Project Completion Report

Crop Residue Management Campaign 2019 in Jalandhar

Implemented By

Abhivyakti Foundation

NABARD

Supported By:
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

MAJOR HIGHLIGHT OF THE CAMPAIGN

- Awareness on Crop Residue Management
- Audio Announcement Through Hired Vehicles
- Wall Painting on Crop Residue
- Nukad Natak Show on Crop Residue Management
- Produced Short Film on Crop Residue Management Campaign

Flag off E-Rickshaw by ADC Jalandhar

Flag off E-Rickshaw by CGM NABARD

Nukad Natak

District Level Programm Firozepur

Wall Painting

Cluster Level Programm


ABHIVYAKTI FOUNDATION
INDIA

CONTENT

Acknowledgement

Mr. Shailendra Kumar Singh
General Secratary, Abhivyakti Foundation

Abhivyakti Foundation has carried the Crop Residue Management Campaign 2019 “Prali Bachao fasal Vadhao” in the district Jalandhar 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 Jalandhar 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 L.K Mehra, District Development Manager, NABARD Jalandhar. We also wish to thank district Administration and all the line departments like KVK, Agriculture department, Animal Husbandry Department for their valuable support to the program.

Last but not the least, Abhivyakti Foundation extends sincere thanks to Regional office Punjab of the organization and its VLWs teams for untiringly carrying out the assigned work plan activities, and for conducting a successful campaign in 320 cluster of district Jalandhar. In district Jalandhar Crop Residue Management Campaign was conducted in all the 10 blocks of district Jalandhar. VLWs of district Jalandhar did a tremendous work to enhance awareness about Crop Residue Management in district Jalandhar.

Shailendra Kumar Singh
General Secretory

Preface

Mr. Amritpal Singh
Regional Director, Abhivyakti Foundation

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 the 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 for financial year 2019-20. In Jalandhar district the Crop Residue Management Campaign 2019 was conducted in all the 10 blocks of district Jalandhar by covering 320 village cluster of district Jalandhar 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 2019 "Prali Bachao Fasal Vadhao" in the district Jalandhar. 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 Jalandhar.

Amritpal Singh
Regional Director

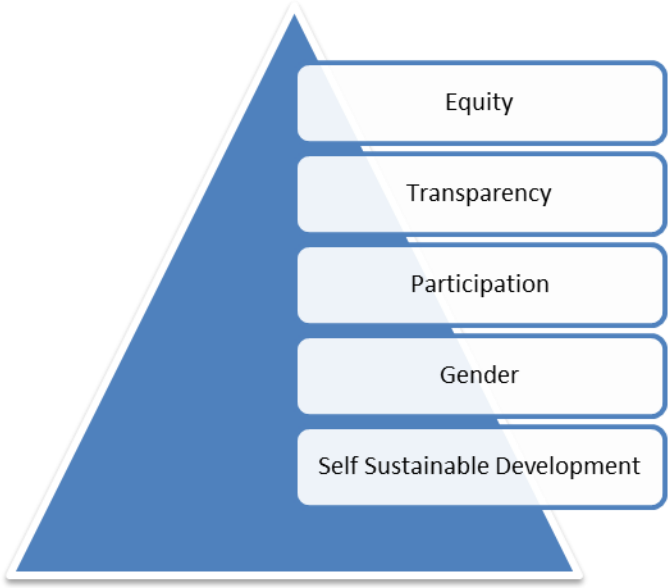
About Organization

History

The incorporation of Abhivyakti Foundation was visualized in 2000 by Mr. Shailendra Kumar Singh, founder member and General Secretary of the organization. The organization started their social development initiative through publishing social magazine namely SRIJAN besides running the educational programme in slum areas namely Holambi Kala of north Delhi through raising donations. Subsequently, the organization has made their regular efforts to identify options and opportunities for expanding the development initiatives. These efforts resulted in success when we received first educational support from Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India under SARVA SHIKSHAN ABHIYAN programme in Palwal district of Haryana state in 2004.

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:



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

Vision & Mission

Vision

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

Mission

Abhivyakti Foundation aims to organize women and weaker sections of society for social change through participatory approach. Abhivyakti Foundation is committed to educational development, Poverty Elimination, Ecological Balance, growth of self-reliance among people and empowerment of rural and urban community.

Legal Identity

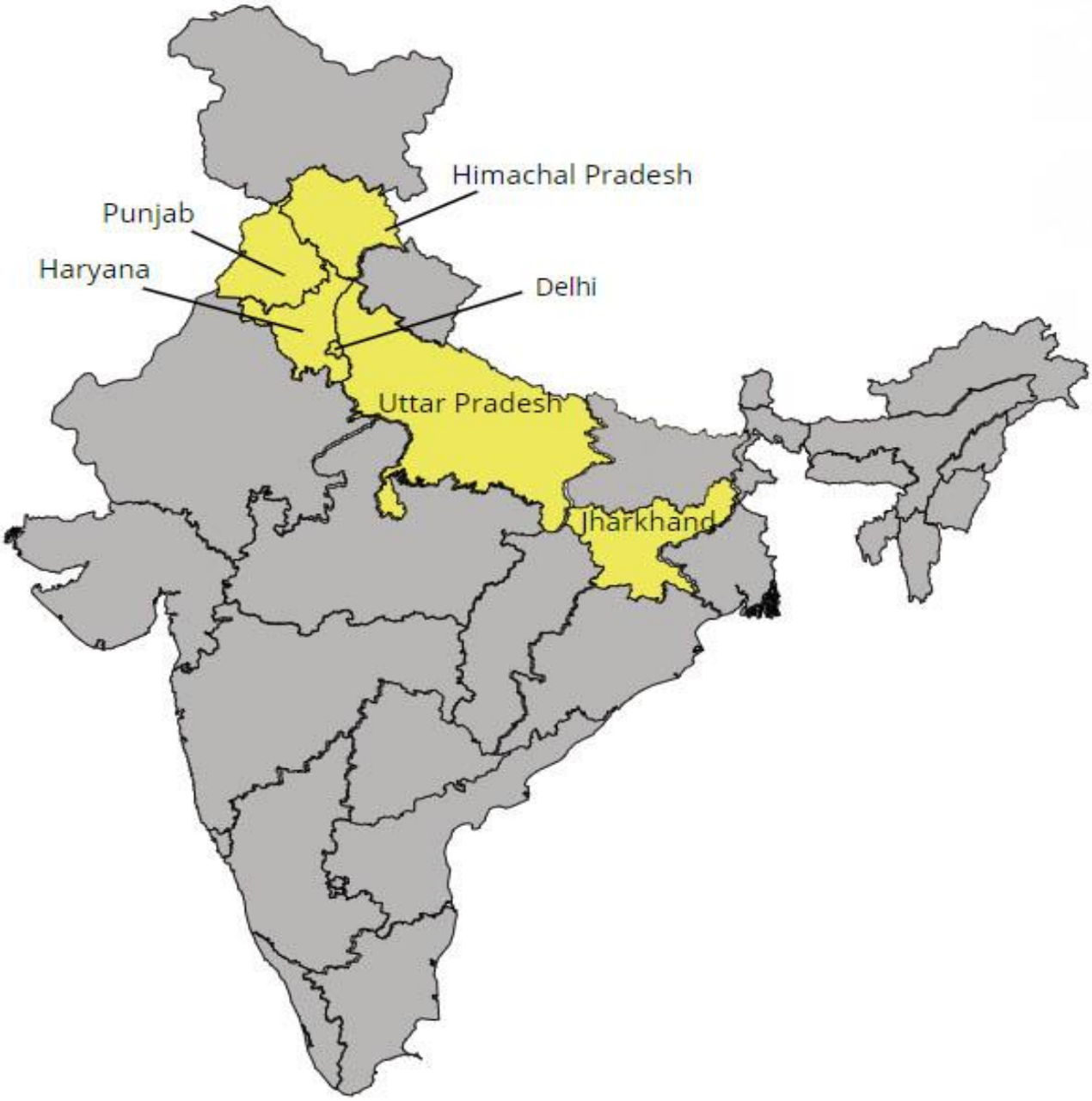
We have successfully able to complete the legal formalities required for running a successful organization. The legal details of Abhivyakti Foundation are given in following table:

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

Organizational Structure

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

Our Footprint



Our Work

Health	• TI Projects • Care & Support Centre • Awareness on Tuberculosis
Women Empowerment	• SHGs • Mahila Panchayat • Crisis Intervention Centre
Awareness Campaigns	• Crop Residue Management • Promotion of FPOs
Skill Development	• MEDP • LEDP • SDP • SDP for PLHIV
Livelihood	• Production Centre • Rural Mart • Rural Haat • OFPO
Others	• Child Line • JLGs • IWMS DPR • Formation of FPOs • Digital Unify- ST Foundation

Background

Background of Project

The crop residue management has been a major concern in India particularly in those areas where residue of cereal crops are available in both the cropping seasons (Kharif & Rabi). As the burning of surplus residue is posing major challenges due to changing global scenario on climate variability. Hence sustained efforts and implementable interventions needs to be taken-up to improve the climate resilience among farmers. The Project will be implemented in the State of Punjab & Haryana and Partly in Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh. All the districts of Punjab, major paddy growing districts of Haryana and potential areas for end use of crop residue (particularly of paddy straw) have been identified and will be covered.

The ultimate aim is to enhance the climate resilience among farmers by strengthening soil fertility, organic carbon, lesser use of chemical fertiliser and enhanced income through diversified farming like dairy activities in drought prone areas. The project aims to promote a basket of technological interventions for management of crop residue along with existing machineries, generate awareness, provide training & capacity building for employment generation, enhance farmers' income, strengthen soil organic carbon, fertility of soil and control health hazards

Title of Project

Climate Resilience Building among Farmers through Crop Residue Management

Beneficiaries

Farmers

Project Location

Jalandhar, Punjab

Project Objectives

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). So 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. So, the following broad objectives of the proposal are as under:

- ✓ To lower the Green House Gases Emissions in project areas by i). creating awareness among farmers through crop residue management and by ii). Promoting alternate uses of crop residue.

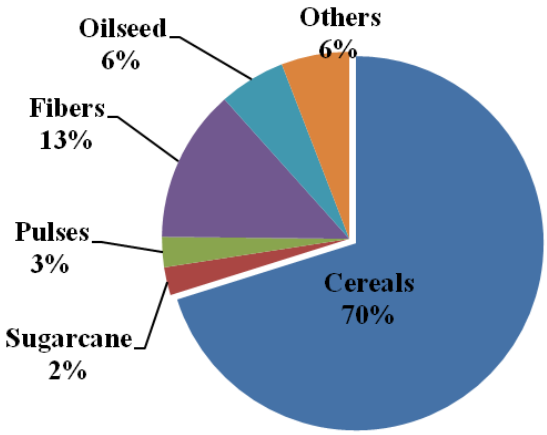
- ✓ To promote implementable and sustainable entrepreneurship models in rural areas by engaging FCs/ FPOs /PACs/ JLGs/Dairy Cooperatives/ Water Users Associations/ Individual entrepreneurs for effective crop residue management through upscaling successful initiatives and innovative ideas.

- ✓ To enhance the climate resilience and income of the farmers through alternative uses of crop residue management in project areas.

- ✓ To identify the other co-benefits and suggest policy intervention.

Problem Statement

Problem Context



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

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

Traditionally crop residues have numerous competing uses such as animal feed, fodder, fuel, roof thatching, packaging and composting. Cereal residues are mainly used as cattle feed. Rice straw and husk is used as domestic fuel or in boilers for parboiling rice in states like West Bengal. The uses for various residues are different in different states. Farmers

Nearly 43,000 stubble burning cases were reported during the paddy harvesting season last year

use residue either themselves or sell it to other landless households or intermediaries, who in turn sell the residues to industries. The remaining residues are left unused or burned in field.

In states like Punjab and Haryana where rice residues are not used as cattle feed, large amount rice straw is burned in field. Sugarcane tops in most of the areas is either used for feeding of dairy animals or burned in field for ratoon crop. Residues of groundnut are burned as fuel in brick kilns and lime kilns. Cotton, chilli, pulses and oilseeds residues are mainly used as fuel for household needs. Coconut shell, stalks of rapeseed and mustard, pigeon pea and jute and mesta, and sun flower are used as domestic fuel. Coconut generates about 3 Mt of husk annually and about 1.2 Mt is utilized for making coir and 1 Mt burned as fuel.

Punjab banned the burning of stubble in 2013 and in 2015 the National Green Tribunal ordered the same when pollution became increasingly felt in the NCR-Delhi region. The government has resorted to coercive actions in the form of punitive damages, police raids and striking a red entry in the girdhabra (land record) of the violating farmers. Meanwhile, farmers continue to violate the ban orders even if they are aware that the burning increases local pollution and results in the loss of important soil nutrients such as nitrogen, potassium and phosphorous.

In Punjab, only about 20% of straw is managed through biomass power plants, paper and cardboard mills. The remaining quantity of over 15 million tonnes is burnt in open fields. The stubble releases enormous quantities of particulate matter, especially the dangerous 2.5 PM, along with other noxious gases. The higher moisture content in the winter air accentuates the problem as it traps the pollutants and prevents their dispersal.

About 80% of the residues are left in the field as loose straw that finally ends up being burnt

Major Reasons for Burning Crop Residues

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

Outline the Economic, Social, Development and Climate Change

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

As per study there is 10 % increase in the number of patients within 20–25 days of the burning period every season

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. 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 efforts.

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 PM2.5 µg triggers asthma and can even aggravate symptoms of bronchial attack. According to Singh (2008), more than 60 % of the population in Punjab live in the rice growing areas and is exposed to air pollution due to burning of rice stubbles. As per the same study, medical records of the civil hospital of Jira, in the rice-wheat belt showed a 10 % increase in the number of patients within 20–25 days of the burning period every season.

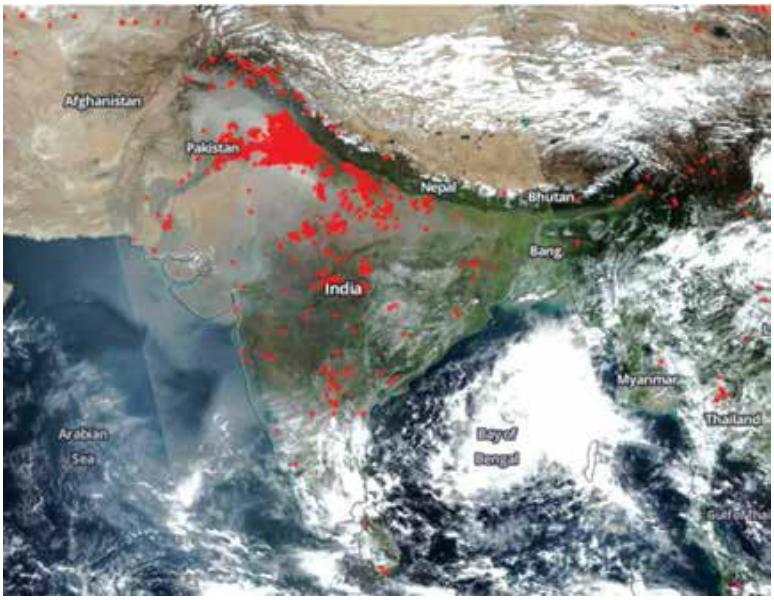
Climate Change Impact

Agricultural crop residue burning contribute towards the emission of greenhouse gases (CO_2, N_2O, CH_4), air pollutants (CO, NH_3, NOx, SO_2, 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.

Adverse Impact

Adverse Impacts of Crop Residue Burning

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



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

Environment

The major pollutants emitted by crop residue burning - CO2 , CO, CH4 , N2 O, NOx, SO2, black carbon, non-methyl hydrocarbons (NMHC), volatile organic compounds (VOC) and particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM 10), 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. It is estimated that one tonne rice residue on burning releases 13 kg particulate matter, 60 kg CO, 1460 kg CO2 , 3.5 kg NOx, 0.2 kg SO2 3 . The black c arbon emitted during residue burning warms the lower atmosphere and it is the second most important contributor to global warming after CO2 .

Soil Health

Apart from the damage caused by air pollution, burning of rice residue also results in loss of soil organic 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 (CO2 -equivalent of about 34 million tonnes) per year and a loss of about 1.4×105 t of N (equivalent to Rs 200 crores) annually. In addition, in-field burning of crop residues also destroys the beneficial micro-flora and fauna of soil causing adverse impact on soil health.

Human & Animal Health

Burning of crop stubble results in the emissions of harmful chemicals like polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH‘s) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs). These air pollutants have toxicological properties and are potential carcinogens. Furthermore, the release of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere due to crop stubble burning results in the depletion of the oxygen layer in the natural environment causing greenhouse effect. Burning of crop waste also has adverse implications on the health of milk producing animals. Air pollution can result in the death of animals, as the high levels of CO2 and CO+2 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.

The human health costs from rice residue burning in rural areas of Punjab are estimated at Rs. 7.61 crores annually

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

Status of Punjab & District Jalandhar

Punjab

The State of Punjab has total geographical area of about 53.381 lakh ha. Out of this total area about 41.168 lakh ha area is net sown area, 37.27 lakh ha area is sown twice comprising 78.43 lakh ha gross sown area. The total paddy straw generated in the state is around 23.07 million tons out of which, 16.78 million tonnes are surplus biomass.

In kharif season, major crops cultivated include paddy, sugarcane, maize, and in rabi season, crops like wheat, jau, chana, pea, are cultivated. The district wise geographical area, net sown area, gross cropped area, paddy area, quantity of paddy straw and surplus biomass in the state of Punjab is given in Table below. The districts such as Sangrur, Ludhina, Patiala, Jalandhar and Ferozpur has large amount of crop residues surplus in the State.

District wise geographical area, net sown area, gross cropped area and paddy area, quantity of paddy straw and surplus biomass in Punjab:

District	Geographical area (in Hectare)	Net sown area (in Hectare)	Gross Sown area	Paddy Area (in Hectare	Paddy Straw (in Kilo Tonne)
Amritsar	264700	219202	414392	183800	1053.466
Barnala	141000	124361	248570	106200	999.389
Bathinda	338500	293870	558050	109000	963.476
Faridkot	146900	127025	248000	102800	875.962
Fatehgarh Sahib	118000	101910	191061	86200	759.139
Fazilka	311300	252750	475370	91333	606.128
Ferozpur	530500	218095	415567	213800	1695.782
Gurdaspur	263500	209454	423579	185000	1178.544
Hoshiarpur	336500	199306	350446	71600	527.558
Jalandhar	**263200**	**242916**	**412947**	**165400**	**1241.702**

Status of Punjab & District Jalandhar

District	Geographical area (in Hectare)	Net sown area (in Hectare)	Gross Sown area	Paddy Area (in Hectare	Paddy Straw (in Kilo Tonne)
Kapurthala	163200	133779	267159	117400	919.718
Ludhiana	376700	298977	592502	257000	2333.146
Mansa	217100	189730	353989	78600	643.555
Moga	221600	185595	381367	175000	1621.478
Muktsar	261500	228186	447489	118400	939.533
Nawan Sahar	126700	92279	187708	57000	462.749
Pathankot	92900	47815	93633	28333	155.488
Patiala	321800	260153	515156	232400	1882.781
Ropar	136900	80865	141978	37400	279.866
Mohali	109300	77120	106201	31200	227.866
Sangrur	351452	311513	621990	273200	2577.11
Tarn Taran	244900	217230	394413	175400	1124.054
Total	5338152	4116831	7843967	2896466	23067.676

Crop Residue burning incidents in Punjab

The data on crop-residues burning incidents (district wise) monitored using satellite remote sensing was compiled and given in given below table. It can been seen that that a total of 59668 burning event in the current year, which is about 85% of the events detected in 2017 and about 59% of the events detected in 2016. Though the number of crop burning events are reducing over the years but still it is very high despite significant efforts were made by both National and State Governments to prevent open burning through regulations and law enforcement agencies.

Crop burning instances in Punjab

District wise crop burning instances in Punjab

District	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018	Year 2019 (Till 21st October)
Amritsar	2171	1368	1406	500
Barnala	5701	3430	3279	16
Bathinda	8846	5783	6348	48
Faridkot	4630	3472	3058	159
Fatehgarh Sahib	2461	1643	866	75
Fazilka	NA	NA	2110	68
Ferozpur	13645	9957	9993	309
Gurdaspur	2221	1599	1172	235
Hoshiarpur	905	497	199	24
Jalandhar	**4663**	**2134**	**1395**	**141**
Kapurthala	3136	1627	751	112
Ludhiana	9546	4769	3053	48
Mansa	5652	4506	3053	91
Moga	6393	2786	2730	62
Muktsar	7037	5458	5786	89
Nawan Sahar	1366	691	305	34
Pathankot	NA	NA	9	0
Patiala	6546	5034	4217	431
Ropar	719	329	91	12
Mohali	366	246	199	56
Sangrur	11862	8430	7782	92
Tarn Taran	4513	3320	2748	705
Total	102379	67079	59695	3307

"Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers & PRSC for year 2019"

Demographic Details of Punjab

Punjab

Punjab is a state in northern India. Forming part of the larger Punjab region of the Indian subcontinent, the state is bordered by the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir to the north, Himachal Pradesh to the east, Haryana to the south and southeast, Rajasthan to the southwest, and the Pakistani province of Punjab to the west. The state covers an area of 50,362 square kilo meters, 1.53% of India's total geographical area. The state capital is Chandigarh, a Union Territory and also the capital of the neighbouring state of Haryana. The five rivers from which the region took its name were Sutlej, Ravi, Beas, Chenab and Jhelum; Sutlej, Ravi and Beas are part of the Indian Punjab. Punjab is the home to 2.77 crore (2011 Census) people, constituting 2.29% of the total population, covering 1.54% surface area of the country. 62.52% of the State‘s population lives in rural areas. Males outnumber the females in Punjab with the sex ratio of 895 females to every 1,000 males, with the highest sex ratio in Hoshiarpur (961) and lowest in Faridkot (868). The State is more densely populated (551 persons/km2) than the country's average (382 persons/km2). About 75.8% of the State‘s population is literate as against the national average of 74%. Though agriculture is the predominant economic activity in the State, it engages only 36% of the State‘s work force as against about two third at national level. Migration of rural people to foreign countries in search of jobs has resulted in reduction in the workforce available for agriculture. Shortage of farm labour has prompted farmers of the State to go for farm mechanization in a big way.

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

Punjab (the five rivers region) is one of the most fertile regions on earth. The region is ideal for growing wheat crop. Rice, sugar cane, fruits and vegetables are also grown. Indian Punjab is called the "Granary of India" or "India's bread-basket." [7] Many records mistakenly mention that it produces 43% of India's wheat, but that is actually its contribution to the national pool. It produces 17% of India's wheat, and 11% of India's rice (2013 data). The total area of Punjab is just 1.4% of total area of India, but it produces roughly 12% of the cereals produced in the country.[8] The largest grown crop is wheat. Other important crops are rice, cotton, sugarcane, pearl millet, maize, barley and fruits. The principal crops of Punjab are barley, wheat, rice, maize and sugarcane. Among the fodder crops are bajra and jowar. In the category of fruits, it produces abundant stock of kinnow. The main sources of irrigation are canals and tube wells. The rabi or the spring harvest consists of wheat, gram, barley, potatoes and winter vegetables. The Kharif or the autumn harvest consists of rice, maize, sugarcane, cotton and pulses. Agriculture sector is the largest contributor to the gross state domestic product (GSDP) of Punjab. According to 2013-14 data, the contribution of agriculture and allied industries in GSDP at factor cost is 28.13%.

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

Demographic Details of Jalandhar

Jalandhar

The city is named after Jalandhara, a demon king, who is mentioned in the Puranas and Mahabharta. According to another legend, Jalandhar was the capital of the kingdom of Lava, son of Rama. According to another version Jalandhar is said to have derived its name from the vernacular term `Jalandhar' means area inside the water, i.e., tract lying between the two rivers Satluj and Beas. The whole of Punjab and the area of present Jalandhar District was part of the Indus Valley Civilization. Harappa and Mohenjo-daro are the sites where remains of the Indus Valley Civilization have been found extensively. The archaeological explorations made during recent years have pushed the ancient times of Jalandhar District of Harappa period. Jalandhar was ruled by King Arjan Singh.

The city has a humid subtropical climate with cool winters and long, hot summers. Summers last from April to June and winters from November to February. Temperatures in the summer vary from average highs of around 48 °C (118 °F) to average lows of around 25 °C (77 °F). Winter temperatures have highs of 19 °C (66 °F) to lows of −7 °C (19 °F). The climate is dry on the whole, except during the brief southwest monsoon season during July and August. The average annual rainfall is about 70 cm. In 2018, Jalandhar witnessed Heavy rainfall, with over 20% increase from average rainfall.[5] Since it is in the North, it feels really cold, and in summer, warm

Demographic Details of Jalandhar

As per provisional reports of Census India, population of Jalandhar in 2011 is 862,886; of which male and female are 457,636 and 405,250 respectively. Although Jalandhar city has population of 862,886; its urban / metropolitan population is 874,412 of which 463,636 are males and 410,776 are females.

Hinduism is majority religion in Jalandhar city with 74.90 % followers. Sikhism is second most popular religion in Jalandhar city with 21.39 % following it. In Jalandhar city, Islam is followed by 1.47 %, Jainism by 0.37 %, Christinity by 21.39 % and Buddhism by 21.39 %. Around 0.04 % stated 'Other Religion', approximately 0.65 % stated 'No Particular Religion'.

Jalandhar exports goods like furniture, glass to neighboring cities and is a global hub for the manufacture of sporting equipment. Jalandhar is famous for its sports industry and equipment manufactured in Jalandhar has been used in many international sporting games including Olympics, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games, among others. It is also a hub for manufacturing of hand tools. Many new malls and shopping complexes are being established at a very rapid pace and as such is also a hub of the NRI's who among many of them belong to Jalandhar region.

District Level Programme

Introduction of the 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 on dated 16th September 2019 under Crop Residue Management Campaign 2019 " Prali Bachao Fasal Vadhao"

List of Dignitaries join the training Programme

1. Mr. L.K Mehra, District Development Manager NABARD Jalandhar
2. Dr. Tarsem Lal, Additional Civil Surgeon, Jalandhar
3. Mr. Waryam Singh, Dairy Development officer Jalandhar
4. Mr. Ms. Ramandeep Kaur, Deputy Project Director ATMA Jalandhar
5. Dr. H.S Kahlon, Assitant Director, Animal Husbandry Jalandhar
6. Mr. Lupinder Kumar, SDSCO, Soil & Water Conservation Department, Jalandhar

Inauguration Session:

At the beginning of the training event Mr. Avtar Singh Master Trainer & Ms. Arti Project Coordinator Abhivyakti Foundation formally welcome all the dignitaries & participants and discussed about Crop Residue Management Campaign 2019 and share the brief objective of this campaign.

Further Mr. L.K Mehra, DDM Jalandhar share that paddy straw burning is a big issue in Punjab which resulted not only in emission of harmful gases, but also affected agriculture productivity adversely besides also affecting human and livestock. Further he provide information on the campaign stages and discussed the activities which will be conducted by Village Level Workers after this training program.

Training of Village Level Workers

At the beginning of training session Dr. Tarsem Lal, Additional Cicil Surgeon 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. He appreciate the efforts of Abhivyakti Foundation is development sector in district Jalandhar. He share the such NGO can make big different to these social evil.

After that Mr. Waryam Singh Dairy Department officer share department schemes which farmer can adopted. Mr. Singh also share some success stories of farmers who have avail benefits from government schemes and doing excellent work in the field of milk production.

Further Ms. Ramandeep Kaur Deputy Project director ATMA 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 Dr. H.S Kahlon, Assistant Director Animal Husbandry Department apricate the efforts being taken by NABARD to curb stubble burning. He share many crop diversification schemes to VLWs so that they can transfer the information to farmers at village level. He also share that 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 laborer and the challenging climatic conditions and procedures and ineffective implementation mechanism, are also widely responsible for it.

After that Mr. Lupinder Kumar SDSCO share that 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. He also share that 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.

“ During the day ADC Development Jalandhar Shri Kulwant Singh Flagged off the awareness vehicle on CRM Campaign ”

After that Mr. Avtar Singh MT Jalandhar share 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. Dr. Brar share that 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.

During the day ADC Development Shri Kulwant Singh flagged off the awareness Rickshaw on Crop Residue Management Campaign

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 movie developed by NABARD on Crop Residue Management.

Block Level Programme

Introduction of the Programme- Rurka Kalan

Abhivyakti Foundation in collaboration with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development organized block level programme at block Rurka Kalan of district Jalandhar on dated 20th September 2018 under Crop Residue Management Campaign 2019 " Prali Bachao Fasal Vadhao"

Minutes of Block Level Programme:

At the beginning of the training event Mr. Avtar Singh Master Trainer Jalandhar formally welcome all the dignitaries & participants and discussed about this campaign and share the brief objective of this campaign. He also share about Abhivyakti Foundation activities in Punjab and district Jalandhar. Further he discussed about the problems related to Straw burning and provide information on the campaign stages and discussed that the Village Level Workers activities in the cluster level Programs.

After that Ms. Arti Project Coordinator Abhivyakti Foundation shares that stubble burning problem is one of the biggest problems in agriculture field. She shares 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. She shares that crop residue burning increases the concentration of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide). These greenhouse gases releases from burning of crop residues, trapped the heat which is responsible for global warming and rise in temperature. She added that burning practice of crop residue is not good because it will not only increase the global temperature but it may be responsible for climate change also. She explains the benefits and saving which farmers can get through In-situ Management of straw.

Further Mr. Avtar Singh share that the best alternative available to burning of crop residue is in-situ incorporation. He also explain about In-situ Management of straw – Benefits and savings. He share the 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.

Block Level Programme

Introduction of the Programme- Aadampur

Abhivyakti Foundation in collaboration with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development organized block level programme at block Aadampur of district Jalandhar on dated 21st September 2019 under Crop Residue Management Campaign 2019 " Prali Bachao Fasal Vadhao

Minutes of Block Level Programme:

At the beginning of the training event Mr. Avtar Singh Master Trainer Jalandhar formally welcome all the dignitaries & participants and discussed about this campaign and share the brief objective of this campaign. He also share about Abhivyakti Foundation activities in Punjab and district Jalandhar.

After that Mr. Amritpal Singh, Regional Director Abhivyakti Foundation discussed about the problems related to Straw burning and provide information on the campaign stages and discussed that the Village Level Workers activities in the cluster level Programs. As regards to soil health he discussed that 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.

After that Mr. Avtar Singh shares that there are ongoing efforts to highlight the health effects of crop residue burning. 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. Further He shares that Crop residue is not a waste but rather a useful natural resource. About 25 % of nitrogen and phosphorus 50 % of sulphur and 75 % of potassium uptake by cereal crops are retained in crop residues, making them valuable nutrient sources. He also explain about In-situ Management of straw – Benefits and savings.

“ Crop residue can be retained in the soil, adding to its fertility, or alternately, collection of crop residue for putting it to commercial usage

He share the 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.

At last Amritpal Singh Regional Director Abhivyakti Foundation from Abhivyakti Foundation share the outcomes expected from the campaign and their role in brief. He wrap up this session by votes of thanks to participants, all the departments for supporting this programme.

Block Level Programme

Introduction of the Programme- Nakodar

Abhivyakti Foundation in collaboration with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development organized block level programme at block Nakodar of district Jalandhar on dated 23rd September 2018 under Crop Residue Management Campaign 2019 " Prali Bachao Fasal Vadhao"

List of Dignitaries attended the programme

1. Mr. Somnath, AR, Cooperative Societies, Nakodar
2. Mr. Karamjeet Singh, ADO, Agriculture Department Nakodar
3. Mr. Mohinder Singh, AEO, Agriculture Department Nakodar

Minutes of Block Level Programme:

At the beginning of the training event Mr. Avtar Singh Master Trainer Jalandhar formally welcome all the dignitaries & participants and discussed about this campaign and share the brief objective of this campaign. He also share about Abhivyakti Foundation activities in Punjab and district Jalandhar.

After that Mr. Amritpal Singh, Regional Director Abhivyakti Foundation discussed about the problems related to Straw burning and provide information on the campaign stages and discussed that the Village Level Workers activities in the cluster level Programs. As regards to soil health he discussed that 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.

Mr. Somnath apricate the efforts being taken by NABARD to curb stubble burning. He ensure full corporation during this campaign in block Nakodar & Noormehal block.

After that Mr. Karamjeet Singh, ADO shares that there are ongoing efforts to highlight the health effects of crop residue burning. 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 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. Further He shares that Crop residue is not a waste but rather a useful natural resource. About 25 % of nitrogen and phosphorus 50 % of sulphur and 75 % of potassium uptake by cereal crops are retained in crop residues, making them valuable nutrient sources. He also explain about In-situ Management of straw – Benefits and savings. He share the 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.

At last Amritpal Singh Regional Director Abhivyakti Foundation from Abhivyakti Foundation share the outcomes expected from the campaign and their role in brief. He wrap up this session by votes of thanks to participants, all the departments for supporting this programme.

Block Level Programme

Introduction of the Programme- Shahkot

Abhivyakti Foundation in collaboration with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development organized block level programme at block Shahkot of district Jalandhar on dated 24th September 2018 under Crop Residue Management Campaign 2019 " Prali Bachao Fasal Vadhao"

List of Dignitaries attended the programme

1. Dr. Rohit Gupta, Assistant Professor, KVK, Jalandhar
2. Er. Rupinder Chandan, Assistant Professor, KVK
3. Mr. Karamveer Singh, Inspector, Cooperative Department Shahkot

Minutes of Block Level Programme:

At the beginning of the training event Mr. Avtar Singh Master Trainer Jalandhar formally welcome all the dignitaries & participants and discussed about this campaign and share the brief objective of this campaign. He also share about Abhivyakti Foundation activities in Punjab and district Jalandhar. Further he discussed about the problems related to Straw burning and provide information on the campaign stages and discussed that the Village Level Workers activities in the cluster level Programs.

After that Dr. Rohit Gupta shares that shares that stubble burning problem is one of the biggest problems in agriculture field. He shares that there are ongoing efforts to highlight the health effects of crop residue burning. It produces extremely high levels of toxic particulates, which affect the health of the people in the direct vicinity of the burning. In addition, efforts are also being made through kisan camps, trainings and workshops, apart from campaigns through various print media, televised shows and radio jingles, in informing farmers about the alternative usage of crop residue. He 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.

"Crop residue is not a waste but rather a useful natural resource"

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

At last Avtar Singh MT Jalandhar share the outcomes expected from the campaign and their role in brief. He wrap up this session by votes of thanks to participants, all the departments for supporting this programme.

Debriefing Programme

Introduction of the Training Programme

Abhivyakti Foundation in collaboration with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development organized debriefing Programme under Crop Residue management Campaign 2019 " Parali Bachao Fasal Vadhao" of district Jalandhar on dated 5th December 2019.

List of Dignitaries join the Programme

1. Mr. L.K Mehra, DDM-NABARD, Jalandhar
2. Dr. Naresh Gulati, Agriculture officer, Jalandhar
3. Mr. Hardev Singh, S.F.O. Fisheries Department Jalandhar
4. Dr. Mohinder Pal, Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry Jalandhar
5. Mr. Amarjeet, Manager, Lead Bank Jalandhar
6. Ms. Ramandeep Kaur, Deputy Project Director, ATMA, Jalandhar
7. Ms. Kuldeep Kaur, Senior Faculty, RUDSETI, Jalandhar
8. Mr. Sukhpal Singh, ASI, Agriculture Department Jalandhar

Minutes of the Debriefing Progarmme:

At the beginning of the Debriefing Progarmme Ms. Amritpal Singh, Regional Director Abhivyakti Foundation formally welcome all the dignitaries & participants and discussed about this campaign and share the brief outcomes of this campaign.

After that Mr. Avtar Singh Master trainer Jalandhar share feedback of the farmers and fact findings of the Crop Residue Management Campaign 2019. Mr. L.K Mehra DDM Jalandhar discussed about this campaign in detail. He shares that Initially Abhivyakti Foundation identified Village Level Workers (VLWs) to run the campaign for a localized and more effective approach. He share that during the campaign these volunteers increased awareness about various methods of Crop Residue Management in 320 cluster villages of district Jalandhar and spread awareness on harmful impact of stubble burning.

After that Dr. Naresh Gulati, Agriculture officer appreciate the efforts of Abhivyakti Foundation in collaboration with NABARD to curb Stubble burning issue in district

Jalandhar. He share that farmers are becoming aware with the fact that stubble burning cause air pollution and effect soil health which is the best impact of the campaign. He also discussed about the misconception regarding happy seeder and other paddy management machineries.

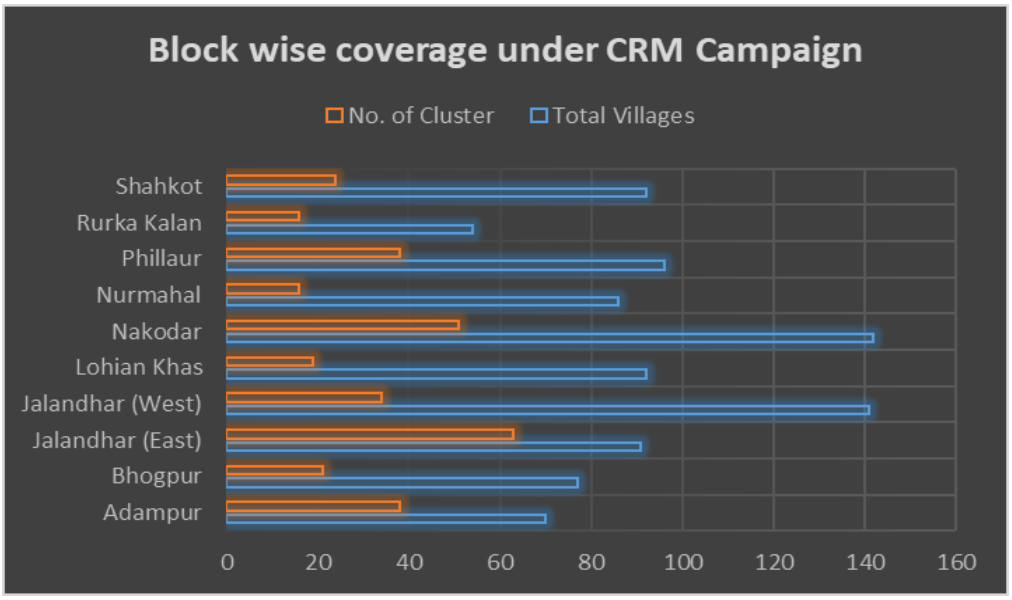
After that other dignitaries share the views on Crop Residue Management Campaign and appreciate the efforts of Abhivyakti Foundation in collaboration with NABARD.

During the Meeting Project Completion Report launched by Abhivyakti Foundation. After that Movie on Crop Residue Management developed by Abhivyakti Foundation shown to all the participants and dignitaries. Mr. Amritpal Singh share the major outcomes from the campaign and the role of village level workers. He wraps up this session by votes of thanks to participants and all the departments for supporting this training event.

Geographical Coverage

Crop Residue Management Campaign "Parali Bachao Fasal Vadhao" 2019 was conducted in 320 cluster villages of 10 blocks in district Jalandhar of Punjab. Details of geographical area are mentioned below:

S. No	Name of the Block	Total Villages	No. of Cluster	Average Village covered in a cluster
1	Adampur	70	38	2
2	Bhogpur	77	21	4
3	Jalandhar (East)	91	63	1
4	Jalandhar (West)	141	34	4
5	Lohian Khas	92	19	5
6	Nakodar	142	51	3
7	Nurmahal	86	16	5
8	Phillaur	96	38	3
9	Rurka Kalan	54	16	3
10	Shahkot	92	24	4
Total		941	320	3



Graph 1: Block wise coverage under CRM 2019

Name of the cluster

Block Aadampur

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
1	Kingra	Kingra Cho Wala		
2	Sikanderpur	Dhogri		
3	Beas Pind	Kotli		
4	Kishanpur	Duhra		
5	Chommon	Fatehpur	Khurdpur	
6	Jandu Singha	Lesriwal		
7	Manakrai	Khoja		
8	Muradpur	Jagrawan		
9	Khanke	Fatehgarh Khanke		
10	Dingrian	Dhirowal	Nahalan	
11	Adampur	Saggran		
12	Arjham	Arihana		
13	Dhadda	Sanoura	Kureshian	
14	Gurial	Rehsiwal		
15	Golpind	Talwara	Jaganpur	
16	Diantpur	Rajowal		
17	Haripur	Khichi	Narangpur	
18	Rastgo	Madhopur	Sikanderpur	
19	Arjanwal	Udeshian		
20	Chuhan	Dandore		

Name of the cluster Cont……

Block Aadampur

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
21	Kalran	Damunda		
22	Nizamdinpur	Gokalpur		
23	Chukhiara	Massanian		
24	Kotli Jaimat Singh	Kangniwal		
25	Kapoor Pind	Dhepur		
26	Jalalabad	Bramhpur		
27	Madar	Udeshian	Alaudi	
28	Dolike	Duhre	Alawalpur	
29	Talwandi Bhillan	Gopalpur		
30	Cholang	Chak Sakoor		
31	Kotli Ariyan	Abadiyan		
32	Ramdasspur	Mehatpur		
33	Kohja	Buttran		
34	Bahudipur	Padhel		
35	Kala Bakra	Jalab		
36	Manko	Guriali		
37	Daroli Khurd	Daroli Kalan	Jalpota	
38	Bhagwanpur	Dhehpur		

Name of the cluster Cont.....

Block Bhogpur

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
39	Kandhala Guru	Garhi Bakshan	Talwandi	
40	Sudana	Bula	Lalapur	
41	Bin Palke	Nangal Khurd	Nangal Ariyan	
42	Ittabadhi	Manakraian	Chak Jandu	
43	Bullowal	Muridpur	Kurala	
44	Behram	Bhundian	Jandhir	
45	Rani Bhatti	Sheetalpur	Sattowal	
46	Laroyi	Saggranwali		
47	Barchuhi	Rajpur	Khojpur	
48	Kharal Kalan	Bhattian	Chamiara	
49	Dalla	Dalli	Mahmudpur	
50	Moga	Sikanderpur		
51	Laroya	Faddi		
52	Bhatnaura	Lubana		
53	Sohalpur	Giganwal		
54	Jafflan	Darawan	Brampur	
55	Kotli Sazawar	Khanke Fatehgarh		
56	Chaharke	Loharan	Buttar	
57	Pachranga	Singhpur	Muchrowal	
58	Chakrala	Aima Qazi		
59	Jallowal	Jallowal Colony	Alamgir	

Name of the cluster Cont.....

Jalandhar East

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
60	Paragpur	Dhyanpur	Barring	
61	Nangal Karar Khan	Lambra Colony		
62	Ambgarh	Passana	Bhatte	
63	Nurpur	Nurpur Colony		
64	Pholriwal	Sansarpur	Halotali	
65	Jande Sarai	Alampur	Chota Pind	
66	Bagota	Daryapur	Sianwal	
67	Sangowal	Dugri		
68	Sammipur	Atwal	Bajhra	
69	Sarnana	Chananpur		
70	Dittu Nangal	Bhakhu Nangal	Puranpur	
71	Phoolpur	Koshanpur		
72	Shahpur	Hamiri Khera		
73	Dhandor	Jethpur		
74	Subhana	Halotali	Slaarpur	
75	Jamsher	Saprai		
76	Devidasspur	Kala Kheda		
77	Nanak Pindi	Nangal Salempur		
78	Wadala	Malko	Gaddowali	
79	Lohar	Singhpur	Semi	
80	Idd	Ghumiara		

Name of the cluster Cont……

Jalandhar East

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
81	Kukad Pind	Kot Khurd		
82	Dheena	Mithapur	Aalipur	
83	Chakrala	Biserpur	Chota Pind	
84	Khurla Kingra	Basesarpur		
85	Dhanal	Dhanal Pura		
86	Trar	Talwandi		
87	Tajpur	Lambri	Lambra	
88	Atwal	Khakhriyan		
89	Nawan Pind	Kala Khaiara	Chak Basesarpur	
90	Diwali	Jandiali		
91	Jaitewali	Badhyala		
92	Bhojowal	Samana		
93	Mustfapur			
94	Jagral	Barsal	Meerapur	
95	Hussainpur	Hussanpur	Kalyanpur	
96	Bohani	Ato Bohani		
97	Passana	Darapur	Powaar	
98	Bajuha Kalan	Bajuha Khurd		
99	Muzaffarpur	Patara	Nangal Fateh Khan	
100	Hazara	Johal	Kangliwal	
101	Isspur	Hamira		

Name of the cluster Cont……

Jalandhar East

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
102	Nangal Salempur	Nangal Jamalpur		
103	Chohkan Kalan	Ladhewali		
104	Chandpur	Mujaffarpur	Bhojowal	
105	Alladinpur	Soffi Pind		
106	Ladhran	Kot Bhangu	Nurpur	
107	Talhan	Damodarpur		
108	Biserpur	Singha	Kurali	Kular
109	Ambia Tohfa	Ali Khela		
110	Puranpur	Dhanowali		
111	Kangniwal	Macchiwal		
112	Abadan	Kotla	Rasulpur	
113	Johal	Nangal Shama		
114	Salempur Masandan	Madhopur	Rehmanpur	
115	Faridpur	Aispur		
116	Alichak	Mithra		
117	Gobindpur	Puar		
118	Usmanpur	Kadianwali		
119	Dug	Duggan	Babeli	
120	Gona Chak	Puar	Abadan	
121	Rahimpur	Jallowal		
122	Athoula	Adagil	Bet	

Name of the cluster Cont.....

Jalandhar West

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
123	Heerapur	Mirpur		
124	Dhilwan	Chachoki	Sangrai	
125	Narpur	Nijjran	Parha Pind	
126	Bhatija	Chak Machipur		
127	Sarmastpur	Wariyah		
128	Kishangarh	Faridpur	Bhatte	Aispur
129	Meerpur	Mand		
130	Reru	Noorpur		
131	Kuddowal	Muddowal	Jagga	
132	Wariana	Nandanpur		
133	Cheema	Hassan Munda		
134	Sarai Khas	Marhi Harnia	Bidhipur	Nangal Manohar
135	Kahlwan	Sarai Khas		
136	Raipur	Rasoolpur	Bal	
137	Naugajja	Bal	Mokhe	
138	Lidhran	Fazilpur		
139	Ghug	Ramgarh		
140	Fateh Jalal	Feroze	Gopalpur	
141	Pattar Kalan	Pattar Khurd		
142	Ali Khel	Ambia Tohfa	Bulandpur	
143	Haler	Mand		

Name of the cluster Cont.....

Jalandhar West

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
144	Sangal Sohal	Basti Ibrahim Khan	Firoz	Iben
145	Kohala	Sukhchand	Guddu Bagga	
146	Sherpur Sheikhe	Sherpur	Mubarkpur	Kaboolpur
147	Parha Pind	Nijjar		
148	Chamiara	Gazipur	Gillan	
149	Naharpur	Dyalpur		
150	Dhaliwal	Sarih	Chanian	
151	Khursopur	Bisrampur		
152	Gakhal	Saffipur		
153	Tahli Sahib	Bramhpur		
154	Kagniwal	Dhadda		
155	Alampur Bakka	Barha Pind	Shivdasspur	
156	New Hargobind Nagar	Fattuwal		

Lohian Khas

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
157	Poonian	Rerwa	Heran	
158	Aidalpur	Bhoepur		
159	Nimajipur	Kasupur	Issewal	

Name of the cluster Cont……..

160	Malliwal	Dhadde	Daulatpur	
161	Bahmanian	Chak Bahmanian		
162	Wara Budh Singh	Jakopur	Sabupur Krah	
163	Gidarpindi	Nasirpur	Mandiala	
164	Bullar	Allewali	Nawanpind	
165	Mallupur	Chak Chella		
166	Nahal	Manak	Jamsher	
167	Lohian	Saidupur		
168	Kotha	Mehrajwala		
169	Nmajipur	Mirpur		
170	Seechewal	Chak Chela		
171	Kakkar Kalan	Kang	Kamalpur	
172	Sabuwal	Shergarhi	Karey	
173	Badshahpur	Mianwal	Badli	
174	Raiwal Dona	Yusufpur	Sohal Khalsa	
175	Kotli Kamboan	Khosa		

Nakodar

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
176	Bhandal Buttan	Bhandal Himmat		
177	Gandhran	Bara Sidhpur	Allewali	Nawan Pind Jattan
178	Nihaluwal	Nihalu Basti	Mureedwal	
179	Mehatpur	Bulanda	Paserian	Maheru
180	Bir Pind	Nawan Pind Ariyan	Sanghe Khalsa	
181	Chak Vendol	Chachowal	Motipur	
182	Ranghra	Noorpur		
183	Nakodar	Jawanda	Mahuwal	
184	Bagga	Rauntan	Sandhan	Danewal
185	Partappura	Rampur	Lallian	
186	Lehal	Sarih	Tahli	
187	Dhaliwal	Thabalke	Chanian	
188	Budhi Pind	Rayatpur		
189	Malri	Sarakpur	Bal Hukmi	Laddhran
190	Sidwan	Mohem	Batthan	
191	Dhadda Haripur	Dilkhapur		
192	Boparai Kalan	Sanghera	Nangal Jeevan	
193	Talwandi Madho	Sohal Khas		
194	Tut	Tut Kalan	Durgabad	
195	Deherian	Allowal		
196	Mohariwal	Sindhar		

Name of the cluster Cont.....

Nakodar

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
197	Jahangir	Dakhni		
198	Shanker	Chak Mughlani	Siyaniwal	
199	Sarangwal	Sheikhewal	Jaffarwal	
200	Sanghe Jagir	Littran		
201	Kang Sahbu	Loharan		
202	Nurpur Chatta	Nawanquilla		
203	Baloki	Parijan		
204	Dhadda Lehna	Dhadda Hundal		
205	Harimpur	Addhi	Jallowal	
206	Darewal	Allewal		
207	Sheikhe Khurd	Hussainabad	Bhatura	
208	Khanpur Dhadda	Balkohna	Mallian Khurd	
209	Baupur	Adi		
210	Lasuri	Moriwal		
211	Umrawal Bille	Kangwali	Daryawali Bille	
212	Chak Kalan	Chak Khurd	Gura	
213	Uggi	Rasoolpur Kalan		
214	Sarih	Bhandel Bet	Hardo Sheikh	
215	Aulakh	Mahuwal		
216	Talwandi Bharo	Kang Sahib Rai		
217	Mudh	Kotla Janga	Gohir	

Name of the cluster Cont.....

Nakodar

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
218	Khiwa	Fatehpur Idda	Fatehpur Mehakpur	Meerpur Marhi
219	Mehsumpur	Smilepur	Umrewal	
220	Talwandi Salem	Mallian Kalan	Chuhar	
221	Kangna	Meda	Sehowal	
222	Mannan	Kesarpur		
223	Haripur	Sidhwan		
224	Khurampur	Ramuwal		
225	Shahpur	Pandori Sheikhe	Adi	Kurala
226	Kang Khurd	Kang Kalan		

Noormehal

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
227	Padwan	Benapur	Mohanpur	
228	Kot Badal Khan	Fatehpur	Ajtani	
229	Sagarpur	Saidowal	Shadipur	
230	Nurmahal	Uppal Jagir	Jago Sangha	
231	Bhano Langa	Mannan		
232	Khokhewal	Thammanwal	Burj Khiala	
233	Sangwal	Jhuggian	Bithal	Mudhe
234	Haripur Khalsa	Bhaini		
235	Bilga	Behlolpur		
236	Gumtali	Rara	Khosla	

Name of the cluster Cont.....

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
237	Udhowal	Akbarpur		
238	Cheema Kalan	Massani		
239	Dalla	Bhallowal	Nahal	
240	Aujla	Sangatpur	Khela	Mowai
241	Burj Khiala	Mianwal	Mao Sahib	
242	Chuheki	Bath		

Philour

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
243	Raipur Ariyan	Sailikiana		
244	Lehal	Taharpur		
245	Powari	Nangal		
246	Panj Dhera	Gulam Garh	Achan Chak	Bholewal Kadim
247	Mutthada Khurd	Kang Ariyan		
248	Dialpur	Powaari		
249	Virk	Paddi Khalsa	Paddi Khakhriyan	
250	Mianwal	Harshpur	Bhullar	
251	Lasara	Shivdyalpur	Sodhon	
252	Powdran	Ladher Kalan	Ghumnewal	
253	Chak Desraj	Johal		
254	Khokhewal	Sherpur	Uppal Bhupa	
255	Dosanjh Kalan	Laddian	Kot Grewal	
256	Katpalon	Bajar	Raipur Sagnewal	
257	Partabpura	Sheikhupura		

Name of the cluster Cont……

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
258	Dhandawar	Aneehar		
259	Nawanpind Naichan	Bir Jassowal	Dinsey	
260	Ramgarh	Gurha	Jagatpura	
261	Dhuleta	Rajpura	Atta	
262	Nagar	Sagnewal		
263	Chishuwal	Burj Pukhta	Swabahat	Nurewal
264	Ashahoor	Fatehpur Lakha	Chhaoula	
265	Khaira	Ganna	Ganna Pind	
266	Garha	Nangal		
267	Paddi Khalsa	Indna Klasake	Jajjo Mazara	
268	Thalla	Bansian Dhak	Bharsingpura	Khanpur
269	Aujla Dhak	Mattfallu	Ballowal	
270	Gouraya	Mahalan		
271	Pasla	Khojpur	Jaitowal	
272	Sangowal	Bhandar		
273	Johal	Chak Desraj		
274	Talwan	Gorshian	Nihal	
275	Begumpur	Akalpur	Bakapur	
276	Mao Sahib	Garha Khela		
277	Tehang	Pal Nau	Bacchowal	Saifabaad
278	Burj Hassan	Bhoda	Sadhara	
279	Mutthada Kalan	Kang Ariyan		
280	Narur	Ajnoha	Dhahan	

Name of the cluster Cont……

Rurka Kalan

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
281	Randhawan	Soorja Kalan		
282	Rupowal	Nagra	Farwala	Kalyanpur
283	Bhangala	Littran	Sunner Kalan	
284	Dhinsey	Jajja Kalan	Bir Jaitowal	
285	Rurkee	Pandwa	Khuni Kiar	
286	Jandiala	Bhardwajian		
287	Bundala	Rajgomal		
288	Daduwal	Samrai	Thabalke	
289	Nathewal	Sarhali	Parwa	
290	Ghurka	Chak Dhotran	Sargundi	
291	Takhar	Gohawar		
292	Boparai	Dhanda	Jand	
293	Chachrari	Jamalpur	Nauli	
294	Dallewal	Kang		
295	Darapur	Mehsumpur	Behrampur	
296	Mithra	Sunder Tater	Sidhu Hari Singh	Sunner Kalan

Name of the cluster Cont.....

Shahkot

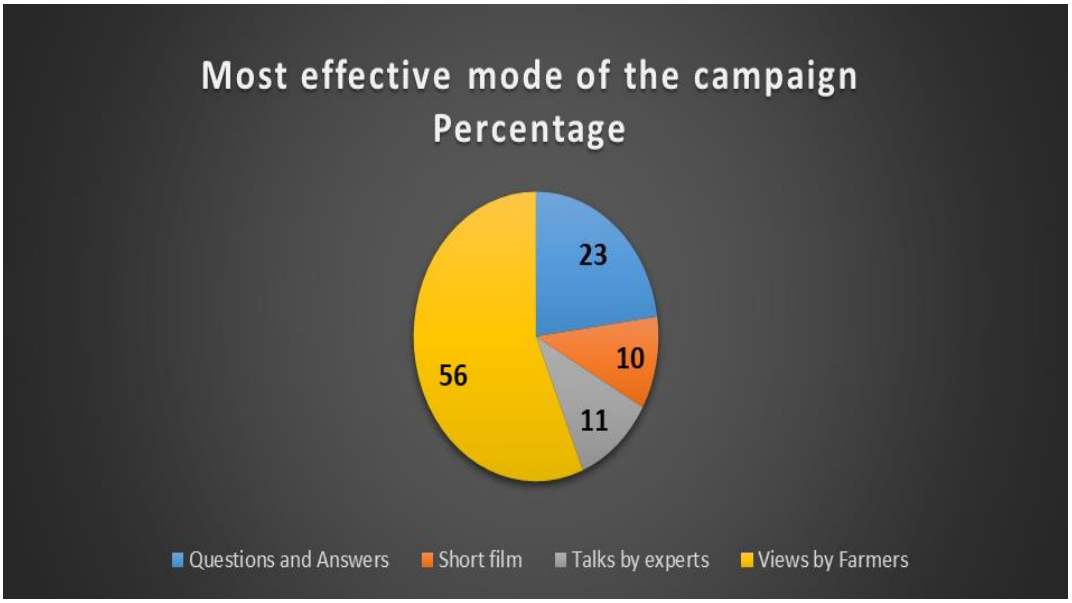
S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
297	Killi	Sangatpur	Jaffarpur	
298	Salaichain	Hajipur		
299	Baghela	Behar	Kaimwala	Kot Umra
300	Fazilwali	Kotli Kamboan	Heran	
301	Adraman	Manjhli	Sirsari	
302	Ramewal	Pipli	Rajewal	
303	Patto Kalan	Taharpur		
304	Mullewal Brahman	Mullewal Khera	Mullewal Ariyan	
305	Fazalwal	Sahalpur		
306	Kotli Gajra	Mianwal	Tabbri	
307	Baghpur	Kotipur	Mussewal	
308	Raiwal Dona	Malisan	Sabbiwal	
309	Bajwa Kalan	Bajwa Khurd	Sarangwal	
310	Kannian Kalan	Parjian Kalan	Dharmiwal	Sohal Jagir
311	Sindhar	Medha		
312	Dhandowal	Surajmal Kotla	Nangal Ambian	
313	Malsian	Lakhsian	Billi Chararni	Mullewal Khaira
314	Saidpur Chiri	Hazipur		
315	Kotla	Herian	Kular	
316	Shahkot	Dherian	Kannian Khurd	
317	Nahal	Nasirpur	Manak	
318	Billi Chau	Chaminda	Raniwal	
319	Idda	Bal Nau	Mehmoodpur	
320	Jakopur	Gatti Raipur	Fatehpur Bhagwan	

Most effective mode of the campaign

During the campaign several mode of communication undertaken by the villages level workers. It is observed that farmers were keen to discussed their problems and quarries related to crop residue management. As per farmers feedback everyone talk about theirs schemes and methods but most of the time farmers views are being not discussed by anyone. Further as regards to short film we would like to share that movie should be in local language, due to language barrier most of the farmers unable to connect the reality of the movie.

Most effective mode of the campaign

Particular	No. of Responses	Percentage
Questions and Answers	73	23
Short film	33	10
Talks by experts	34	11
Views by Farmers	180	56

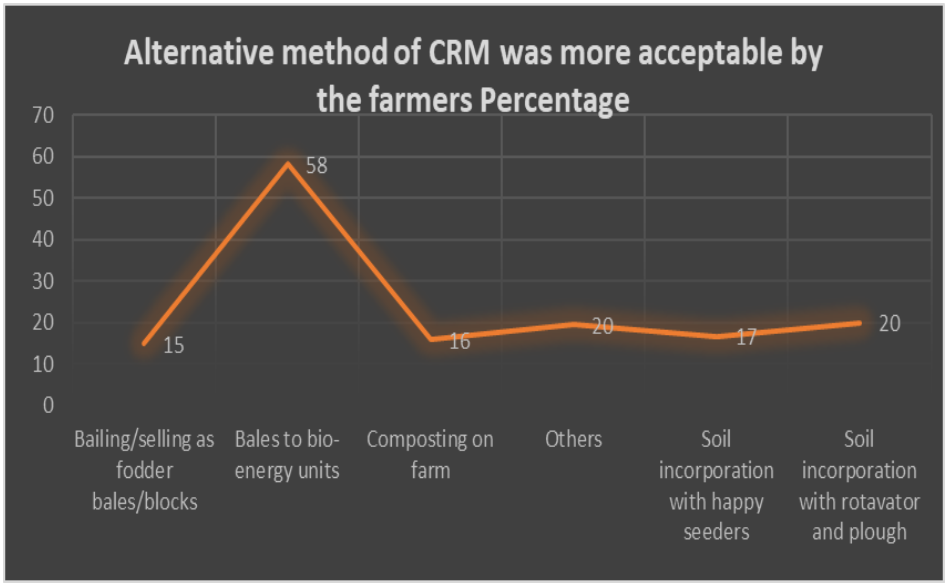


Graph 2 : Most effective mode of the campaign under CRM 2019

Alternative method of CRM was more acceptable

Alternative method of CRM was more acceptable by the farmers		
Particular	No. of Responses	Percentage
Bailing/selling as fodder bales/blocks	33	15
Bales to bio-energy units	128	58
Composting on farm	35	16
Others	43	20
Soil incorporation with happy seeders	37	17
Soil incorporation with rotavator and plough	44	20

Graph 3 : Alternative method of CRM was more acceptable by the farmers

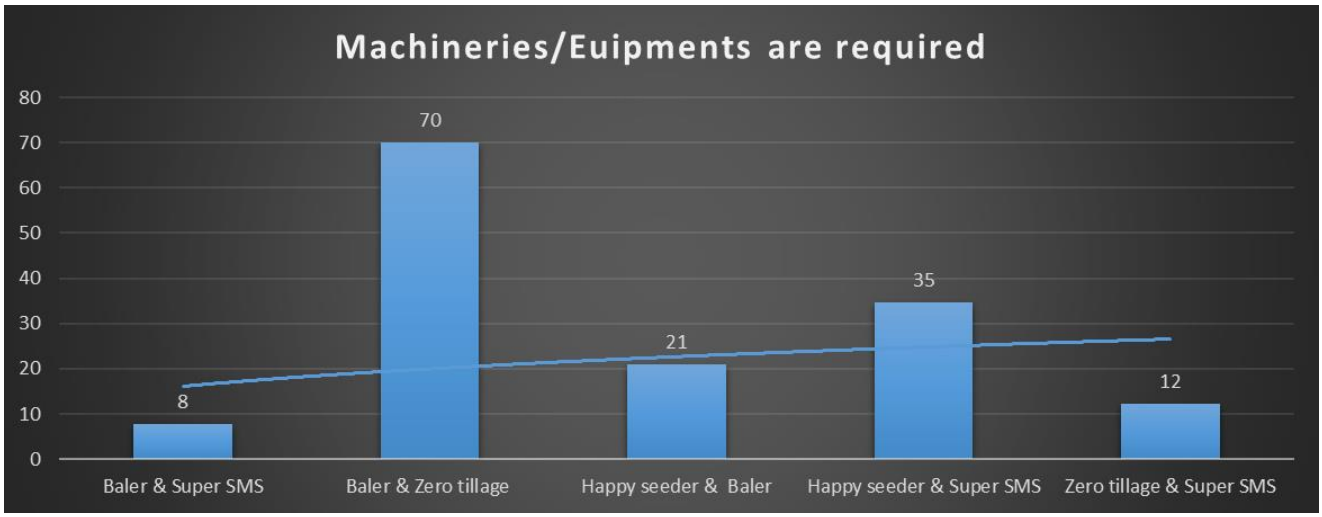


The analysis of feedback data of farmers received during the campaign, shows that the Bales to bio-energy units is the best alternative method of Crop Residue Management. As they have very less time between harvesting of the crop and sowing of the new crop. Some of the farmers share that Zero tillage , rotavator is also be a good alternative for managing CRM. As some of the farmers share that residue burning is the only solution to deal with the problem. adoption of other methods takes long time to deal with the residue. The cost factor is also a major contributor of the existing problem.

Machineries/Euipments are required

Machineries/Euipments are required		
Particular	No. of Responses	Percentage
Baler & Super SMS	17	8
Baler & Zero tillage	154	70
Happy seeder & Baler	46	21
Happy seeder & Super SMS	76	35
Zero tillage & Super SMS	27	12

Graph 4: Machineries/Euipments are required



As per feedback of farmers during this campaign, 70% of villages have requirement of Baler Zero tillage. Further farmers also share that there should also be subsidy on baler and rotavator. Further many farmer demanded that they have requirement of rotavator but government is not providing subsidy on rotavator. There are many negativity as regards to experience of happy seeders by the farmers. Happy Seeder doesn't work on thick bunches of straw left behind. Initially, farmers are facing problems because after sowing with HS, fields require proper management. Further many farmers share that their problems related to rat in paddy field.

Crop Diversification

Current Situation

The analysis of cropping pattern in Punjab indicates complete domination of paddy and wheat cropping cycle and almost total elimination of many important crops. Bajara and gram have gone out of cultivation in Punjab. Pulses have a very small presence occupying only 0.43% of the gross cropped area in 2017-18. Oil seeds have seen an equality dramatic reduction over the years, accounting for 0.43% gross cropped area in 2017-18. Oil seeds and pulses put together, are grown in only 0.86% of the GCA in 2017- 1 8 as against 14.91% of the GCA in 1970-71. Only sugarcane and cotton in Punjab continued to be cultivated without substantial reduction till about 2010-11. This scenario seems to be changing in case of cotton as the white fly disease in Bt cotton in Punjab has affected productivity. Farmers have shifted to other crops, largely paddy, in Southern Punjab districts of Bhatinda, Mansa, Sangrur and Barnala.

It is not only that the other crops have lost acreage to Paddy and Wheat, the increase in gross cropped area has completely gone to Paddy and Wheat. Of the total gross cropped area under food grains, oil seeds, sugarcane and cotton in 2017-18, 91.89% of the GCA was under Paddy and wheat. There has been some crop diversification in Punjab during 1991-92 to 2017-18 period as cultivation of vegetables increased from 0.85 lakh hectares to 2.44 hectares. This seems to have come about as many erstwhile farm workers from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have settled in Punjab are cultivating vegetables on leased land (Reported in Times of India, 4 April,2019). However, in the overall crop pattern of Punjab, this was a very small step.

Farmers Feedback

As per anylysis of the feedback 48% of the villages are in favour of Crop diversification. Sugarcane, Tomato, Chili, Garlic, Pulses, Cotton, Potato, Sunflower, Maize, Turmeric and Vegetables are preferred crops by the farmers. However farmers are not ready for crop diversification saying that do not have proper market. The minimum support price MSP for wheat and paddy is known but before diverting farming towards such crops government should prepare a proper market for that.

Farmers Opinion

Farmers Concerns

- The shorter cropping window 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. As a result maturing of the crop will be delayed by a fortnight, leaving a shorter window for wheat sowing. Farmers will be desperate to get rid of their stubble.
- Migrant labour availability challenges have led to large-scale mechanization or increased use of combine harvesters. The combines operate 50-60 cm above the ground and leave behind standing stubble. This was not the case with manual labour that uprooted the entire stalk. Low availability of options such as Happy Seeder and Super SMS have the farmers worried.
- Machineries such as rotavators, Happy Seeders, Balers, Zere tilers, Super SMS etc. availability hasn't kept up with demand.
- The farm residue machinery manufacturers have now increased the cost of machineries subsidy announced by the state government on such machines.
- Rising fuel prices have also compelled farmers to avoid machinery.
- Many farmers share that paddy sowing policy, under which sowing is prohibited before June 14, 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 & Recommendations

Conclusion

During the campaign we understand the serious problem of Crop residue burning in district Jalandhar. A general perception is that only farmers are responsible for this problem but thereality is that the modern system of agriculture, the less availability of labourers and the challenging procedures and ineffective implementation mechanism, are also widelyresponsible for it. Further on the basis of the experience in this field the following suggestions are being reccomended:

Recommendations

- **Make paddy residue management technologies available**

Paddy residue management technologies should be easily availble to all the farmers. Custom hiring agricultural implements through PACS can be a financially viable option for farmers. These institutions have experience with leasing and renting out equipment and strong linkages with farmers. Under the central scheme, the PACS have the advantage of buying the agricultural implements at 80 per cent subsidy (with direct benefit transfer). However, it is important to fix a uniform rental rate. Promotion of farm mechanisation through CHCs, private entrepreneurs, and farmers' organisations can also benefit farmers, especially small and marginal farmers. In addition, to improve the efficiency of usage and even pricing, app-based rental models can be promoted.

- **Promote short-duration rice varieties**

Punjab Agricultural University (PAU) has developed early-maturing varieties of rice, like PR 126 and PR 127. The PR 126 matures in about 123-125 days after seeding and PR 127 in about 137 days. Both the varieties yield around 30 quintals per acre and consume less water than late-maturing PUSA varieties that require more water and also leave heavier stubble. A shift to early-maturing rice varieties will allow farmers more time for clearing and preparing fields for sowing wheat. These varieties have a higher yield, consume less water, and resist diseases better; therefore, they can prove more profitable

Recommendations

➢ Awareness activities

Misperceptions of practices or of cost of alternative technologies of residue removal and other in situ practices seriously constrain uptake. Better residue management practices need to be demonstrated through more, better awareness campaigns and design information tools. In evaluating any farming practice, farmers usually consider total yield only, not input cost or input-output price structure. Awareness programmes should explain that using agricultural implements such as Happy Seeder or practising in situ treatment saves input costs, as less fertiliser and water is needed, and improves soil health.

➢ Crop Diversification

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) with proper purchase system or FPOs can be formed.

➢ Set up mechanisms to collect paddy residue

Enterprises such as paper plants can recycle paddy residue; but, to run economically, a plant needs residue from 60-70 acres of land daily, along with six months of storage infrastructure. Currently, there is no uniform mechanism to collect, store, or transport paddy residue; since supply is not assured, industry lacks an incentive to invest in additional plants. Assigning economic value to the residue and to burning it should incentivise the building of this mechanism.

➢ Use paddy residue to produce biofuels

The state government should formulate a policy to set up the infrastructure to create biofuel supply and demand. Baler machine, which bundled/bricks the crop residue may be given to cooperative-societies.

District Level Programme Photo

Block Level Programme Photo

Rurka Kalan

Block Level Programme Photo

Aadampur

Block Level Programme Photo

Nakodar

Block Level Programme Photo

Shahkot

Debriefing
Programme Photo

Cluster Level Programme Photo

Cluster Level Programme Photo

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ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫ਼ਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਾਬਾਰਡ) ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਦੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤ

ਨਕੋਦਰ ਨਿਊਜ਼ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ

ਜਲੰਧਰ, 16 ਸਤੰਬਰ (ਅਸ਼ੋਕ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ) ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫ਼ਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਾਬਾਰਡ) ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ 2019 ਤਹਿਤ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਣ ਵਧੀਕ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਸ਼੍ਰ. ਕੁਲਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਰਿਕਸ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਹਰੀ ਝੰਡੀ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਰਵਾਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਪਿੰਡ ਪਿੰਡ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਲੋਕਾ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨਾ ਜਲਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰੇਗੀ।ਸ਼੍ਰ. ਕੁਲਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਸਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਭ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੇ ਦੀ ਜਰੂਰਤ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪੀਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਫਲ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਣ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਉਹਨਾ ਨੇ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਲੋ ਪੂਰਨ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਆਖੀ। ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਡੀ.ਡੀ.ਐਮ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਐਲ.ਕੇ.ਮਹਿਰਾ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਅੱਡੈਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਫ਼ਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੇਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੂੰਹਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨਾ ਜਲਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।ਇਸੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਵਿੱਚ 330 ਕਲੱਟਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ "ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ" ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕਾ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।ਇਸ ਮੋਕੇ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਜਨਰਲ ਸੈਕਰੇਟਰੀ ਸ਼ਲਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਰੀਜ਼ਨਲ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਾਬਾਰਡ) ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਇਸੇ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਅੱਜ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਵਿਭਾਗਾ ਤੋਂ ਆਏ ਮਾਹਿਰਾ ਵੱਲੋ ਵਲੰਟੀਅਰਜ਼ ਦੀ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਅੱਗੇ ਜਾਕੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨਗੇ।ਉਹਨਾ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਵਰਕਰ ਪਿੰਡ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾ ਨਾਲ ਰਾਬਤਾ ਕਾਇਮ ਕਰਨਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਤੇ ਕੀ-ਕੀ ਉਪਾਅ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਉਹਨਾ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਹਫਤੇ ਤੇ ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਵਰਕਰ ਪਿੰਡ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਦਾ ਆਗਾਜ਼ ਕਰਣਗੇ।ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਡਾ. ਤਰਸੇਮ ਲਾਲ, ਵਧੀਕ ਸਿਵਲ ਸਰਜਨ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਨੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਸਿਹਤ ਨੂੰ ਕਈ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਾਨੀਕਾਰਕ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਕੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਆਤਮਾ ਤੇ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਰਮਨਦੀਪ ਕੌਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਸਥਾਰ ਪੂਰਵ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ।ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੌਰਾਣ ਸ੍ਰੀ. ਵਰਿਆਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਡਾਇਰੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਅਫਸਰ, ਡਾ. ਐਚ.ਐਸ.ਕਾਹਲੋਂ ਵਧੀਕ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਪਾਲਣ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਲੁਪਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਕੀਤੇ।ਇਸ ਮੋਕੇ ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਸਟਾਫ ਮੈਡਮ ਆਰਤੀ, ਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਰਾਠੇਰ, ਸਰੋਜ ਕੁਮਾਰ, ਮਾਸਟਰ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਵਿਲਜ਼ ਲੇਵਲ ਵਰਕਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਸਥਾਰ ਪੂਰਵਕ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਇਸ ਤੇ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਵਲੰਨਟੀਅਰਜ਼ ਨੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਤੋਰ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਮੂਲੀਅਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਕੀਤੇ।

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ਪਰਾਲੀ ਤੋਂ ਖੁਸ਼ਹਾਲੀ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਦਾ ਆਗ਼ਾਜ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਏਡੀਸੀ ਕੁਲਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ।

ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸਾੜਨ ਖ਼ਿਲਾਫ਼ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ

ਸੀਨੀਅਰ ਸਟਾਫ ਰਿਪੋਰਟਰ, ਜਲੰਧਰ : ਪਰਾਲੀ ਤੋਂ ਖੁਸ਼ਹਾਲੀ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਦੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਏਡੀਸੀ ਕੁਲਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਸੱਦਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਕਿ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸਾੜਨ ਦੀ ਕੁਰੀਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਆਗ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਖੁਸ਼ਹਾਲ ਤੇ ਤੰਦਰੁਸਤ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਅਹਿਮ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਣ। ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਸੇਵੀ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਚਲਾਈ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਇਸ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਦੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂਆਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਅੱਜ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਿੰਡ ਪੱਧਰ 'ਤੇ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸਾੜਨ ਦੇ ਹਾਨੀਕਾਰਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਡੀਆਈਓ ਡਾ. ਤਰਸੇਮ ਲਾਲ, ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਦੇ ਡੀਡੀਐੱਮ ਐੱਲ ਕੇ ਮਿਹਰਾ, ਏਟੀਐੱਮਏ ਦੇ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਜੈਕਟ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਰਮਨਦੀਪ ਕੌਰ, ਡੇਅਰੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੇ ਡਾ. ਐੱਚਐੱਸ ਕਾਹਲੋਂ, ਸੋਆਇਲ ਤੇ ਜਲ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੇ ਐੱਸਡੀਓ ਲੁਪਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਸਨ।

Media News

ए.डी.सी. ने धान की पराली जलाने के खिलाफ मुहिम का किया आगाज

- **मुहिम के तहत गांव - गांव जाकर किसानों को किया जाएगा जागरूक**
- **नाबार्ड और समाज सेवी संस्था अभिव्यक्ति फाऊंडेशन वैन के माध्यम से लोगों को करेंगे जागरूक**

पराली जलाने के दुष्प्रभावों को लेकर चलाई गई जागरूकता मुहिम को लेकर वैन को हरी झंडी दिखाकर रवाना करते ए.डी.सी. कुलवंत सिंह व अन्य अधिकारी।

जालंधर 16 सितंबर (योगी): पराली जलाने के दुष्प्रभावों को लेकर लोगों को जागरूक करने के लिए सोमवार को ए.डी.सी. कुलवंत सिंह ने जागरूकता वैन को झंडी देकर रवाना किया। उन्होंने कहा कि किसान भाई पराली जलाने की कुरीति को त्याग कर पंजाब को खुशहाल और तंदुरुस्त बनाने में अहम योगदान दें। नाबार्ड और समाज सेवी संस्था अभिव्यक्ति फाऊंडेशन की तरफ से साझे तौर पर चलाई जाने वाली इस मुहिम की शुरु आत करते उन्होंने कहा कि यह समय की जरूरत है। उन्होंने कहा कि किसानों को गांव स्तर पर जाकर पराली जलाने के हानिकारक प्रभावों बारे जागरूक करने की जरूरत है, जिससे इसके साथ मानवीय सेहत और वातावरण को होने वाले भारी नुक्सान को रोका जा सके। उन्होंने कहा कि पराली को जलाना कोई हल नहीं है।

इसका वातावरण पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है, जो मानवता और मिट्टी के लिए बहुत नुक्सानदायक है। धान की पराली को आग लगाने के साथ जमीन के कई बहु उपयोगी तत्व नष्ट हो जाते हैं। धान की पराली को आग लगाने के साथ कई तरह की हानिकारक गैसें पैदा होती हैं जो मानवीय सेहत के लिए बहुत नुक्सानदायक हैं। धान की पराली को आग लगाने की बजाय किसानों को इसके सभ्यक निपटारे के लिए कृषि की नई तकनीकों को अपनाना चाहिए।

उन्होंने कहा कि इस मुहिम का मुख्य मकसद मानव सहित वातावरण पर पराली जलाने के बुरे प्रभावों से लोगों को जागरूक करवाना है। धान की पराली जलाने के साथ पैदा होने वाले धुएं से कई तरह की बीमारियां पैदा होती हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर पराली जलाने की कुरीति को बंद नहीं करेंगे तो हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ी को इसका भारी नुक्सान उठाना पड़ेगा। इस मौके पर डी.आई.ओ. डा. तरसेम लाल, नाबार्ड के डी.डी.एम. एल.के. महरा, ए.टी.एम.ए. के डिप्टी प्रोजैक्ट डायरैक्टर रमनदीप कौर, डेयरी विभाग के डा. एच.एस. काहलों, भूमि और जल संभाल विभाग के एस.डी.ओ. लुपिन्दर कुमार और एन.जी.ओ. के प्रतिनिधि सैलेंदर कुमार सिंह, अमृतपाल सिंह खालसा, आरती समेत तमाम अधिकारी मौजूद थे।

जालंधर सवेरा Tue, 17 September 2019
dainiksaveratimes.epapr.in/c/43693144

पराली जलाने से रोकने की मुहिम आरंभ

वैन रवाना करते कुलवंत सिंह व अन्य। (ठकुर)

- **पराली जलाने से जमीन की उपजाऊ शक्ति होती है कम : ए.डी.सी.**

जालंधर, 16 सितम्बर (पुनीत): पराली जलाने से रोकने की मुहिम को प्रशासन ने आरंभ करते हुए जागरूकता वैन को रवाना किया।

मुहिम को हरी झंडी देते ए.डी.सी. विकास कुलंवत सिंह ने कहा कि पराली जलाने से होने वाले प्रदूषण से जहां वातावरण खराब होता है, वहीं इससे जमीन की उपजाऊ शक्ति भी कम होती है।

Media News

ਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵਲੋਂ ਨਬਾਰਡ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ

ਅੱਪਰਾ • ਬੂਟਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਢੀਣਸਾ

ਅਭਿਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵਲੋਂ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਬਾਰਡ) ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ, ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ ਮਹਿੰਮ ਤਹਿਤ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਕੇਤਰੀ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ਕ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਅਡੈਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਫਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੇਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਤਹਿਤ ਜਿਲਾ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਦੇ ਕਲੱਸਟਾਂ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ, ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਤੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਪਿੰਡ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਉਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਰਾਬਤਾ ਕਾਇਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਥਾ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਬਦਲਵੇਂ ਉਪਾਵਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਮੈਡਮ ਆਰਤੀ ਨੇ ਆਏ ਹੋਏ ਮੁੱਖ ਮਹਿਮਾਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਮੋਹਤਬਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਦੂਸ਼ਿਤ ਹੋ ਰਹੇ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਾਉਣ 'ਚ ਸਹਾਈ ਸਿੱਧ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ।

Media News

ਨਕੋਦਰ ਨਿਊਜ਼ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਵੈੱਬ ਟੀਵੀ ਲਈ ਪੂਰੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪੱਤਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ
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ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ ਤਹਿਤ ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫ਼ਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਾਬਾਰਡ) ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ

ਨਕੋਦਰ ਨਿਊਜ਼ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ

ਨਕੋਦਰ, 23 ਸਤੰਬਰ (ਦਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਹਿਮ/ਸਰਵਨ ਦਾਸ) ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫ਼ਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਾਬਾਰਡ) ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਨਕੋਦਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ।ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਹਾਇਕ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ ਕੋਪਰੇਟਿਵ ਸੋਸਾਇਟੀਅਜ਼ ਸੋਮਨਾਥ, ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਤੋਂ ਮੋਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਬਲਾਕ ਅਫਸਰ ਨਕੋਦਰ ਏ.ਈ.ਓ ਕਰਮਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਉਚੇਚੇ ਤੋਰ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ। ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਮੋਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਬਲਾਕ ਅਫਸਰ ਨਕੋਦਰ ਨੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋ ਕਰਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਅਪੀਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਮਯਾਬ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਣ। ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਣ ਉਹਨਾ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਭ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੇ ਦੀ ਜਰੂਰਤ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪੀਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਫਲ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਣ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਉਹਨਾ ਨੇ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪੂਰਨ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਆਖੀ। ਇਸ ਮੋਕੇ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰੀ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਾਬਾਰਡ) ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਅੱਜ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਵਿਭਾਗਾ ਤੋਂ ਆਏ ਮਾਹਿਰਾ ਵੱਲੋ ਆਪਣੇ ਵੀਚਾਰ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਉਹਨਾ ਨੇ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਸਾਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਅਪੀਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਕਿ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਾਉਣਾ ਸਾਡਾ ਸਾਰਿਆ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਫ਼ਰਜ ਹੈ। ਉਹਨਾ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਾਰ ਹਰ ਇੱਕ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਾਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੇ 550 ਸਾਲਾਂ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਪੁਰਬ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਰਪਿਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਉਹਨਾ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਤੇ ਚਲਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਇਸ ਵਾਰ ਪਰਾਲੀ

ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਨਹੀ ਲਗਾਉਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਜਿਥੇ ਅਸੀ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਦੀ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਉਥੇ ਹੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਮੀਨ ਦੀ ਉਪਜਾਊ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਵੀ ਵਧਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ।ਉਹਨਾ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਵਰਕਰ ਪਿੰਡ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾ ਨਾਲ ਰਾਬਤਾ ਕਾਇਮ ਕਰਨਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਤੇ ਕੀ-ਕੀ ਉਪਾਅ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਉਹਨਾ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਨਾਲ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਦੀ ਉਪਜਾਊ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਘੱਟਦੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੈਡਮ ਆਰਤੀ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਭ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੇ ਦੀ ਜਰੂਰਤ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪੀਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਫਲ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਣ। ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਣ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾ ਦੇ ਹੱਲ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕੀਤੀ। ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੌਰਾਣ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਮੈਨੇਜ਼ਰ ਸਰੇਜ ਕੁਮਾਰ, ਕੋਪਰੇਟਿਵ ਸੁਸਾਇਟੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੈਕਟਰੀਆਂ, ਅਗਾਹਵਧੂ ਸੋਚ ਵਾਲੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਗ ਲਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵੀਚਾਰ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਕੀਤੇ।

Media News

(वीडियो)जालंधर : अभिव्यक्ति फाउंडेशन ने 'पराली बचाओ फसल वधाओ' जागरूकता कैंप हुआ संपन्न, पढ़ें और देखें

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(पूजा/ वीडियो स्वदेश ननचाहल) : अभिव्यक्ति फाउंडेशन और नाबार्ड तरफ से पराली को लेकर 'पराली बचाओ फसल वधाओ' का जागरूकता कैंप आयोजन किया गया। अलग-अलग विभागों से आए हुए नुमाईदो ने जागरूकता कैंप का हिस्सा बने। डिप्टी डायरेक्टर डॉ नरेश गुलाटी ने आए हुये सदस्यों से विचार-विमर्श करते हुए कहा कि आज के किसान को जागरूक होने की बहुत आवश्यकता है, ताकि वे पराली को न जलाएं और यह बताया की किसान लगभग 30 लाख टन बची हुई खाद को जलाता हैं जिससे पर्यावरण को काफी नुकसान होता हैं। इस दौरान पराली को लेकर एक जागरूकता किताब भी रिलीज़ की गई।

जिला विकास प्रबंधक नाबार्ड एल के मेहरा ने संबोधन करते हुए कहा की हालांकि पराली जलाने के मामले सामने आते रहते हैं लेकिन किसान पहले से ज्यादा अब जागरूक हो गया हैं। और जागरूकता लाने के लिए सरकार व उनकी और से कई मुहिमें चलायी जा रहीं हैं अब तक वे 320 के लगभग कैंप लगाए गए हैं।

2500 प्रति एकड़ का मुआवजा

सरकार द्वारा नए कई यत्न किये जा रहे हैं ताकि किसान पराली न जलाएं। जो किसान पराली में आग नहीं लगाएगा उन्हें सरकार द्वारा 2500 प्रति एकड़ का मुआवजा दिया जायेगा।

2 महीनों में 48,684 पराली के जलाने के मामले

सरकार द्वारा किसानों को पराली को न जलाने की सख्त हिदायतों के बावजूद भी पंजाब में पराली जलाने के लगभग 2 महीनों में 48,684 मिले हैं।

इस मौके पर एल.के मेहरा, अभिनव फाउंडेशन के रीजनल डायरेक्टर अमृतपाल सिंह, शैलेंद्र कुमार, आरती, डॉ नरेश गुलाटी, महेंद्र पाल, रमनदीप कौर, सुमित महाजन, हरदेवा सिंह, सुखपाल सिंह, कुलदीप कौर आदि मौजूद रहे।

Documentary Short Film

Produced By:

Abhivyakti Foundation

Based on

Crop Residue Management

Campaign 2019

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Crop Residue Management Campaign 2019