out of total population, 896 were engaged in work activities. 35.60 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 64.40 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 896 workers engaged in Main Work, 242 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 5 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

08<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Mander 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 happy seeder

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Corn, Kinnow & 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: Dharam Singh wala, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Dharam Singh wala**

Dharam Singh wala is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 236 families residing. The Dharam Singh Wala village has population of 1219 of which 643 are males while 576 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Dharam Singh wala village out of total population, 433 were engaged in work activities. 97.46 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 2.54 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 433 workers engaged in Main Work, 165 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 87 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

10<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Killi Gandharan & Khamba

### **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. Corn, 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?**

Baler & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Ghaloti, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Ghaloti**

Ghaloti is a large village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 640 families residing. The Ghaloti village has population of 3390 of which 1820 are males while 1570 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Ghaloti village out of total population, 1041 were engaged in work activities. 96.64 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 3.36 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1041 workers engaged in Main Work, 95 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 274 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

10<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Datewala & Datta

### **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 & 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 seeder & Reaper

## **Name of the Cluster: Bhinder Kalan, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Bhinder Kalan**

Bhinder Kalan is a large village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1233 families residing. The Bhinder Kalan village has population of 6355 of which 3362 are males while 2993 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Bhinder Kalan village out of total population, 2154 were engaged in work activities. 89.46 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 10.54 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2154 workers engaged in Main Work, 873 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 531 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

11<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Kokri Buttran, Kokri Vehniwal & Bhinder 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 happy seeder

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Pulses, Sugarcane & Kinnow 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: Fatehgarh Korotana, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Fatehgarh Korotana**

Fatehgarh Korotana is a large village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1046 families residing. The Fatehgarh Korotana village has population of 5269 of which 2774 are males while 2495 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Fatehgarh Korotana village out of total population, 1886 were engaged in work activities. 76.99 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 23.01 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1886 workers engaged in Main Work, 362 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 275 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

11<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Varah & Augarh

### **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. Vegetable, Sugarcane & Cotton 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?**

Baler & Super SMS



## **Name of the Cluster: Chuhar Chak, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Chuhar Chak**

Chuhar Chak is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 320 families residing. The Chuhar Chak village has population of 1760 of which 940 are males while 820 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Chuhar Chak village out of total population, 549 were engaged in work activities. 85.43 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 14.57 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 549 workers engaged in Main Work, 273 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 62 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

12<sup>st</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Umariana & Basit Gobindgarh

### **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. Sugarcane & Corn are preferred crops by the farmers.

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Janer, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Janer**

Janer is a large village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 503 families residing. The Janer village has population of 2647 of which 1406 are males while 1241 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Janer village out of total population, 1353 were engaged in work activities. 52.99 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 47.01 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1353 workers engaged in Main Work, 173 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 159 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

12<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Lohara

### **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, Kinnow & Vegetables are preferred crops by farmers.

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Kamalke, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Kamalke**

Kamalke is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 340 families residing. The Kamalke village has population of 1879 of which 999 are males while 880 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Kamalke village out of total population, 583 were engaged in work activities. 92.11 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 7.89 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 583 workers engaged in Main Work, 243 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 184 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

13<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Chak Singpura, Bhodiwala & Kawan

### **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, Kinnow & Sugarcane are preferred crops by farmers.

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Zero tillage & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Lohgarh, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Lohgarh**

Lohgarh is a large village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 626 families residing. The Lohgarh village has population of 3124 of which 1645 are males while 1479 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Lohgarh village out of total population, 934 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 934 workers engaged in Main Work, 338 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 217 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

13<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

### **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. Vegetable, Corn & Pulses 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 seeder & Reaper

## **Name of the Cluster: Badoowal, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Badoowal**

Badoowal is a large village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 646 families residing. The Badoowal village has population of 3622 of which 1881 are males while 1741 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Badoowal village out of total population, 1115 were engaged in work activities. 98.92 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 1.08 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1115 workers engaged in Main Work, 613 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 464 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

14<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Indergarh

### **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. Pulses, Kinnow & Sugarcane are preferred crops by 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: Ferozewala Bada, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Ferozewala Bada**

Ferozewala Bada is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 250 families residing. The Ferozewala Bada village has population of 1492 of which 773 are males while 719 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Ferozewala Bada village out of total population, 651 were engaged in work activities. 50.54 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 49.46 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 651 workers engaged in Main Work, 162 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 18 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

14<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Bahadar 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 seeder

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton & Pulses 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 seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Kot Ise Khan, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Kot Ise Khan**

Kot Ise Khan is a Census Town city in district of Moga, Punjab. The Kot Ise Khan Census Town has population of 12,800 of which 6,713 are males while 6,087 are females as per report released by Census India 2011.

Out of total population, 4,206 were engaged in work or business activity. Of this 3,556 were males while 650 were females. In census survey, worker is defined as person who does business, job, service, and cultivator and labour activity. Of total 4206 working population, 89.25 % were engaged in Main Work while 10.75 % of total workers were engaged in Marginal Work.

### **Date of the campaign**

14<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Talwandi No Bahaar & Nihalgarh

### **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, Kinnow & Corn are preferred crops by farmers.

---

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

---

### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Karyal, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Karyal**

Karyal is a large village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 889 families residing. The Karyal village has population of 4562 of which 2413 are males while 2149 are females as per Population Census 201

In Karyal village out of total population, 1699 were engaged in work activities. 90.76 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 9.24 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1699 workers engaged in Main Work, 483 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 437 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

15<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Karyal Khurd & Chak Singh Pura

### **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 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 seeder & Baler



## **Name of the Cluster: Longiwind, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Longiwind**

Longiwind is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 161 families residing. The Longiwind village has population of 989 of which 528 are males while 461 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Longiwind village out of total population, 271 were engaged in work activities. 92.25 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 7.75 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 271 workers engaged in Main Work, 132 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 39 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

15<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Singhpur Munan & Guru Nanak Colony

### **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 & Kinnow 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 seeder & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Tota Singh wala, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Tota Singh Wala**

Tota Singh Wala is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 76 families residing. The Tota Singh Wala village has population of 375 of which 195 are males while 180 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Tota Singh Wala village out of total population, 146 were engaged in work activities. 100.00 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 0.00 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 146 workers engaged in Main Work, 47 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 33 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

16<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Rajawala

### **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. Pulses, Kinnow & Sugarcane are preferred crops by 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: Mubarakpur, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Mubarakpur**

Mubarakpur is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 154 families residing. The Mubarakpur village has population of 837 of which 460 are males while 377 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Mubarakpur village out of total population, 414 were engaged in work activities. 73.67 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 26.33 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 414 workers engaged in Main Work, 83 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 61 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

16<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Chuharh 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 happy seeder

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton & Sugarcane 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 seeder & Reaper

## **Name of the Cluster: Fatehpur Jhugian, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Fatehpur Jhugian**

Fatehpur Jhugian is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 58 families residing. The Fatehpur Jhugian village has population of 298 of which 169 are males while 129 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Fatehpur Jhugian village out of total population, 120 were engaged in work activities. 51.67 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 48.33 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 120 workers engaged in Main Work, 38 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 13 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

16<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Chirag Shaw Wala & Shadiwala

### **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 & Corn 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 seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Kishanpur Kalan, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Kishanpur Kalan**

Kishanpur Kalan is a large village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1434 families residing. The Kishanpur Kalan village has population of 7557 of which 3974 are males while 3583 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Kishanpur Kalan village out of total population, 2307 were engaged in work activities. 88.30 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 11.70 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2307 workers engaged in Main Work, 602 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 819 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

17<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Kishanpura Khurd & Kishanpura Said

### **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 & Sugarcane are preferred crops by farmers.

---

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

---

### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Fatehgarh Panjtur, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Fatehgarh Panjtur**

Fatehgarh Panjtur is a large village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 925 families residing. The Fatehgarh Panjtur village has population of 5162 of which 2756 are males while 2406 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Fatehgarh Panjtur village out of total population, 1819 were engaged in work activities. 89.44 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 10.56 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1819 workers engaged in Main Work, 386 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 98 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

19<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Danewala & Saide Shaw 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 seeder

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

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

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Rehrwan, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Rehrwan**

Rehrwan is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 343 families residing. The Rehrwan village has population of 1878 of which 946 are males while 932 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Rehrwan village out of total population, 608 were engaged in work activities. 87.50 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 12.50 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 608 workers engaged in Main Work, 112 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 325 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

20<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Basit Gobindgarh, Basti Baba Tulsi Das & Basti Bhate ki

### **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 & Vegetable 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 seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Sherewala, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Sherewala**

Sherewala is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 78 families residing. The Sherewala village has population of 451 of which 246 are males while 205 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Sherewala village out of total population, 192 were engaged in work activities. 83.33 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 16.67 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 192 workers engaged in Main Work, 100 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 30 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

20<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Paraliwala & Dholewala 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?**

Composting on farm

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

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

---

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

---

### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Super SMS



## **Name of the Cluster: Kot Mohamad Khan, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Kot Mohamad Khan**

Kot Mohamad Khan is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 290 families residing. The Kot Mohamad Khan village has population of 1334 of which 696 are males while 638 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Kot Mohamad Khan village out of total population, 550 were engaged in work activities. 92.36 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 7.64 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 550 workers engaged in Main Work, 176 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 277 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

20<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Izzat Wala & Sherewala

### **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?**

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?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Nasirewala, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Nasirewala**

Nasirewala is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 228 families residing. The Nasirewala village has population of 1256 of which 667 are males while 589 are females as per Population Census 2011

In Nasirewala village out of total population, 438 were engaged in work activities. 76.94 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 23.06 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 438 workers engaged in Main Work, 181 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 36 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

20<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Roshanwala

### **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 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 seeder & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Takhtuwala, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Takhtuwala**

Takhtuwala is a small village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 39 families residing. The Takhtuwala village has population of 187 of which 92 are males while 95 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Takhtuwala village out of total population, 65 were engaged in work activities. 100.00 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 0.00 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 65 workers engaged in Main Work, 59 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 1 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

21<sup>st</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Madarpur & Sangherha

### **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. Vegetable, Kinnow & Sugarcane 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 seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Thuthgarh, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Thuthgarh**

Thuthgarh is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 237 families residing. The Thuthgarh village has population of 1176 of which 615 are males while 561 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Thuthgarh village out of total population, 506 were engaged in work activities. 99.60 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 0.40 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 506 workers engaged in Main Work, 97 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 365 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

21<sup>st</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Akkushah Wala & Saide Shah 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?**

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 & Sugarcane are preferred crops by farmers.

---

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

---

### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Barahamke, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Barahamke**

Barahamke is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 212 families residing. The Barahamke village has population of 1137 of which 583 are males while 554 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Barahamke village out of total population, 505 were engaged in work activities. 77.43 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 22.57 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 505 workers engaged in Main Work, 179 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 65 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

22<sup>nd</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Masitan & Musewala

### **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. Kinnow, Vegetable & Sugarcane 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 seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Kambo Kalan, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Kambo Kalan**

Kambo Kalan is a small village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 33 families residing. The Kambo Kalan village has population of 176 of which 90 are males while 86 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Kambo Kalan village out of total population, 50 were engaged in work activities. 76.00 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 24.00 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 50 workers engaged in Main Work, 3 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 27 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

22<sup>nd</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Melek Kanga & Kambo 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 happy seeder

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

No, Farmers are not in favour of Crop diversification.

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***"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: Talwandi Malian, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Talwandi Malian**

Talwandi Malian is a large village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 934 families residing. The Talwandi Malian village has population of 4719 of which 2500 are males while 2219 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Talwandi Malian village out of total population, 1791 were engaged in work activities. 82.86 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 17.14 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1791 workers engaged in Main Work, 563 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 493 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

22<sup>nd</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Daya Kalan & Basti Sumand 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?**

Bales to bio-energy units

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Vegetable, Corn & Sugarcane 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 seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Sherpur Taiban, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Sherpur Taiban**

Sherpur Taiban is a large village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 520 families residing. The Sherpur Taiban village has population of 2481 of which 1278 are males while 1203 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Sherpur Taiban village out of total population, 893 were engaged in work activities. 95.63 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 4.37 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 893 workers engaged in Main Work, 237 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 470 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

22<sup>nd</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Bakarwala & Basti Diwan 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 happy seeder

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

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

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

---

### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Zero tillage



## **Name of the Cluster: Chamb, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Chamb**

Chamb is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 58 families residing. The Chamb village has population of 260 of which 134 are males while 126 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Chamb village out of total population, 69 were engaged in work activities. 91.30 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 8.70 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 69 workers engaged in Main Work, 40 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 23 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

22<sup>nd</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Melak Akalian & Rauwal

### **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. Kinnow, Corn & Sugarcane are preferred crops by farmers.

---

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Pandori Araian, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Pandori Araian**

Pandori Araian is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 315 families residing. The Pandori Araian village has population of 1628 of which 852 are males while 776 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Pandori Araian village out of total population, 513 were engaged in work activities. 97.86 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 2.14 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 513 workers engaged in Main Work, 234 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 178 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

24<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Chakk Kisaana

### **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, Corn & Sugarcane are preferred crops by 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: Chak Tarewala, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Chak Tarewala**

Chak Tarewala is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 192 families residing. The Chak Tarewala village has population of 1145 of which 583 are males while 562 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Chak Tarewala village out of total population, 384 were engaged in work activities. 60.68 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 39.32 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 384 workers engaged in Main Work, 215 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 8 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

24<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Gati Jattan & Rerhwan

### **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?**

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: Mahiwala, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Mahiwala**

Mahiwala is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 36 families residing. The Mahiwala village has population of 226 of which 118 are males while 108 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Mahiwala village out of total population, 72 were engaged in work activities. 98.61 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 1.39 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 72 workers engaged in Main Work, 39 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 14 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

24<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Lalhandi & Basti Chrigshah wali

### **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, Pulses & Sugarcane 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 seeder & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Aminwala, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Aminwala**

Aminwala is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 272 families residing. The Aminwala village has population of 1419 of which 754 are males while 665 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Aminwala village out of total population, 468 were engaged in work activities. 87.61 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 12.39 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 468 workers engaged in Main Work, 207 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 109 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

25<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Sangla & Manjli

### **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, Kinnow & Sugarcane are preferred crops by farmers.

---

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Bankhandi, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Bankhandi**

Bankhandi is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 198 families residing. The Bankhandi village has population of 1096 of which 563 are males while 533 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Bankhandi village out of total population, 397 were engaged in work activities. 93.20 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 6.80 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 397 workers engaged in Main Work, 92 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 186 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

25<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Atari

### **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.

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Bhoghewala, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Bhoghewala**

Bhoghewala is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 85 families residing. The Bhoghewala village has population of 500 of which 261 are males while 239 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Bhoghewala village out of total population, 127 were engaged in work activities. 96.85 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 3.15 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 127 workers engaged in Main Work, 58 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 21 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

25<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Bandala & Goluwla

### **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. Corn, Vegetable & Sugarcane are preferred crops by 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: Bagge, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Bagge**

Bagge is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 106 families residing. The Bagge village has population of 532 of which 283 are males while 249 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Bagge village out of total population, 278 were engaged in work activities. 87.05 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 12.95 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 278 workers engaged in Main Work, 110 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 82 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

26<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Bajeke

### **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, Kinnow & Vegetable are preferred crops by farmers.

---

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Baler



## **Name of the Cluster: Chak Kanian, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Chak Kanian**

Chak Kanian Kalan is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 171 families residing. The Chak Kanian Kalan village has population of 957 of which 503 are males while 454 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Chak Kanian Kalan village out of total population, 314 were engaged in work activities. 92.68 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 7.32 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 314 workers engaged in Main Work, 162 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 110 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

26<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Jindra, Kannia Kalan, Chakk Fathepur & Chak Kannian 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.

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

---

### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Bahadarwala, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Bahadarwala**

Bahadarwala is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 65 families residing. The Bahadarwala village has population of 350 of which 176 are males while 174 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Bahadarwala village out of total population, 101 were engaged in work activities. 84.16 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 15.84 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 101 workers engaged in Main Work, 25 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 4 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

26<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Bahadarwala M & Randiala

### **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, Vegetable & Sugarcane are preferred crops by farmers.

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Reaper

## **Name of the Cluster: Doburji, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Doburji**

Doburji is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 68 families residing. The Doburji village has population of 411 of which 209 are males while 202 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Doburji village out of total population, 138 were engaged in work activities. 99.28 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 0.72 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 138 workers engaged in Main Work, 63 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 56 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

27<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Falahgarh & Basti Kashmir 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. Cotton & Vegetable are preferred crops by farmers.

---

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Daulewala, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Daulewala**

Daulewala is a large village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 532 families residing. The Daulewala village has population of 3113 of which 1622 are males while 1491 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Daulewala village out of total population, 919 were engaged in work activities. 83.79 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 16.21 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 919 workers engaged in Main Work, 310 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 70 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

27<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Mastewala, Jaspur Gehliwala, Dargah Saidan & Daulewala 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. Kinnow, Pulses & Sugarcane are preferred crops by 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: Said Mohamad, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Said Mohamad**

Said Mohamad is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 141 families residing. The Said Mohamad village has population of 800 of which 444 are males while 356 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Said Mohamad village out of total population, 299 were engaged in work activities. 97.66 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 2.34 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 299 workers engaged in Main Work, 96 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 52 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

27<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Ramgar & Mahiwala

### **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?**

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: Khosa Jalal, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Khosa Jalal**

Khosa Jalal is a large village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 835 families residing. The Khosa Jalal village has population of 4400 of which 2316 are males while 2084 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Khosa Jalal village out of total population, 1718 were engaged in work activities. 64.44 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 35.56 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1718 workers engaged in Main Work, 542 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 276 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

28<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Khosa Kotla & Khosa Randhir

### **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. Corn, Vegetable & Sugarcane are preferred crops by farmers.

---

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

---

### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Mahel, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Mahel**

Mahel is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 263 families residing. The Mahel village has population of 1314 of which 678 are males while 636 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Mahel village out of total population, 457 were engaged in work activities. 86.00 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 14.00 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 457 workers engaged in Main Work, 95 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 92 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

28<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Bijapur & Bhoepur

### **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, Pulses & Sugarcane are preferred crops by 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: Maujgarh, Dharmkot, Moga**

### **About Village Maujgarh**

Maujgarh is a medium size village located in Dharmkot Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 167 families residing. The Maujgarh village has population of 964 of which 501 are males while 463 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Maujgarh village out of total population, 327 were engaged in work activities. 88.69 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 11.31 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 327 workers engaged in Main Work, 104 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 80 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

28<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Bahadarwala M & Randiala

### **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. Kinnow, Pulses & Sugarcane 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 seeder & Baler



## **Cluster Level Programme Block Moga-I**

## **Name of the Cluster: Bughipura, Moga-I, Moga**

### **About Village Bughipura**

Bughipura is a large village located in Moga-I Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 884 families residing. The Bughipura village has population of 4463 of which 2352 are males while 2111 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Bughipura village out of total population, 1423 were engaged in work activities. 64.02 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 35.98 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1423 workers engaged in Main Work, 435 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 60 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

06<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Dala

### **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, Kinnow & 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?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Dhurkot Kalan, Moga-I, Moga**

### **About Village Dhurkot Kalan**

Dhurkot Kalan is a medium size village located in Moga-I Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 307 families residing. The Dhurkot Kalan village has population of 1531 of which 799 are males while 732 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Dhurkot Kalan village out of total population, 485 were engaged in work activities. 82.06 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 17.94 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 485 workers engaged in Main Work, 134 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 59 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

07<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Dhurkot Chadat Singh Wala & Dhurkot Tahli

### **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?**

others

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Sugarcane, Vegetable & 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 seeder & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Rauli, Moga-I, Moga**

### **About Village Rauli**

Rauli is a large village located in Moga-1 Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 665 families residing. The Rauli village has population of 3393 of which 1800 are males while 1593 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Rauli village out of total population, 1097 were engaged in work activities. 90.15 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 9.85 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1097 workers engaged in Main Work, 422 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 198 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

08<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Killi Chahlan, Madoke, Ajitwal & Mehna

### **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 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?**

Baler & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Budh Singh Wala, Moga-I, Moga**

### **About Village Budh Singh Wala**

Budh Singh Wala is a medium size village located in Moga-1 Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 278 families residing. The Budh Singh Wala village has population of 1419 of which 737 are males while 682 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Budh Singh Wala village out of total population, 438 were engaged in work activities. 88.81 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 11.19 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 438 workers engaged in Main Work, 103 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 61 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

09<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Khote, Jandana, Tarewala & Nihal

### **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 seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Patti Jagir Charik, Moga-I, Moga**

### **About Village Patti Jagir Charik**

Patti Jagir Charik is a large village located in Moga-I Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1965 families residing. The Chirak village has population of 10228 of which 5405 are males while 4823 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Chirak village out of total population, 4208 were engaged in work activities. 83.79 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 16.21 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 4208 workers engaged in Main Work, 1181 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 711 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

09<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Charikk Jaito Khosa & Charikk Patti Sarkar

### **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. 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?**

Zero tillage & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Ramuwala Nawan, Moga-I, Moga**

### **About Village Ramuwala Nawan**

Ramuwala Nawan is a large village located in Moga-I Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 512 families residing. The Ramuwala Nawan village has population of 2547 of which 1343 are males while 1204 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Ramuwala Nawan village out of total population, 795 were engaged in work activities. 86.29 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 13.71 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 795 workers engaged in Main Work, 71 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 422 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

10<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Ramuwala Harchoka & Ramuwala 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?**

Bales to bio-energy units

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Cotton & 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 seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Dhudike, Moga-I, Moga**

### **About Village Dhudike**

Dhudike is a large village located in Moga-I Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1234 families residing. The Dhudike village has population of 6200 of which 3239 are males while 2961 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Dhudike village out of total population, 1950 were engaged in work activities. 97.08 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 2.92 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1950 workers engaged in Main Work, 579 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 368 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

11<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Madoke

### **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 & Vegetable 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?**

Baler & Zero tillage



## **Name of the Cluster: Takhanwad, Moga-I, Moga**

### **About Village Takhanwad**

Takhanwad is a large village located in Moga-I Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 972 families residing. The Takhanwad village has population of 4930 of which 2600 are males while 2330 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Takhanwad village out of total population, 1571 were engaged in work activities. 63.02 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 36.98 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1571 workers engaged in Main Work, 516 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 177 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

12<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Takhanwadh Nawan

### **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 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?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Nathuwala Jadid, Moga-I, Moga**

### **About Village Nathuwala Jadid**

Nathuwala Jadid is a large village located in Moga-I Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 412 families residing. The Nathuwala Jadid village has population of 2039 of which 1076 are males while 963 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Nathuwala Jadid village out of total population, 590 were engaged in work activities. 96.44 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 3.56 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 590 workers engaged in Main Work, 220 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 217 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

12<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Matwani & Jandana Sarki

### **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. Vegetable 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: Chuharchak, Moga-I, Moga**

### **About Village Chuharchak**

Chuharchak is a large village located in Moga-I Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1670 families residing. The Chuharchak village has population of 8137 of which 4281 are males while 3856 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Chuharchak village out of total population, 2564 were engaged in work activities. 97.85 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 2.15 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2564 workers engaged in Main Work, 997 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 996 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

13<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Chuharchakk Nawan

### **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. Pulses, Kinnow & Corn are preferred crops by the farmers.

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Patti Sandhwan, Moga-I, Moga**

### **About Village Patti Sandhwan**

Patti Sandhwan is a medium size village located in Moga-I Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 221 families residing. The Patti Sandhwan village has population of 1093 of which 576 are males while 517 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Patti Sandhwan village out of total population, 363 were engaged in work activities. 97.80 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 2.20 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 363 workers engaged in Main Work, 117 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 130 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

14<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Bohna, Malian Wala, Chupkitti & Mehro

### **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?**

others

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Vegetable are preferred crops by the farmers.

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***"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: Talwandi Bhangarian, Moga-I, Moga**

### **About Village Talwandi Bhangarian**

Talwandi Bhangarian is a large village located in Moga-I Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 683 families residing. The Talwandi Bhangarian village has population of 3541 of which 1824 are males while 1717 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Talwandi Bhangarian village out of total population, 1188 were engaged in work activities. 81.82 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 18.18 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1188 workers engaged in Main Work, 390 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 230 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

15<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

### **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.

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Reaper

## **Name of the Cluster: Kokri Kalan, Moga-I, Moga**

### **About Village Kokri Kalan**

Kokri Kalan is a large village located in Moga-I Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1599 families residing. The Kokri Kalan village has population of 8294 of which 4366 are males while 3928 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Kokri Kalan village out of total population, 2953 were engaged in work activities. 95.36 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 4.64 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2953 workers engaged in Main Work, 1025 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 874 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

15<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Kokri Phula Singh & Kokri Heran

### **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.

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Kapura, Moga-I, Moga**

### **About Village Kapura**

Kapura is a large village located in Moga-I Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 695 families residing. The Kapura village has population of 3630 of which 1918 are males while 1712 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Kapura village out of total population, 1201 were engaged in work activities. 67.36 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 32.64 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1201 workers engaged in Main Work, 481 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 136 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

19<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Puranewala & Chugawan

### **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.

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

---

### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Buttar, Moga-I, Moga**

### **About Village Buttar**

Buttar is a large village located in Moga-I Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 2055 families residing. The Buttar village has population of 10519 of which 5564 are males while 4955 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Buttar village out of total population, 3226 were engaged in work activities. 92.75 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 7.25 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 3226 workers engaged in Main Work, 891 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 853 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

24<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Buttar Patti Bhullar & Buttar 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 happy seeder

### **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"***

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Super SMS



## **Name of the Cluster: Jalalabad, Moga-I, Moga**

### **About Village Jalalabad**

Jalalabad is a large village located in Moga-I Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1310 families residing. The Jalalabad village has population of 6811 of which 3547 are males while 3264 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Jalalabad village out of total population, 2380 were engaged in work activities. 85.59 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 14.41 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2380 workers engaged in Main Work, 464 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 319 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

24<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

### **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. Corn, Sugarcane & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

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***"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: Mandiranwala, Moga-I, Moga**

### **About Village Mandiranwala**

Mandiranwala is a large village located in Moga Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 487 families residing. The Mandiranwala village has population of 2249 of which 1197 are males while 1052 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Mandiranwala village out of total population, 1152 were engaged in work activities. 73.96 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 26.04 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1152 workers engaged in Main Work, 181 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 193 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

25<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Mandir wala Purana

### **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. 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 & Super SMS

## **Cluster Level Programme Block Moga-II**

## **Name of the Cluster: Singhanwala, Moga-II, Moga**

### **About Village Singhanwala**

Singhanwala is a large village located in Moga-II Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1197 families residing. The Singhanwala village has population of 5991 of which 3151 are males while 2840 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Singhanwala village out of total population, 2083 were engaged in work activities. 88.24 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 11.76 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2083 workers engaged in Main Work, 301 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 491 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

10<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Chand Purana & Chand Nawan

### **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 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?**

Baler & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Gill, Moga-II, Moga**

### **About Village Gill**

Gill is a large village located in Moga-II Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 431 families residing. The Gill village has population of 2370 of which 1241 are males while 1129 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Gill village out of total population, 754 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 754 workers engaged in Main Work, 347 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 152 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

11<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Nidha 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 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 seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Dhalleke, Moga-II, Moga**

### **About Village Dhalleke**

Dhalleke is a large village located in Moga-II Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1117 families residing. The Dhalleke village has population of 5921 of which 3133 are males while 2788 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Dhalleke village out of total population, 1949 were engaged in work activities. 93.79 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 6.21 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1949 workers engaged in Main Work, 590 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 463 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

13<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Ratiyan

### **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 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: Daroli Bhai, Moga-II, Moga**

### **About Village Daroli Bhai**

Daroli Bhai is a large village located in Moga-II Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1146 families residing. The Daroli Bhai village has population of 6010 of which 3257 are males while 2753 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Daroli Bhai village out of total population, 2178 were engaged in work activities. 87.65 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 12.35 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2178 workers engaged in Main Work, 573 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 495 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

14<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Sosan

### **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 and Sugarcane are more preferred crop by the farmers.

---

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

---

### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Reaper

## **Name of the Cluster: Dagra, Moga-II, Moga**

### **About Village Dagra**

Dagra is a large village located in Moga-II Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 560 families residing. The Dagra village has population of 3128 of which 1652 are males while 1476 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Dagra village out of total population, 873 were engaged in work activities. 96.68 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 3.32 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 873 workers engaged in Main Work, 175 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 317 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

14<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Jogewala, Nidhan Wala & Kahn 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 happy seeder

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Sugarcane 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?**

Baler & Zero tillage



## **Name of the Cluster: Chhota Ghar, Moga-II, Moga**

### **About Village Chhota Ghar**

Chhota Ghar is a medium size village located in Moga-II Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 229 families residing. The Chhota Ghar village has population of 1201 of which 625 are males while 576 are females as per Population Census 2011..

In Chhota Ghar village out of total population, 364 were engaged in work activities. 98.90 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 1.10 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 364 workers engaged in Main Work, 149 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 175 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

17<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Wadda Ghar & Bheka

### **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.

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Kaliawala, Moga-II, Moga**

### **About Village Kaliawala**

Kaliawala is a large village located in Moga-II Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 390 families residing. The Kaliawala village has population of 2016 of which 1050 are males while 966 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Kaliawala village out of total population, 1081 were engaged in work activities. 36.54 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 63.46 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1081 workers engaged in Main Work, 247 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 26 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

17<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Daulatpura Ucha & Daulatpura Niwan

### **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. 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?**

Baler & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Bukanwala, Moga-II, Moga**

### **About Village Bukanwala**

Bukanwala is a large village located in Moga-II Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 426 families residing. The Bukanwala village has population of 2150 of which 1112 are males while 1038 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Bukanwala village out of total population, 668 were engaged in work activities. 96.71 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 3.29 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 668 workers engaged in Main Work, 237 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 135 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

18<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Saffuwala & Mothanwali

### **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 & Corn are preferred crops by the farmers.

---

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Khosa Pando, Moga-II, Moga**

### **About Village Khosa Pando**

Khosa Pando is a large village located in Moga-II Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 885 families residing. The Khosa Pando village has population of 4754 of which 2547 are males while 2207 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Khosa Pando village out of total population, 2094 were engaged in work activities. 98.09 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 1.91 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2094 workers engaged in Main Work, 427 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 172 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

21<sup>st</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Salina

### **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. 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 seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Ghal Kalan, Moga-II, Moga**

### **About Village Ghal Kalan**

Ghal Kalan is a large village located in Moga-II Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1830 families residing. The Ghal Kalan village has population of 9299 of which 4929 are males while 4370 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Ghal Kalan village out of total population, 3051 were engaged in work activities. 97.48 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 2.52 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 3051 workers engaged in Main Work, 704 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 342 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

23<sup>rd</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Ghall Kalan Patti Mehar

### **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. 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 seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Khukhrana, Moga-II, Moga**

### **About Village Khukhrana**

Khukhrana is a medium size village located in Moga-II Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 346 families residing. The Khukhrana village has population of 1999 of which 1042 are males while 957 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Khukhrana village out of total population, 655 were engaged in work activities. 92.98 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 7.02 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 655 workers engaged in Main Work, 307 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 174 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

25<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Mahesri Sandhuan & Darapur

### **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 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?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Chotian Kalan, Moga-II, Moga**

### **About Village Chotian Kalan**

Chotian Kalan is a medium size village located in Moga-II Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 363 families residing. The Chotian Kalan village has population of 1910 of which 1026 are males while 884 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Chotian Kalan village out of total population, 614 were engaged in work activities. 93.32 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 6.68 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 614 workers engaged in Main Work, 143 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 371 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

25<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Chotian Khurd & Chotian Thoba

### **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, Vegetable and Corn are preferred crops by the farmers.

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***"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: Sada Singh Wala, Moga-II, Moga**

### **About Village Sada Singh Wala**

Sada Singh Wala is a large village located in Moga-II Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 550 families residing. The Sada Singh Wala village has population of 2853 of which 1524 are males while 1329 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Sada Singh Wala village out of total population, 999 were engaged in work activities. 77.78 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 22.22 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 999 workers engaged in Main Work, 367 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 237 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

26<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

### **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. 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?**

Baler & Zero tillage



## **Name of the Cluster: Baghelewala, Moga-II, Moga**

### **About Village Baghelewala**

Baghelewala is a medium size village located in Moga-II Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 245 families residing. The Baghelewala village has population of 1394 of which 742 are males while 652 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Baghelewala village out of total population, 598 were engaged in work activities. 78.43 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 21.57 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 598 workers engaged in Main Work, 201 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 55 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

26<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Thamanwala, Jandana Garbi & Mangewala

### **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. 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 seeder & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Mangewala, Moga-II, Moga**

### **About Village Mangewala**

Mangewala is a large village located in Moga-II Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 436 families residing. The Mangewala village has population of 2455 of which 1317 are males while 1138 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Mangewala village out of total population, 803 were engaged in work activities. 95.02 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 4.98 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 803 workers engaged in Main Work, 241 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 190 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

27<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Dadahur & Korowala 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 happy seeder

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

Yes, Farmers are in favour of Crop diversification. Corn, Sugarcane 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 seeder & Baler

## **Cluster Level Programme Block Nihal Singh wala**

## **Name of the Cluster: Dhulkot Ransin, Nihal Singh wala**

### **About Village Dhulkot Ransin**

Dhulkot Ransin is a large village located in Nihal Singh Wala Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1104 families residing. The Dhulkot Ransin village has population of 5765 of which 3076 are males while 2689 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Dhulkot Ransin village out of total population, 2542 were engaged in work activities. 88.87 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 11.13 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2542 workers engaged in Main Work, 504 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 801 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

11<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Madheke

### **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 & 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?**

Baler & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Raina, Nihal Singh wala, Moga**

### **About Village Raina**

Raina is a large village located in Nihal Singh wala Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1393 families residing. The Raina village has population of 7238 of which 3782 are males while 3456 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Raina village out of total population, 2468 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 2468 workers engaged in Main Work, 581 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 929 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

12<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Bir Rauke

### **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. Pulses, Sugarcane & Corn are preferred crops by the farmers.

---

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Bilaspur, Nihal Singh wala, Moga**

### **About Village Bilaspur**

Bilaspur is a large village located in Nihal Singh wala Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1359 families residing. The Bilaspur village has population of 7117 of which 3758 are males while 3359 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Bilaspur village out of total population, 2741 were engaged in work activities. 76.61 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 23.39 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2741 workers engaged in Main Work, 665 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 798 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

13<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Bilaspur Lehanda & Rama

### **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. Corn, Pulses 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 seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Lohara, Nihal Singh Wala, Moga**

### **About Village Lohara**

Lohara is a medium size village located in Nihal Singh Wala Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 379 families residing. The Lohara village has population of 1708 of which 903 are males while 805 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Lohara village out of total population, 637 were engaged in work activities. 49.29 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 50.71 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 637 workers engaged in Main Work, 124 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 76 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

14<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Machhike & Nawan Machhike

### **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 and Pulses are more preferred crop by the farmers.

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Lupon, Nihal Singh Wala, Moga**

### **About Village Lupon**

Lupon is a large village located in Nihal Singh Wala Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1680 families residing. The Lupon village has population of 8843 of which 4738 are males while 4105 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Lupon village out of total population, 3023 were engaged in work activities. 94.64 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 5.36 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 3023 workers engaged in Main Work, 1320 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 765 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

15<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Bir Badhni, Boude & Badni 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 happy seeder

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

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

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Baler



## **Name of the Cluster: Takhtupura, Nihal Singh Wala, Moga**

### **About Village Takhtupura**

Takhtupura is a large village located in Nihal Singh Wala Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 938 families residing. The Takhtupura village has population of 4641 of which 2495 are males while 2146 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Takhtupura village out of total population, 1495 were engaged in work activities. 92.17 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 7.83 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1495 workers engaged in Main Work, 600 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 302 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

16<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

### **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. Sugarcane, Cotton & Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers.

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***"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: Raunta, Nihal Singh Wala, Moga**

### **About Village Raunta**

Raunta is a large village located in Nihal Singh Wala Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1343 families residing. The Raunta village has population of 7053 of which 3684 are males while 3369 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Raunta village out of total population, 2381 were engaged in work activities. 58.97 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 41.03 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2381 workers engaged in Main Work, 724 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 192 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

16<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Kishangarh

### **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. Sugarcane & Corn are preferred crops by the farmers.

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***"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: Himatpura, Nihal Singh Wala, Moga**

### **About Village Himatpura**

Himatpura is a large village located in Nihal Singh Wala Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1554 families residing. The Himatpura village has population of 7995 of which 4192 are males while 3803 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Himatpura village out of total population, 2932 were engaged in work activities. 95.74 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 4.26 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2932 workers engaged in Main Work, 879 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 1118 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

17<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

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?**

Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks

### **Whether the farmers are in favour of crop diversification?**

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

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy Seeders & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Minian, Nihal Singh Wala, Moga**

### **About Village Minian**

Minian is a large village located in Nihal Singh Wala Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 819 families residing. The Minian village has population of 4335 of which 2305 are males while 2030 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Minian village out of total population, 1707 were engaged in work activities. 87.29 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 12.71 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1707 workers engaged in Main Work, 544 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 662 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

18<sup>st</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Kussa

### **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. Vegetable & Corn are preferred crops by the farmers.

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Gajiana, Nihal Singh Wala, Moga**

### **About Village Gajiana**

Gajiana is a medium size village located in Nihal Singh Wala Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 339 families residing. The Gajiana village has population of 1777 of which 944 are males while 833 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Gajiana village out of total population, 548 were engaged in work activities. 99.27 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 0.73 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 548 workers engaged in Main Work, 257 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 84 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

20<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Kothe

### **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 are preferred crops by the farmers.

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

---

### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Dina, Nihal Singh Wala, Moga**

### **About Village Dina**

Dina is a large village located in Nihal Singh Wala Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 777 families residing. The Dina village has population of 4029 of which 2172 are males while 1857 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Dina village out of total population, 2288 were engaged in work activities. 62.50 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 37.50 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2288 workers engaged in Main Work, 499 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 176 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

20<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Khai

### **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 & Corn are preferred crops by the farmers.

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Bhagike, Nihal Singh Wala, Moga**

### **About Village Bhagike**

Bhagike is a large village located in Nihal Singh Wala Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 740 families residing. The Bhagike village has population of 3784 of which 1978 are males while 1806 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Bhagike village out of total population, 1256 were engaged in work activities. 93.39 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 6.61 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1256 workers engaged in Main Work, 487 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 529 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

23<sup>rd</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Saidoke

### **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. Vegetables, Sugarcane & Corn are preferred crops by the farmers.

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Raoke Kalan, Nihal Singh Wala, Moga**

### **About Village Raoke Kalan**

Raoke Kalan is a large village located in Nihal Singh Wala Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 1540 families residing. The Raoke Kalan village has population of 7891 of which 4128 are males while 3763 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Raoke Kalan village out of total population, 2458 were engaged in work activities. 89.14 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 10.86 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2458 workers engaged in Main Work, 988 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 569 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

25<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

### **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. Sugarcane, Vegetables & Corn are preferred crops by the farmers.

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***"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: Patto Didar singh, Nihal Singh Wala, Moga**

### **About Village Patto Didarsingh**

Patto Didar singh is a medium size village located in Nihal Singh Wala Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 139 families residing. The Patto Didar singh village has population of 787 of which 415 are males while 372 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Patto Didar singh village out of total population, 254 were engaged in work activities. 33.86 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 66.14 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 254 workers engaged in Main Work, 59 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 17 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

25<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Patto Hira Singh, Didare Wala & Burj Hamira

### **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. Sugarcane & Corn are preferred crops by the farmers.

---

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Happy seeder & Baler

## **Name of the Cluster: Ransin Kalan, Nihal Singh Wala, Moga**

### **About Village Ransin Kalan**

Ransin Kalan is a large village located in Nihal Singh Wala Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 532 families residing. The Ransin Kalan village has population of 2715 of which 1469 are males while 1246 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Ransin Kalan village out of total population, 1034 were engaged in work activities. 77.76 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 22.24 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1034 workers engaged in Main Work, 145 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 101 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

26<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Ransih 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. Vegetables, Sugarcane & Cotton are preferred crops by the farmers.

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

---

### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Zero tillage

## **Name of the Cluster: Burj Duna, Nihal Singh Wala, Moga**

### **About Village Burj Duna**

Burj Duna is a medium size village located in Nihal Singh Wala Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 294 families residing. The Burj Duna village has population of 1482 of which 763 are males while 719 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Burj Duna village out of total population, 412 were engaged in work activities. 70.87 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 29.13 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 412 workers engaged in Main Work, 164 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 34 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

26<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Malleana

### **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. Vegetables, Sugarcane & Corn are preferred crops by the farmers.

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

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### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Zero tillage & Super SMS

## **Name of the Cluster: Patto Jawahar singh, Nihal Singh Wala, Moga**

### **About Village Patto Jawahar singh**

Patto Jawahar singh is a medium size village located in Nihal Singh Wala Block of Moga district, Punjab with total 187 families residing. The Patto Jawaharsingh village has population of 968 of which 504 are males while 464 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Patto Jawahar singh village out of total population, 319 were engaged in work activities. 93.10 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 6.90 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 319 workers engaged in Main Work, 73 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 135 were Agricultural labourer.

### **Date of the campaign**

27<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Name of the Villages covered under this Cluster**

Khote

### **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. Sugarcane, Vegetables & Corn are preferred crops by the farmers.

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

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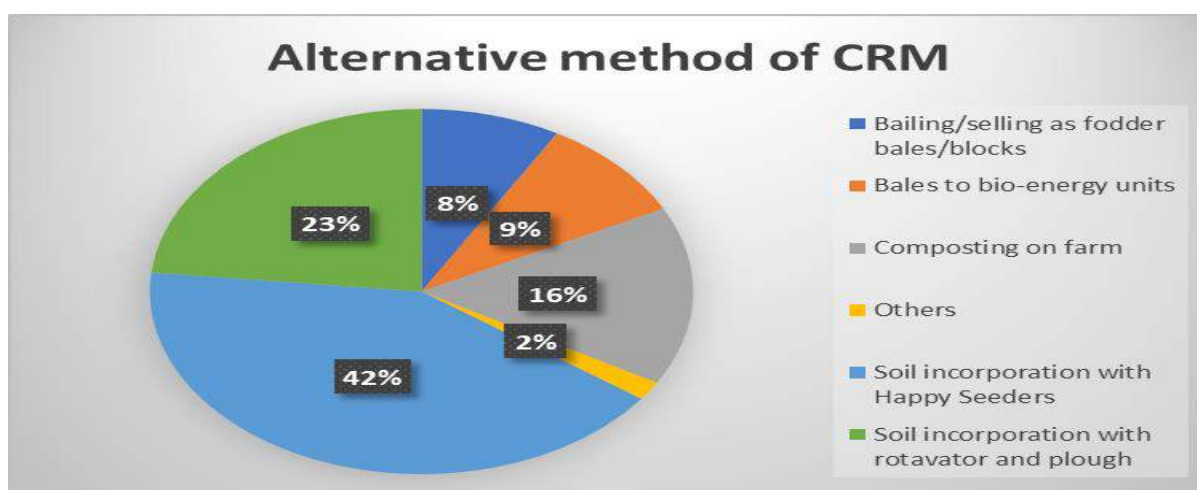
### **Which two machineries/equipments are required?**

Baler & Super SMS

## **Feedback Compilation of the Campaign**

### **Alternative method of CRM was more acceptable by the farmers**

Particular	No. of Responses (100)	Percentage
Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks	10	8
Bales to bio-energy units	11	9
Composting on farm	19	16
Others	2	2
Soil incorporation with Happy Seeders	50	42
Soil incorporation with rotavator and plough	28	23

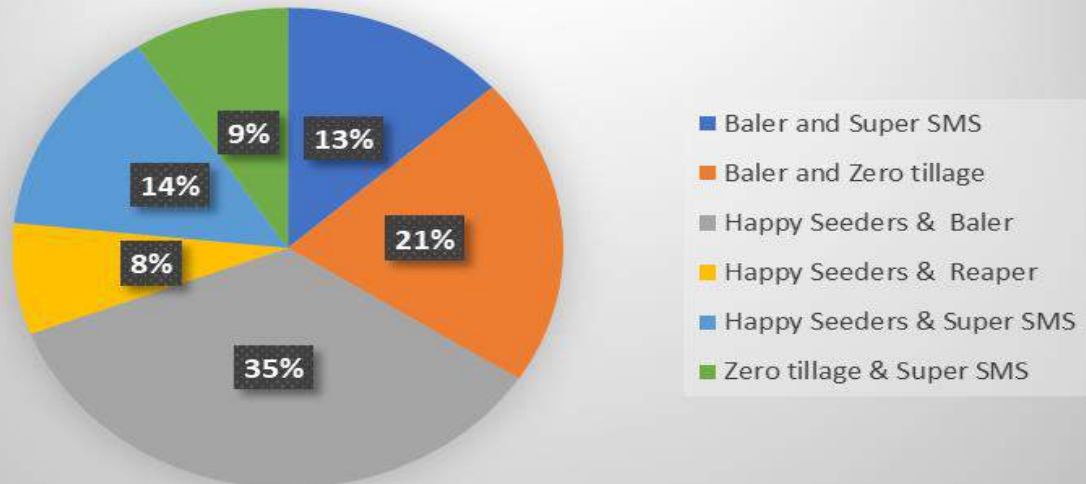


The perfeedback received from the farmers in course of the campaign shows that the conversion of farm residue to Soil incorporation with Happy Seeders (42%) is the best alternative method of Crop Residue Management. As the farmers have very less time in between the harvesting of the crop and sowing of the new crop.

### **Machineries/Equipments required**

Particular	No. of Responses (100)	Percentage
Happy Seeder and Super SMS	16	13
Baler and Zero tillage	25	21
Happy Seeders & Baler	42	35
Happy Seeders & Reaper	9	8
Happy Seeders & Super SMS	17	14
Zero tillage & Super SMS	11	9

## Machineries/Equipments required



From the above table the feedback received from the farmers reveals that 35% & 21% of villages have requirement of Happy Seeders & Baler and Baler and Zere tillage. Further, farmers also share that there should also be the provision of subsidy on rotavator as many farmer demanded that they have requirement of rotavator but the government is not providing subsidy on rotavator.

### In Favour of Crop Diversification

Particular	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	111	93
No	9	7

The data analysis of the feedback received from the farmer shows that about 93% of the villages are in favour of Crop diversification which is very pleasant. Cotton, Sugarcane, Corn, Kinnows, Pulses and Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers. However, farmers thinks that non availability of available market and price it is difficult to adopt diversification. The minimum support price (MSP) for wheat and paddy is known but before diverting farming towards such crops government should prepare a proper market plan for this.

## **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 Seeders 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, Zero tillers, 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**

In course of the campaign and the feedback taken from the farmers and villagers revealed that there is a serious problem of Crop residue burning in the district Moga. 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 climatic conditions and procedures and ineffective implementation mechanism, are also widely responsible for it. Further on the basis of the experience from the field the following suggestions are being recommended:

- Happy Seeders is a machine would be the best alternative 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 burning the paddy residue. As it saves time, water as well as is environmental friendly way to the problem of crop residue burning and management and for this proper orientation and training needed to motivated the farmers to adopt this methods
- Baler machine, which bundled/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. Further there is a 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 lighter in weight and bulky thus the 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 farmer to implement those ideas. Sometime farmers avoid the use of alternative due to increase in the cost of management.
- Governmnet should need to think on Paddy transplanting time period.
- More focus on public awareness regarding the issue of crop residue burning.
- Short duration varities of rice may be promoted.
- Crop diversification is the need of the hour but for that the government needed to take other crops (apart from paddy and wheat) in the ambit of MSP (minimum support price) in a proper manner with setting time period of percurement or FPOs can be formed.



**Annexure: 1. Photographs of District Level Training Programme**



**Annexure: 1 A. Photographs of Block Level Programme Bagha Purana**



**Annexure: 1 B. Photographs of Block Level Programme Moga**



**Annexure: 1 E. Cluster Level Programme Photographs**





**Farm Visit With District Development Manager, NABARD**



**Farmer Sharing his experince on Crop residue Management in District Moga**

# ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਮੀਟਿੰਗਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਿਲਸਿਲਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ

ਮੋਗਾ, 6 ਅਕਤੂਬਰ (ਅਮਰਜੋਤ ਖ਼ਾਨ) : ਅਗਲੀ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਉਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਾਬਾਰਡ) ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਮੋਗਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ, ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਗੀ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਸੰਦੀਪ ਹੰਸ ਨੇ ਕੀਤੀ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਔਗ ਨਾ ਲਾਉਣ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਵੇਨ ਨੂੰ ਹਰੀ ਝੰਡੀ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਰਵਾਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੀ ਸਲਾਹ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ ਰਹਿਤ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਔਗ ਨਾ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨਾ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਮੁੱਖ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਡੀ.ਡੀ.ਐਮ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਝੰਡੀ ਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੁੰਹਦ ਦੇ ਨਿਪਟਾਰੇ ਲਈ ਸੂਬੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਲੱਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਔਗ ਨਾ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕੀ



ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਜਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਦੇ 120 ਕਲੱਸਟਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ 'ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ-ਫ਼ਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ' ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਲੱਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਮੌਤਵ ਲਈ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰੀ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਾਬਾਰਡ) ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਏ ਮਾਹਰਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵਲੈਟੀਅਰਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ

ਸਲਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਹਰਨੇਕ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਮਨਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਸੁਖਰਾਜ ਕੌਰ ਦਿਉਲ, ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਬਲਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਹਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸਹਾਇਕ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਬਾਗਬਾਨੀ ਹਰਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਿਪਟੀ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਡੇਅਰੀ ਨਿਰਵੈਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਿਪਟੀ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਪਾਲਣ ਗੁਰਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸਹਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਅਫਸਰ ਮੋਢੀ ਪਾਲਣ ਸੁਖਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਬਾਗਬਾਨੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਅਫਸਰ ਮਲਕੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਸੁਰਾਜ ਚੰਦਰ ਅਤੇ ਲੀਡ ਬੈਂਕ ਤੋਂ ਮੈਨੇਚਕ੍ਰਸਟ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਇਸ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਿਰਕਤ ਕੀਤੀ।

**"ROZANA SPOKESMAN NEWSPAPER OF DATED 6<sup>th</sup> October 2018"**

# ਡੀ.ਸੀ. ਨੇ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਵੈਨ ਕੋ ਕਿਆ ਰਵਾਨਾ

■ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਕੋ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕੋ ਆਗ ਨ ਲਗਾਨੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਿਆ ਜਾਏਗਾ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ : ਸੰਦੀਪ ਹੰਸ

ਮੋਗਾ, 5 ਅਕਤੂਬਰ (ਗੁਲਾਟੀ): ਅਭਿਵਿਕਿ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀ-ਬਾੜੀ ਤਥਾ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਕੇ ਸਹਯੋਗ ਸੇ ਮੋਗਾ ਮੇਂ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰਕਸ਼ਾ ਅਭਿਯਾਨ ਕੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਜਿਲਾ ਸ਼ਰੀਯ ਬੈਠਕ ਕਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕਿਆ ਗਯਾ, ਜਿਸਕੀ ਅਧਯਕਸ਼ਤਾ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਸੰਦੀਪ ਹੰਸ ਨੇ ਕੀ। ਇਸ ਅਕਸਰ ਪਰ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕੋ ਆਗ ਨ ਲਗਾਨੇ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਵੈਨ ਕੋ ਹਰੀ ਝੰਡੀ ਦੇਕਰ ਰਵਾਨਾ ਕਿਆ। ਉਨ੍ਹੋਨੇ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੰਸਾ ਕਰਤੇ ਹੁਏ ਕਹਾ ਕਿ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ ਰਹਿਤ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਕੇ ਲਿਏ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਕੋ ਆਗ ਨ ਲਗਾਨੇ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨੇ ਕੀ ਜਕਸ਼ਤ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਅਕਸਰ ਪਰ ਡੀ ਡੀ ਏਮ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਪਬਤਾਯਾ ਕਿ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਕੀ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕੇ ਨਿਪਟਾਰੇ ਕੇ ਲਿਏ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਕੇ



ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਵੈਨ ਕੋ ਝੰਡੀ ਦੇਤੇ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਸੰਦੀਪ ਹੰਸ ਰ ਅਨਯ। (ਪ੍ਰਬੀਯ)

ਸਬੀ ਜਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਮੇਂ ਲੋਗੋਂ ਕੋ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਿਆ ਜਾਏਗਾ ਤਥਾ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਕੋ ਆਗ ਨ ਲਗਾਨੇ ਕੇ ਲਿਏ ਆ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਿਆ ਜਾਏਗਾ। ਉਨ੍ਹੋਨੇ ਬਤਾਯਾ ਕਿ ਸੁਰਕਸ਼ਾ ਅਭਿਯਾਨ ਕੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਜਿਲੇ ਕੇ 120

ਅਮੁਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਬਤਾਯਾ ਕਿ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀ-ਬਾੜੀ ਤਥਾ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ ਕੇ ਸਹਯੋਗ ਸੇ ਜਿਲਾ ਸ਼ਰੀਯ ਬੈਠਕ ਕਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕਿਆ ਗਯਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਮੇਂ ਅਲਗ ਅਲਗ ਵਿਭਾਗੋਂ ਸੇ ਆਏ ਮਾਹਿਰੋਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਵਲੰਟਿਯਰੋਂ ਕੋ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਦੀ ਗਈ। ਉਨ੍ਹੋਨੇ ਬਤਾਯਾ ਕਿ ਯਹ ਵਲੰਟਿਯਰ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਕੋ ਖਾਨ ਕੀ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕੋ ਆਗ ਨ ਲਗਾਨੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰੇਗੇ। ਇਸ ਅਕਸਰ ਪਰ ਡਾ. ਸ਼ਲੇੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ, ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਮਨਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਹਰਨੇਕ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਸੁਖਰਾਜ ਕੌਰ, ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਬਲਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਹਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸਹਾਇਕ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਬਾਗਬਾਨੀ ਹਰਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਿਪਟੀ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਡੇਅਰੀ ਨਿਰਵੈਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਿਪਟੀ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਪਸ਼ੂਪਾਲਨ ਗੁਰਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸਹਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਅਫਸਰ ਮਛਲੀ ਪਾਲਨ ਸੁਖਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਮਲਕੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਸੁਭਾਸ਼ ਚੰਦਰ ਕੇ ਅਲਾਵਾ ਕਾਫੀ ਸੰਖਯਾ ਮੇਂ ਅਲਗ ਅਲਗ ਵਿਭਾਗੋਂ ਕੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ ਉਪਸ਼ਿਯਤ ਥੇ।



# ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ 2018 ਤਹਿਤ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ

ਮੋਗਾ, 6 ਅਕਤੂਬਰ (ਗੋਪੀ/ਬਿੰਦਾ)- ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਮੋਗਾ 'ਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ 2018 ਤਹਿਤ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ, ਜਿਸ 'ਚ ਮੁੱਖ ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਵਜੋਂ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਮੋਗਾ ਸੰਦੀਪ ਹੰਸ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋਏ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਮੋਗਾ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਨਾ ਲਾਉਣ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਵੈਨ ਨੂੰ ਹਰੀ ਝੰਡੀ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਰਵਾਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਲਾਘਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੇਂ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਅਡੋਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਵਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੇਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਦੱਸਿਆ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਡੀ. ਡੀ. ਐੱਮ.



ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਵੈਨ ਨੂੰ ਹਰੀ ਝੰਡੀ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਰਵਾਨਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਮੋਗਾ ਸੰਦੀਪ ਹੰਸ

ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੂੰਹਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਸਾਰੇ ਜ਼ਿਲਿਆਂ 'ਚ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ, ਜਿਸ 'ਚ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨਾ ਸਾੜਨ ਲਈ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਵੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਲਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਜਨਰਲ ਸੈਕਟਰੀ, ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਹਰਨੇਕ ਸਿੰਘ ਰੋਡੇ, ਡਾ. ਮਨਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਸੁਖਰਾਜ ਕੌਰ ਦਿਓਲ, ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਬਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਹਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਗਬਾਨੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਡਾ. ਹਰਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਮਲਕੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਨਿਰਵੈਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਡੇਅਰੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਡਾ. ਸੁਖਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਮੱਛੀ ਪਾਲਣ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਸੁਭਾਸ਼ ਚੰਦਰ, ਮੈਨੇਜਰ ਭੂਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਆਦਿ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਸਨ।

**ਜਗ ਬਾਣੀ** Sun, 07 October 2018  
jagbani.epapr.in/c/32899999



## ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਵੈਨ ਰਵਾਨਾ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਆਗ ਨ ਲਗਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਿਆ ਜਾਏਗਾ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ

ਮਾਸਕਰ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਟਾਟਕਾ | ਮੋਗਾ

ਅਖੀਂ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਸੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਸਟਰੀਯ ਬੈਂਕ ਕਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕਿਆ ਗਯਾ, ਜਿਸਕੀ ਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਡੀ.ਸੀ ਸੰਦੀਪ ਹੰਸ ਨੇ ਕੀ। ਡੀ.ਸੀ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਆਗ ਨ ਲਗਾਨੇ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਵੈਨ ਨੂੰ ਹਰੀ ਝੰਡੀ ਦੇਕਰ ਰਵਾਨਾ ਕਿਆ। ਉਨ੍ਹੋਂਨੇ ਕਹਾ ਕਿ ਗਰੁਪਿਯ ਰਿਹਿਤ ਪਰਿਵਰਨ ਕੇ ਲਿਏ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਆਗ ਨ ਲਗਾਨੇ ਕੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਂ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨਾ ਸਮਯ ਕੀ ਮੁਖਿਯ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਡੀ.ਡੀ.ਏਮ ਨਾਬਾਡ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਬਤਾਯਾ ਕਿ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਕੀ ਬਚਤ ਕੇ ਨਿਪਟਾਰੇ ਕੇ ਲਿਏ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਕੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਜਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਮੈਂ ਲੋਗੋਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਿਆ ਜਾਏਗਾ। ਉਨ੍ਹੋਂਨੇ ਬਤਾਯਾ ਕਿ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਕੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਜਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਕੇ 120 ਕਲਸਟਰਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਬਚਾਓ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਕਿਆ ਜਾਏਗੇ ਆਰ ਲੋਗੋਂ ਨੂੰ



ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਵੈਨ ਨੂੰ ਰਵਾਨਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਡੀ.ਸੀ ਸੰਦੀਪ ਹੰਸ।

ਇਸ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਕੇ ਲਿਏ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਿਆ ਜਾਏਗਾ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਕੇ ਖੇਤਰੀ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਅਸ਼ੂਟਫਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਬਤਾਯਾ ਕਿ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਸੇ ਇਸ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਸਟਰੀਯ ਬੈਂਕ ਕਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕਿਆ ਗਯਾ। ਜਿਸਮੇਂ ਅਲਗ ਅਲਗ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਸੇ ਆਏ ਮਾਹਿਰਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕਾਲਟਿਵੇਸ਼ਨ ਕੋ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਦੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਯਹ ਕਾਲਟਿਵੇਸ਼ਨ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖਾਨ ਕੀ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਆਗ ਨ ਲਗਾਨੇ ਕੇ

ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਂ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰੇਂਗੇ। ਇਸ ਅਵਸਰ ਪਰ ਸਲਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਹਰਨੇਕ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਮਨਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਸੁਖਰਾਜ ਕੌਰ, ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਬਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਹਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸਹਾਯਕ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਬਾਗਬਾਨੀ ਹਰਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ, ਨਿਰਵੈਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਗੁਰਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸੁਖਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਮਲਕੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਸੁਭਾਸ਼ ਚੰਦਰ, ਭੂਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਆਦਿ ਉਪਸਥਿਤ ਥੇ।

**“DANIK BHASKAR NEWSPAPER OF DATED 6<sup>th</sup> October 2018”**

# अभिव्यक्ति फाऊंडेशन ने पराली सुरक्षा अभियान के तहत की जागरूकता वैन रवाना

मोगा, 6 अक्टूबर (गोपी/बिंदा): अभिव्यक्ति फाऊंडेशन द्वारा राष्ट्रीय खेतीबाड़ी तथा ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के सहयोग से मोगा में पराली सुरक्षा अभियान-2018 के तहत जिला स्तरीय वैन की रवानगी डिप्टी कमिश्नर मोगा संदीप हंस ने जिला प्रबंधकीय कॉम्पलैक्स से की। इस अवसर पर डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने इस प्रोग्राम की प्रशंसा करते हुए इसको समय की जरूरत बताया तथा जिला प्रशासन द्वारा पूर्ण सहयोग देने की बात कही। इस अवसर पर डी.डी.एम. नाबार्ड



जागरूकता वैन को हरी झंडी देकर रवाना करते हुए डिप्टी कमिश्नर मोगा संदीप हंस। (बिंदा)

नरेन्द्र कुमार ने बताया कि नैशनल एडैप्टेशन फंड फार क्लाइमेट रेंज के तहत फसलों की पराली के प्रबंध संबंधी जागरूकता प्रोग्राम सारे जिलों में किया जाएगा। इस अवसर पर अभिव्यक्ति फाऊंडेशन के रिजनल डायरेक्टर अमृतपाल सिंह ने बताया कि राष्ट्रीय खेतीबाड़ी तथा ग्रामीण विकास बैंक नाबार्ड के सहयोग से उन्होंने इस अभियान के तहत आज बैठक का आयोजन किया, जिसमें विभिन्न विभागों से आए माहिरों द्वारा वार्लंटियरों

को ट्रेनिंग दी गई।

इस अवसर पर महासचिव सल्लिंद्र कुमार, डा. गुप्तीत सिंह, डा. हरनेक सिंह रोडे, डा. मंजीत सिंह, डा. सुखराज कौर दयोल, डा. गुरदीप सिंह, डा. बलविंद्र सिंह, डा. हस्पीत सिंह, डा. हरभजन सिंह, डा. मलकीत सिंह, डा. हरभजन सिंह, डा. मलकीत सिंह, निखैर सिंह डिप्टी डायरेक्टर विभाग, डा. सुखविंद्र सिंह मछली पालन, डा. गुरमीत सिंह, डा. सुभाष चन्द्र, मैनेजर भूषण सिंह आदि उपस्थित थे।







ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਮੋਗਾ ਸੰਦੀਪ ਹੰਸ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ, ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ ਤਹਿਤ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਈ-ਰਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਝੰਡੀ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਰਵਾਨਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ।  
 ਫਸਲ: ਪਰਮਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ

## ਡੀ. ਸੀ. ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਨਾ ਲਾਉਣ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਵੈਨ ਨੂੰ ਹਰੀ ਝੰਡੀ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਕੀਤਾ ਰਵਾਨਾ

ਮੋਗਾ 5 ਅਕਤੂਬਰ, (ਗੁਰਤੇਜ ਸਿੰਘ/ਜਸਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੱਬੀ)-ਅਭੀ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਉਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵਲੋਂ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਬਾਰਡ) ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਮੋਗਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਗੀ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸੰਦੀਪ ਹੰਸ ਨੇ ਕੀਤੀ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਨਾ ਲਾਉਣ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਵੈਨ ਨੂੰ ਹਰੀ ਝੰਡੀ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਰਵਾਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੀ ਸਲਾਘਾ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ ਰਹਿਤ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਨਾ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨਾ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਮੁੱਖ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਡੀ. ਡੀ. ਐਮ ਨਬਾਰਡ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੂੰਹਦ ਦੇ ਨਿਪਟਾਰੇ ਲਈ ਸੂਬੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਨਾ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਵੀ ਕੀਤਾ

ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰੀ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਬਾਰਡ) ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਏ ਮਾਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਲੋਂ ਵਲੈਟੀਅਰਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਟਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਸਲਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਹਰਨੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਮਨਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਸੁਖਰਾਜ ਕੌਰ ਦਿਉਲ, ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਬਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਹਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸਹਾਇਕ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਬਾਗਬਾਨੀ ਹਰਭਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਿਪਟੀ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਡੇਅਰੀ ਨਿਰਵੈਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਿਪਟੀ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਪਾਲਣ ਗੁਰਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸਹਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਅਫਸਰ ਮੋਢੀ ਪਾਲਣ ਸੁਖਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਬਾਗਬਾਨੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਅਫਸਰ ਮਲਕੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਡਾ. ਸੁਭਾਸ਼ ਚੰਦਰ ਅਤੇ ਲੀਡ ਬੈਂਕ ਤੋਂ ਮਨੋਜਰ ਭੁਸ਼ਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਇਸ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਿਰਕਤ ਕੀਤੀ।

**"DAILY AJIT NEWSPAPER OF DATED 6<sup>th</sup> October 2018"**

## ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫ਼ਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵਲੋਂ ਬਲਾਕ ਪਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ



ਮੋਗਾ, 13 ਅਕਤੂਬਰ (ਕੁਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ): ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫ਼ਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਬਾਘਾਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ 2018 ਤਹਿਤ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ

ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਡੀ.ਡੀ.ਐਮ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਅੱਡੇਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਡਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੇਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੁਹੰਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਮੋਗਾ ਜਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਅਭਿਆਨ “ਪਰਾਲੀ

ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ” ਚਲਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਔਗ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਫਸਰ ਡਾ. ਜਰਨੈਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੇ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ।

ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਗੇਜ਼ਟਲ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਅਮਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੇ 8 ਪੋਸਟਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵੀਡੀਓ ਫਿਲਮ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਔਗ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਢੰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸਥਾਰ ਪੂਰਵਕ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ। ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਸਲਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜਨਰਲ ਸੈਕਰਟਰੀ ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫ਼ਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਮੂਲੀਅਤ ਕੀਤੀ।

**“Rozana Spokesman Newspaper of dated 13<sup>th</sup> October 2018”**

## ਬਾਘਾਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਮੈਂ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਨੇ ਬੈਠਕ ਕਰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕੋ ਬਚਾਏ ਪਰ ਜੋਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ

ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫ਼ਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਸੇ ਬਾਘਾਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਮੈਂ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਾ ਅਭਿਆਨ 2018 ਕੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਬਲਾਕ ਸਤਰੀਯ ਬੈਠਕ ਕੀ ਗਈ। ਡੀਡੀਐਮ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਬਤਾਯਾ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਅਡੇਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਫ਼ੌਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੇਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਕੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਕੇ ਅਕਸ਼ੋਭ ਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਜਿਲੇ ਕੇ ਸਮੀ ਗਾਂਵੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਜਾਯੇਗਾ। ਜਿਲੇ ਮੈਂ

ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਾ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਕੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਕਢਾਓ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹੈਂ। ਇਸਕੇ ਅਧੀਨ ਲੋਗੋਂ ਕੋ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕੀ ਸਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਕਰਨੇ ਕ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕੋ ਜਲਾਨੇ ਸੇ ਛੋਨੇ ਕਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਕੇ ਕਾਰੇ ਮੈਂ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਜਾ ਰਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਫਸਰ ਡਾ. ਜਰਨੈਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕੀ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਕੇ ਕਾਰੇ ਮੈਂ ਜਾਨਕਾਰੀ ਦੀ।



ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨ ਜਲਾਨੇ ਕੇ ਕਾਰੇ ਮੈਂ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਤੇ ਸਦਸ੍ਯ।

**“Danik Bhaskar Newspaper of dated 15<sup>th</sup> October 2018”**

## ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਾ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਕੀ ਬਲਾਕ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਬੈਠਕ

ਮੋਗਾ/ਬਾਘਾਪੁਰਾਣਾ, 13 ਅਕਤੂਬਰ (ਬਿੰਦਾ/ਅਜੁਧ): ਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਦੇ ਸਹਯੋਗ ਸੇ ਬਾਘਾਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਮੇਂ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਾ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਬਲਾਕ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਬੈਠਕ ਕਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕਿਆ ਗਯਾ। ਇਸ ਅਕਸਰ ਡੀ. ਡੀ. ਐਮ. ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਨੇਨਦ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਬਤਾਯਾ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਐਡਿਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਫਾਰ ਕਲਾਇਮੈਂਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਕੇ ਤਹਤ ਫਸਲੀਂ ਕੀ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕੀ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਕੀ ਲੇਕਰ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਮੋਗਾ ਜਿਲੇ ਮੇਂ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਅਭਿਆਨ 'ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ-ਫਸਲ ਬਢਾਓ' ਚਲਾਯਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸਕਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਲੋਗੋਂ ਕੀ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕਾ ਸਹੀ ਇਸਤੇਮਾਲ ਕਰਨੇ ਵ ਆਗ ਲਗਾਨੇ ਸੇ ਹੋਨੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਿਆ। ਕੁਝ ਅਫਸਰ ਡਾ. ਜਰਨੈਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਜਹਾਂ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕੀ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਵ ਸਹਜਾ ਸੇ ਅਕਗਤ ਕਰਕਾ, ਵਹੀਂ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕੀ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਸਮਯ ਕੀ ਜਰੂਰਤ ਬਤਾਯਾ। ਇਸ ਅਕਸਰ ਪਰ

ਰਿਜਨਲ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਜਾਯੀ ਕੀਏ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕੇ 8 ਪੋਸਟਰੋਂ ਵ ਕੀਡਿਯੋ ਫਿਲਮ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕੀ ਆਗ ਲਗਾਨੇ ਸੇ ਹੋਨੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਨਕਾਰੀ ਦੀ। ਇਸ ਅਕਸਰ ਪਰ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸ਼ਲਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਆਦਿ ਤਪਸ਼ਿਥ ਥੇ।

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## 'ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ' ਤਹਿਤ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕੀਤੀ

ਮੋਗਾ/ਬਾਘਾਪੁਰਾਣਾ, 14 ਅਕਤੂਬਰ (ਬਿੰਦਾ/ਅਜੁਧ)- ਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਬਾਘਾਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਡੀ. ਡੀ. ਐੱਮ. ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਐਡਿਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਵਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੈਂਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੂੰਹਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ



ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਬੰਧਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਆਗੂ ਤੇ ਹਾਜ਼ਰੀਨ। (ਬਿੰਦਾ/ਅਜੁਧ)

ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਮੋਗਾ ਜਿਲੇ 'ਚ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਅਭਿਆਨ 'ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ' ਚਲਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਲਾਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਫਸਰ ਡਾ. ਜਰਨੈਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਜਿਥੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ, ਉੱਥੇ ਹੀ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸਾਭ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਜਰੂਰਤ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਅਤੇ

ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪੀਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਅਭਿਆਨ 'ਚ ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਦੇਣ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਰੀਜਨਲ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਵਲੋਂ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੇ 8 ਪੋਸਟਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵੀਡੀਓ ਫਿਲਮ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਲਾਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸ਼ਲਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਜਨਰਲ ਸੈਕਟਰੀ ਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਆਦਿ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਸਨ।

## ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਤਹਿਤ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ

ਪੱਤਰ ਪ੍ਰਕ, ਬਾਘਾਪੁਰਾਣਾ : ਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਬਾਘਾਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਤਹਿਤ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਗਈ। ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਡੀਡੀਐੱਮ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਐਡਿਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਵਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੈਂਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੂੰਹਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਮੋਗਾ ਜਿਲ੍ਹੇ 'ਚ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ 'ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ' ਚਲਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨ ਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਲਾਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਫਸਰ ਡਾ. ਜਰਨੈਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸਾਭ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਜਰੂਰਤ ਦੱਸਿਆ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਰੀਜਨਲ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੇ ਪੋਸਟਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਫਿਲਮ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸਾਫ਼ਟ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨਾਂ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ। ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਸ਼ਲਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜਨਰਲ ਸੈਕਟਰੀ ਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਮੂਲੀਅਤ ਕੀਤੀ।



ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੇ ਸਾੜਨ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦਿਆਂ ਅਮਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਖਾਲਸਾ। (ਬਿੰਦਾ)

ਕੀਤਾ। ਧਰਮਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਤੇ ਕੁਲਦੀਪ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ ਮੋਗਾ ਨੇ ਸਹਿਕਾਰਤਾ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਚਲਾਈਆਂ ਜਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਚਾਨਣਾ ਪਾਇਆ।

ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਇਫਕੋ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਬਲਕਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਮਪੁਰਾ ਫੂਲ ਨੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਫਸਲਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਖਾਦਾਂ ਤੇ ਸਪੇਆਂ ਸਹੀ ਮਿਕਦਾਰ ਵਰਤਣ ਤੇ ਸੁਖਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਮੋਗਾ ਨੇ ਬਾਇਓ ਖਾਦਾਂ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤੀ। ਅੰਤ ਵਿਚ ਸਰਪੰਚ ਗੁਰਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਗੁਗੂ ਦਾਤਾ ਨੇ ਆਏ ਮਹਿਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਪ੍ਰੀਸ਼ਦ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਮਨਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੀਟਾ, ਬਲਾਕ ਸੰਮਤੀ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਅਮਰਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਨੀਲਾ, ਸਰਪੰਚ ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਖਾਲਸਾ, ਸਾਬਕਾ ਸਰਪੰਚ ਮੋਹਣ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸਾਬਕਾ ਸਰਪੰਚ ਬਚਨ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸਾਬਕਾ ਸਰਪੰਚ ਹਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾਤਾ, ਹਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੰਚ, ਅਜੈਬ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੰਚ, ਨਿਰਜਮਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਆਦਿ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਸਨ।

ਮੋਗਾ, (ਬਿੰਦਾ)-ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਮੋਗਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ

ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਡੀ. ਡੀ. ਐੱਮ. ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਅੱਡਿਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਫਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੈਂਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ ਖੂੰਹਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਮੋਗਾ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ 'ਚ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਅਭਿਆਨ 'ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ' ਚਲਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਲਾਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਮੋਗਾ ਦੇ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਅਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਰਾੜ ਨੇ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ ਖੂੰਹਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ।

ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਾਜ਼ਰੀਨ ਨੂੰ 'ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ' ਨੂੰ ਸਫਲ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਅਪੀਲ ਕੀਤੀ। ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਫਸਰ ਡਾ. ਹਰਨੇਕ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਜਿਥੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਐੱਲ. ਡੀ. ਐੱਮ. ਐੱਸ. ਐੱਸ. ਗਿੱਲ, ਅੰਕਿਤ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ ਸਹਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਬੁੱਧ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ, ਡਾ. ਬਲਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਅਮਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਆਦਿ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਸਨ।



# ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਤਹਿਤ ਬਲਾਕ ਪਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ

ਮੋਗਾ, 18 ਅਕਤੂਬਰ (ਅਮਜਦ ਖਾਨ): ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਡਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵਲੋਂ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਮੋਗਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ 2018 ਤਹਿਤ ਬਲਾਕ ਪਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਡੀ.ਡੀ.ਐਮ. ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਅਡੋਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਡਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੈਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਤਹਿਤ ਫ਼ਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿਦ-ਖੁੰਹਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਵਲੋਂ ਮੋਗਾ ਜਿਲ੍ਹੇ 'ਚ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ 'ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਉ ਫ਼ਸਲ ਬਚਾਉ' ਚਲਾਈ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨ ਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਔਗ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ।

ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਦੇ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਅਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਰਾੜ ਨੇ ਫ਼ਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿਦ-ਖੁੰਹਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਸਾਂਝੀ ਕੀਤੀ। ਐਲ.ਡੀ.ਐਮ. ਮੋਗਾ



ਐਸ.ਐਸ. ਗਿੱਲ ਨੇ ਬੋਲਾਂ ਵਲੋਂ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਨ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਆਖੀ। ਪੇਂਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ ਡਾ. ਹਰਨੇਕ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੇ ਸੁਚੱਜੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਲਈ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵਲੋਂ ਮਸ਼ੀਨਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਸਬਸਿਡੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਡੀ.ਆਰ. ਕੁਲਦੀਪ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਸਹਿਕਾਰੀ ਸੁਸਾਇਟੀ ਮੋਗਾ, ਸੈਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਗੈਜਨਲ

ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਅਮਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਵਲੋਂ ਜਾਰੀ 8 ਪੈਸਟਰਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਵੀਡੀਉ ਫ਼ਿਲਮ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਔਗ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਢੰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸਥਾਰ ਪੂਰਵਕ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ। ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਅੰਕਿਤ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ ਸਹਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਬੁੱਧ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ, ਡਾ.ਬਲਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੇਂਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ ਆਦਿ ਮਹਿਮਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਅਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਕੀਤੇ।

## ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕੋ ਆਗ ਲਗਾਨੇ ਸੇ ਹੋਨੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਕਿਆ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ

ਮੋਗਾ, 20 ਅਕਤੂਬਰ (ਬਿੰਦਾ): ਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਓਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਸੇ ਮੋਗਾ ਮੇਂ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰਕਸ਼ਾ ਅਭਿਯਾਨ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਬਲਾਕ ਸਤਰੀਯ ਬੈਠਕ ਕਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕਿਆ ਗਯਾ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਪਰ ਡੀ.ਡੀ.ਐਮ. ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਨਰੇਂਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਬਤਾਯਾ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਐਡੋਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਫੌਰ ਕਲਾਇਮੈਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਕੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਸਲੋਂ ਕੀ ਬਚਤ ਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਮੋਗਾ ਜਿਲੇ ਮੇਂ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਅਭਿਯਾਨ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ-ਫਸਲ ਬਢਾਓ ਚਲਾਯਾ ਜਾ ਰਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸਕਾ ਮੁਖ਼ਯ ਤਦੇਸ਼ਯ ਲੋਗੋਂ ਕੋ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕਾ ਸਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਕਰਨੇ ਵ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਕੋ ਆਗ ਲਗਾਨੇ ਸੇ ਹੋਨੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ।

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਟੋਲਰੀ  
ਓ-ਪੇਪਰ

Sun, 21 Oct  
epaper.pu



## पराली सुरक्षा अभियान के तहत ब्लाक स्तरीय बैठक की



बाघापुराना में अभिव्यक्ति फाऊंडेशन द्वारा नाबार्ड के सहयोग से पराली सुरक्षा के तहत लोगों को जागरूक करते हुए फाऊंडेशन के पदाधिकारी। (मनी)

- + मोगा, 13 अक्टूबर (गुलाटी): अभिव्यक्ति फाऊंडेशन ने नाबार्ड के सहयोग से बाघापुराना में पराली सुरक्षा अभियान 2018 तहत ब्लाक स्तरीय बैठक करवाई। प्रोग्राम बारे जानकारी देते हुए डी.डी.एम. नाबार्ड नरिंदर कुमार ने बताया कि नैशनल एडप्टेशन फंड फार क्लाइमेंट चेंज के तहत फसलों की पराली के प्रबंध संबंधी नाबार्ड द्वारा मोगा जिले में जागरूकता अभियान पराली बचाओ फसल बढ़ाओ चलाया जा रहा है। जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य लोगों को पराली के च्छे इस्तेमाल करे व पराली को आग लगाने से होने वाले नुकसान बारे जागरूक किया। इस अवसर पर खेतीबाड़ी अफसर डा. जरनैल सिंह ने बातचीत करते बताया कि पराली की सही इस्तेमाल के महत्ता से अवगत करवाया। उन्होंने पराली की संभाल को समय की जरूरत बताया। किसानों को अपील की कि वह इस अभियान को सफल करने में अपना योगदान डाले। इस दौरान उन्होंने किसानों को कम समय लेने वाली धान की किस्मों को अपनाना चाहिए। इस दौरान सलिनंदर सिंह महासचिव अभिव्यक्ति फाऊंडेशन नई दिल्ली ने विशेष तौर पर इस प्रोग्राम में शामिलियत की व अपने विचार पेश किए।

### **List of Human Resource Involved in the Campaign**

<b><u>S. No</u></b>	<b><u>Name</u></b>	<b><u>Designation</u></b>	<b><u>Contact Number</u></b>
1	Shailendra Kumar Singh	General Secretary	9868035848
2	Amritpal Singh	Regional Director Cum MT	9988511287
3	Navjeet Singh	Village Level Worker	9653079600
4	Sukhwinder Kaur	Village Level Worker	8847261530
5	Pawandeep Kaur	Village Level Worker	9501015723
6	Amandep Kaur	Village Level Worker	9501017206
7	Harmandeep Singh	Village Level Worker	9855923232
8	Sajan	Village Level Worker	8195009906
9	Manveer Singh	Village Level Worker	9888450805
10	Mandeep Kaur	Village Level Worker	9463904324
11	Manjit Singh	Village Level Worker	9465411457
12	Lekhraj Singh	Village Level Worker	9872498328
13	Gurpreet Singh	Village Level Worker	8567971806
14	Gurpreet Singh	Village Level Worker	9814936546

**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](http://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**