Project Completion Report

Crop Residue Management Campaign 2019 in Firozpur

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 Firozepur 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 Firozpur 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 Ashwani Kumar, District Development Manager, NABARD Firozpur. 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 220 cluster of district Firozpur. In district Firozpur Crop Residue Management Campaign was conducted in all the 6 blocks of district Firozpur. VLWs of district Firozpur did a tremendous work to enhance awareness about Crop Residue Management in district Firozpur.

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 Firozpur district the Crop Residue Management Campaign 2019 was conducted in all the 6 blocks of district Firozpur by covering 220 village cluster of district Firozpur 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 Firozpur. 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 Firozpur.

Amritpal Singh
Regional Director

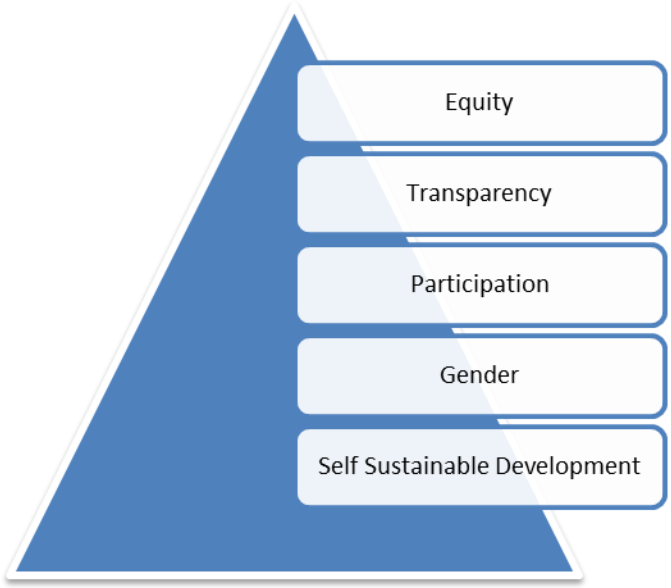
About Organization

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

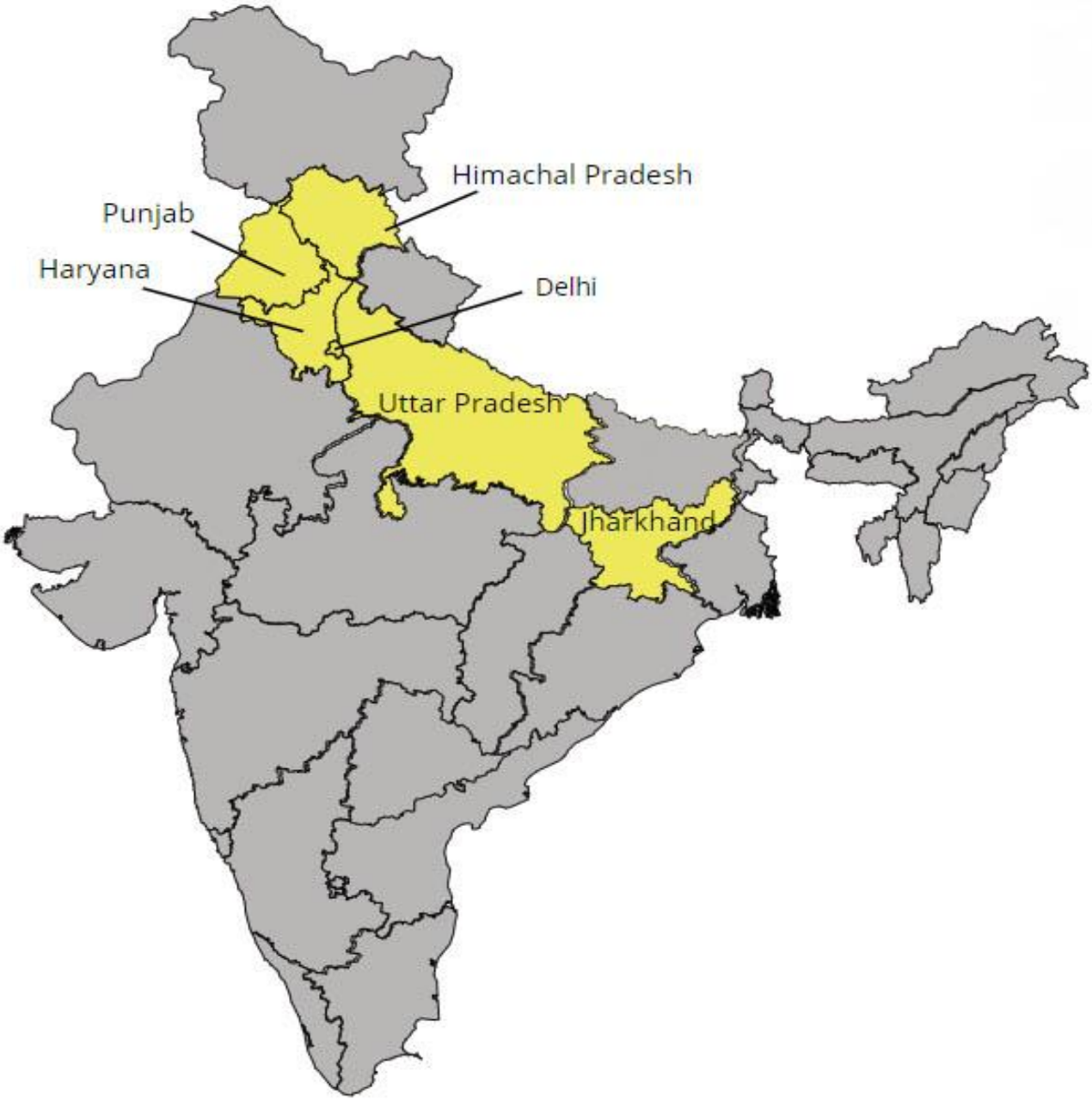
We have successfully able to complete the legal formalities required for running a successful organization. The legal details of Abhivyakti Foundation are given in following table:

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

Firozpur, 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.

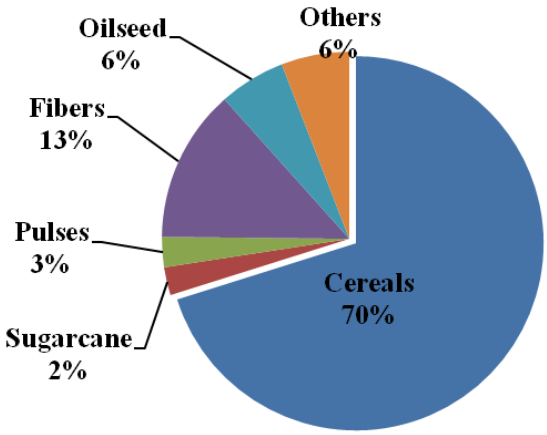
- ✓ To promote implementable and sustainable entrepreneurship models in rural areas by engaging FCs/ FPOs /PACs/ JLGs/Dairy Cooperatives/ Water Users Associations/ Individual entrepreneurs for effective crop residue management through upscaling successful initiatives and innovative ideas.

- ✓ 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.

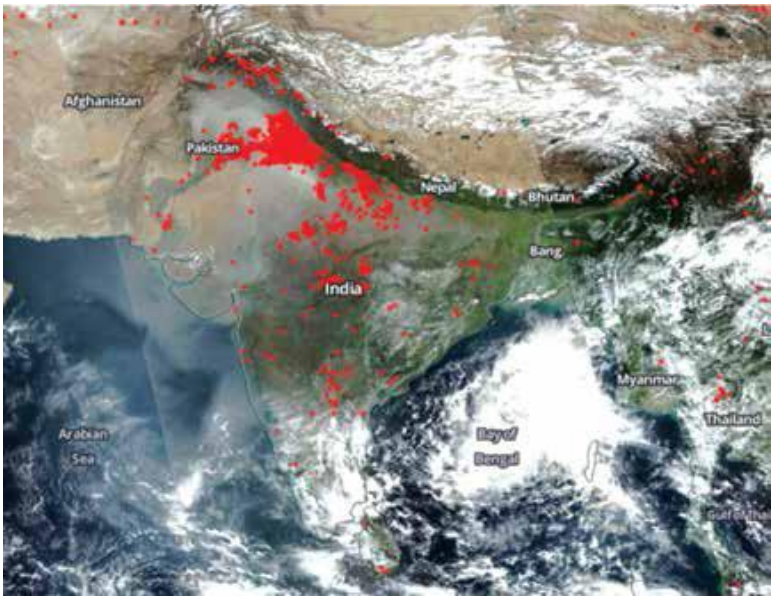
Climate Change Impact

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 Firozpur

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, Firozpur 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
Firozpur	**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 Firozpur

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
Firozpur	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
Firozpur	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
Firozpur	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.

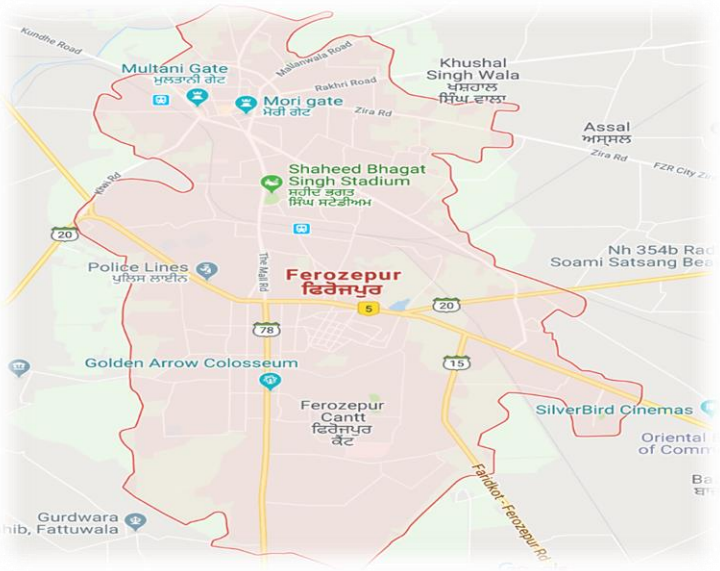
The total area of Punjab is just 1.4% of total area of India, but it produces roughly 12% of the cereals produced in the country

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 Firozpur

Firozpur



The District Firozpur is situated at India Pakistan border, at the east side Faridkot district, Firozpur district and at the south side Muktsar District is situated. On the north east the River Sutlej generally separates it from the FIROZPUR and Kapurthala districts and on the south west side the Fazilka district touches the boundaries of Firozpur. The united stream of the Sutlej and Beas generally separates it from the Amritsar district in the north-west, and farther down from the Pakistan with the exception of some areas on each side of the river.

Area and Physiography The total geographical area of the district is 5303 sq. km out of which 3258.78 sq. km fall under Bet area and 196.63 sq. km fall under Border area. The topography of the district is even. It is a plane of alluvial formation sloping gently @ 2ft. per mile from the North East to the South West. The district is divided into three main belts running somewhat parallel to the course of river Sutlej. On South West side, the bet area called "Hittar" having land alluvial dark and gray clay intermixed with straits of sand. On the South East side, the Rohi and Mukhi Plains have light and sandy soil and brackish water in wells. The district has two types of soil namely chestnut brown (Alluvial)-69% and desert soil (31%).

Demographic Details of Firozpur

According to the 2011 census the undivided Firozpur district had a population of 2,026,831. This gives it a ranking of 230th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 380 inhabitants per square kilometre (980/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001–2011 was 16.08%. Firozpur has a sex ratio of 893 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 69.8%. (This data is before the creation of Fazilka district).

Agriculture and Irrigation:

The two main crop seasons in a year in the district are kharif and rabi which is locally known as 'Sauni'(Summer Harvest Season) and 'Harrhi' (Winter Harvest Season). The principle Kharif crops are Paddy, Maize, Bajra, Cotton, Moong, Mash, Moth, Arhar, Sugarcane, etc., while important Rabi crops are Wheat, Barley, Gram, Sarson, Taramera and Toria, etc. Kharif and rabi is cultivated in this area under two types of soil i.e. loamy sand and sandy loam and the sources of irrigation are canal as well as tubewells.

Irrigation in the district is carried out both by surface water as well as ground water. As southern and southwestern parts of this area are underlain by saline water, so canal water is major source of irrigation. In some parts where fresh water is available as fresh water lenses, than irrigation is done by skimming wells known as multiple well point system. Conjunctive use of canal water and ground water for irrigation is most prominent in this area

"Source of Information: Central Ground Water Board"

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 Ferozpur at Hotel Harish Vegetarian on dated 18th September 2018 under Crop Residue Management Campaign 2019 " Prali Bachao Fasal Vadhao"

List of Dignitaries join the training Programme

1. Mr. Ashwani Kumar, DDM NABARD, Firozpur
2. Mr. Gurmail Singh Chief Agriculture Officer, Firozpur
3. Mr. R.K Gupta, LDM, Firozpur
4. Dr. Anand Gautam Assistant Professor, KVK, Firozpur
5. Mr. Sawandeep Sharma, Project Director, ATMA
6. Mr. Birpartap Singh, Executive Officer Dairy Department, Firozpur
7. Mr. Sanjeev Kumar Handa, DCO, PGB
8. Mr. Gurinder Singh, SDSCO, Soil & Water Conservation Department, Firozpur
9. Mr. Gurpreet Singh, HDO-Horticulture, Firozpur

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 this campaign and share the brief objective of this campaign. He also share about Abhivyakti Foundation activities in Punjab and district Firozpur. After that Mr. Ashwani Kumar, DDM Firozpur 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. Further he discussed about Awareness Creation Campaign on Crop Residue Management in Firozpur under NAFCC – 2019 - Parali Bachao Fasal Vadhao. He share that Stubble burning is creating dangerous air pollution, causing adverse health effects in majority of population.

Training of Village Level Workers

"Greenhouse gases releases from burning of crop residues, trapped the heat which is responsible for global warming and rise in temperature"

At the beginning of training session Mr. Gurepreet Singh from Horticulture Department appreciate the efforts of NABARD in collaboration with NABARD in district Firozpur for spreading the awareness on Crop Residue Management. Further he share the schemes of Horticulture department , so that VLW's of Abhivyakti Foundation spread information on crop diversification and different agriculture practices.

After that Mr. Birpartap Singh, Executive officer Dairy Development Department appreciate the efforts made by Abhivyakti Foundation's village level workers during last year campaign. Further as regards to solution of stubble burning he share his departments recommendation for the same.

Further Mr. R.K Gupta, LDM appreciate the efforts of Abhivyakti Foundation in collaboration with NABARD to curb Stubble burning issue in district Firozpur. He share that VLWs of Abhivyakti Foundation had done wonderful work during last year campaign. He ensure full cooperation during this year campaign on behalf of all the banks.

Dr. Anand Gautam, Assistant Professor, KVK, Firozpur share the Paddy straw management options i.e. Wheat sowing with mulch, Incorporation and Collection/removal and use. He also explains about Happy Seeder, PAU Super SMS (Straw Management System), chopper cum Spreader, Rotavator and baler.

After that Mr. Gurmail Singh, Chief Agriculture Officer, Firozpur apricate the efforts being taken by NABARD to curb stubble burning. He said with the efforts of all relevant departments, stubble burning has been reduced remarkably from last year. It is the need of the hour to make farmers aware about the ill-effects of stubble burning. Further he 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. He 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.

"Farmers can get the same or slightly higher grain yield with the adoption of happy seeder (zero tillage) and rotavator"

Mr. Sawandeep Sharma, Project Director, ATMA explain about In-situ Management of straw – Benefits and savings. He explains the benefits and saving which farmers can get through In-situ Management of straw. He added that farmers can get the same or slightly higher grain yield with the adoption of happy seeder (zero tillage) and rotavator. He further explains about schemes and trainings of ATMA for farmers, so that VLWs can spread the message about capacity building and exposure visits. He also share detail subsidy schemes under Crop Residue Management Campaign. After that all the dignitaries explain about their department schemes which farmer can adopted.

Mr. Amritpal Singh Master Trainer share the main learning of this training and discussed key outputs and outcomes expected from the campaign and their role in brief. 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

Introduction of the Training Programme

Abhivyakti Foundation in collaboration with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development organized block level programme at block Firozpur of district on dated 19th September 2018 under Crop Residue Management Campaign 2019 " Prali Bachao Fasal Vadhao"

List of Dignitaries join the training Programme

1. Dr. Gurmail Singh Chief Agriculture Officer, Firozpur
2. Mr. Rajinder Oberai, AR, Cooperative Societies Firozpur
3. Mr. Abhaijeet Singh, AAE, Agriculture Department Firozpur
4. Mr. Sahib Singh, Cooperative Department Firozpur
5. Mr. Kamaljeet Singh, Cooperative Department Firozpur

Minutes of Block Level Programme:

At the beginning of the training event Ms. Avtar Singh, Master Trainer Firozpur formally welcome all the dignitaries & participants and discussed about this campaign and share the brief objective of this campaign. She also share about Abhivyakti Foundation activities in Punjab and district Firozpur. Further she 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.

Mr. Rajinder Oberai apricate the efforts being taken by NABARD to curb stubble burning. He said with the efforts of all relevant departments, stubble burning has been reduced remarkably from last year. It is the need of the hour to make farmers aware about the ill-effects of stubble burning.

After that Mr. Gurmail Singh, Chief Agriculture Officer, Firozpur Further he 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. He 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.

Block Level Programme

Introduction of the Training Programme

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

List of Dignitaries join the training Programme

1. Mr. Varinder Kumar Kochar, AR, Cooperative Societies Zira
2. Mr. Amit Punj, ADO, Agriculture Department Zira
3. Mr. Gurbax Singh, President Cooperative Societies Union Zira

Minutes of Block Level Programme:

At the beginning of the training event Ms. Arti Master Trainer Firozpur formally welcome all the dignitaries & participants and discussed about this campaign and share the brief objective of this campaign. She also share about Abhivyakti Foundation activities in Punjab and district Firozpur.

After that Mr. Amritpal Singh, Regional Director Abhivyakti Foundation Further she 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. Rajinder Kumar Kochar apricate the efforts being taken by NABARD to curb stubble burning. He ensure full corporation during this campaign. He also share that it is our primary responsibility to save environment.

After that Mr. Amit Punj, 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 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 Mr. Narinder Pal Singh 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..

Block Level Programme

Introduction of the Training Programme

Abhivyakti Foundation in collaboration with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development organized block level programme at block GHS of district on dated 22nd September 2018 under Crop Residue Management Campaign 2019 " Prali Bachao Fasal Vadhao"

List of Dignitaries join the training Programme

1. Mr. Sourav Kumar, JE, Soil & Water Conservation Department
2. Mr. Jaswinder Singh, Field Officer, PADB, Guru Har Sahai
3. Mr. Bhup Singh, Deputy Manager, PADB, Guru Har Sahai

Minutes of Block Level Programme:

At the beginning of the training event Ms. Arti Master Trainer Firozpur formally welcome all the dignitaries & participants and discussed about this campaign and share the brief objective of this campaign. She also share about Abhivyakti Foundation activities in Punjab and district Firozpur. After that Mr. Amritpal Singh, Regional Director Abhivyakti Foundation Further she 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. Sourav Kumar, JE, Soil & Water Conservation Department 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.

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. Amritpal 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.

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 Firozpur on dated 2nd December 2019.

List of Dignitaries join the Programme

1. Mr. R.K Gupta, LDM, Firozpur
2. Mr. Birpartap Singh Gill, Executive officer Firozpur
3. Mr. Sawandeep Singh, Project Director, ATMA, Firozpur

Minutes of the Debriefing Progarmme:

At the beginning of the Debriefing Progarmme Ms. Arti Master Trainer CRM Campaign 2019 for district Firozpur formally welcome all the dignitaries & participants and discussed about this campaign and share the brief outcomes of this campaign.

After that Mr. Amritpal Singh Regional Director, Abhivyakti Foundation 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 220 cluster villages of district Firozpur and spread awareness on harmful impact of stubble burning. Further regarding impact of this campaign Mr. Singh share that the campaign has certain respectable impact. He also thank district Administration, Agriculture Department, KVK, Cooperative Department and all the other department of district Firozpur for their valuable support to the program.

After that Mr. Birpartap Singh, Executive officer Dairy Development Department appreciate the efforts made by Abhivyakti Foundation's village level workers during anti campaign of Kisan Unions. Further as regards to solution of stubble burning he share his departments recommendation for the same. Mr. Singh motivate all the participants with the concept of positive attitude.

After that Mr. R.K Gupta, LDM appreciate the efforts of Abhivyakti Foundation in collaboration with NABARD to curb Stubble burning issue in district Firozpur. He share that Abhivyakti Foundation is doing very good work in district Firozpur from last few years.

After that Mr. Sawandeep Singh Project Director ATMA 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 share that the problem is increasing day by day and It is the need of the hour to make farmers aware about the ill-effects of stubble burning. As regards to impact Mr. Sharma share some success stories related to Crop Residue Management in district Firozpur. 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.

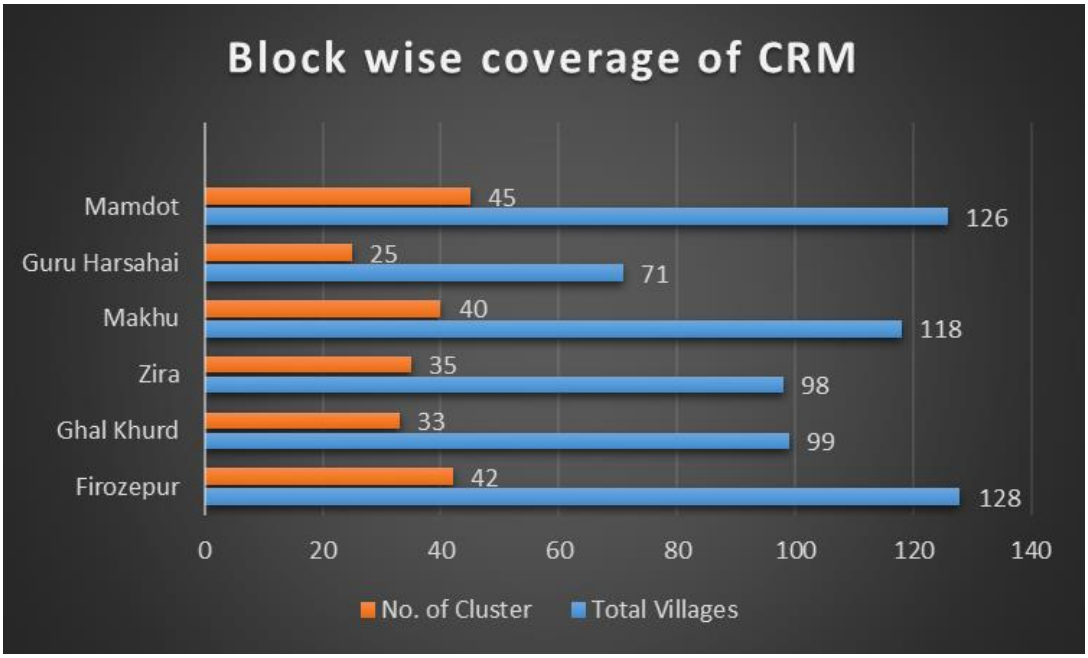
Concluding and Vote of thanks

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 220 cluster villages of 6 blocks in district Firozpur 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	Firozpur	128	42	3.05
2	Ghal Khurd	99	33	3.00
3	Zira	98	35	2.80
4	Makhu	118	40	2.95
5	Guru Harsahai	71	25	2.84
6	Mamdot	126	45	2.80
	Total			



Graph 1: Block wise coverage under CRM 2019

Name of the cluster

Block Mamdot

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
1	Ahemad Dhandi	Vaddi	Awan	
2	Ali Ke Jhugian	Lodhran	Alphuu Ke	
3	Chak Shikar Ghah	Dona Raja Dina Nath	Attu Wala Hittar	
4	Darie Ke	Malsian	Betu Kadeem	
5	Rehula Hazi Uttar	Bhamba Hazi		
6	Lohra Navab Singh	Chak Tahli Wala	Burj Makhan Singh	
7	Chak Mega Viran	Chak Kandhe Shah		
8	Sharin Wala	Kari Khurd	Dila Ram	
9	Tara Singh Wala	Bhrroli Bhun	Chak Ghabi Urf Tare Wala	Dod
10	Dona Mattar			
11	Gatti Mehmood Ke Hittar	Jatti Chak Jadeed	Gatti Basta No. 1	Dona Rehmat Wala
12	Guddar Dhandi	Chak Mehman Hardo Dhandi		
13	Lakha Singh Wala Hittar	Lakhmir KE Hithar	Hazara Singh Wala	Hamad
14	Fullarvan	Sadar Deen Wala	Hussain Shah Wala	
15	Khundar Hittar	Jama Rakhia Hittar		
16	Buttar	Gatti Mattar	Kili	Jung
17	Bhure Kalan	Dona Telumal Wala	Jhoke Nodh Singh	
18	Chapati	Savai Bokharri	Jodhpur	
19	Alla Dhutta	Attu Wala Hitatar	Kala Tibba	

Name of the cluster Cont……

Block Mamdot

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
20	Kalu Arai Hittar			
21	Jatala	Dona Navab Sahib	Toor	Kari Kalan
22	Nawan Kila	Sodhi Wala	Karma	
23	Pir Khan Sekh	Bhure Khurd	Khangarh (Pire Ke)	
24	Jama Rakhia Utarr	Khundhar Hittar		
25	Mehmud Ke Uttar	Kalu Arie Hithar	Lakha Haji	
26	Lakha Singh Wala Hithar			
27	Savai Khurd	Lakha Singh Wala Uttar		
28	Lakhmir Ke Uttar	Dona Jaimal Wala	Chak Dona Rahime Ke	Lakhmir Ke Hittar
29	Khamba	Sadioke Nohel	Lakho Ke Behram	
30	Mattar Hittar			
31	Chak Madieke	Mattar Uttar	Attu Wala Uttar	Madieke
32	Raja Mahtma	Rehula Hai Hithar	Faru Wala	Mehmud KE Mehal Hithar
33	Jhoke Tehal Singh	Mohre Jhoke		
34	Kalu Arai Uttar	Fatte Wala Hithar	Pojo Ke Hittar	
35	Annait Ke	Pojo Ke Uttar		
36	Chak Dona Rahimeke	Malla Rahime Ke Hithar	Rahime Ke Hittar	
37	Chak Bhange Wala	Malla Rahime Ke Hittar		
38	Chak Ghabhi Urf Tangan	Rahime Ke Uttar		

Name of the cluster Cont……

Block Mamdot

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
39	Madiekee	Chak Rauke Hittar	Rauke Hittar	
40	Bodla	Mirza Lakho Ke	Rauke Uttar	
41	Chak Hiraj	Sham Singh Wala		
42	Shanga Makhana	Malla Rahime Ke Uttar	Shanga Khurd	
43	Theh Gujjar	Chak Sadhu Wala	Thali Wala	
44	Kakar	Mehmud Khan Niaji	Tibbi Kalan	
45	Chak Malakari	Vaghe Ke	Kamal Deen Niaji	Tibbi Khurd

Guru Har Sahai

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
46	Chak Sarkar Majibahdur Ke	Dona Bahdhur Ke	Bahadur Ke	
47	Naurari Khokhur	Shanga Rai Uthar	Bulla Rai Hittar	Baje ke
48	Tillu Arie	Chak Panje Ke		
49	Kohar Singh Wala	Chak Jamit Singh Wala		
50	Tale Wali	Jharri Wala	Mahanta Wala	Hadi Wala
51	Chak Nidhana	Kutti	Kutab Garh Bhata	Nidhana
52	Bulla Rai Uttar	Shanga Rai Hittar	Chak Shanga Rai	
53	Shulla	Chak Somia		
54	Bagho Wala	Virak Khurd	Chugha	

Name of the cluster Cont……

Guru Har Sahai

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
55	Gatti Ajaib Singh	Dulle Ke Uttar Nathu Wala		
56	Fatehgarh Gehri			
57	Mothan Wala	Guru Har Sahai		
58	Sher Singh Wala	Mega Panj Grian	Chak Mega Rai	Naubramad Sher Singh Wala
59	Rukana Bodla	Jeva Arie		
60	Mohan Ke Uttar	Pindi		
61	Nure Ke	Sawaya Rai uttar	Isha Panj Grian	Chak Panje Ke
62	Gulam Patran			
63	Kahan Singh Wala	Shrehn Wala Brar	Lopon	
64	Vasal Mohan Ke	Mandi Wal		
65	Marre Khurd	Ratte Wala Sohan Garh	Marre Kalan	
66	Dona Ghugi Ke	Donna Gudar Panj Grain	Alahi Bax Bodla	Mega Panj Griana Hittar
67	Bulla Rai Hithar	Shanga Rai Hithar	Mega Panj Griana Uttar	
68	Saide Ke Mohan	Kutabghar Bhatta	Mohan Ke Hittar	
69	Haji Betu	Mega Parbhat Rai Uttar	Panje Ke Uttar	
70	Gudar Panj Grian	Rana Panj Grian	Panje Ke Hittar	

Name of the cluster Cont……

Makhu

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
71	Gurali	Amir Shah Wala		
72	Dhangarh	Chak Marhana	Bahak Fattu	
73	Manj Wala	Kali Wala	Bhupewala	Chakian
74	Chamb	Malle Wala	Machia	Maste Wala
75	Fatehgarh Sabhran	Tunna Bagga	Arazi Sabhra	Bodal Bagga
76	Aulakh	Gatta Badshah	Bhar Wali	Padhari
77	Killi Bodla	Ghudu Wala		
78	Jatan Wali	Butte Wala	Hasmat Wala	
79	Boote Wala	Game Muradewala	Jalle Wala	
80	Jamali Wala	Alle Wala		
81	Jhanda Baga Nawan	Lalle	Sarf Ali Shah	Ball
82	Mehmood Wala	Behbal Wala	Mannu Machhi	Joge Wala
83	Asaf Wala	Machike	Fathe Wala	Kamal Wala
84	Mandahar Seran	Khyali	Khana	
85	Sehan Parri	Khodoor		
86	Tibbi Arian	Lehra Bate	Femi Wala	
87	Buh Gujran	Burj Mehmood Wala	Malang Shah Wala	
88	Sandhara	Hamad Wala Hithar	Malluwalia Wala	
89	Tibi Ranga	Tibi Bandara	Tibi Ranga Chak	Mandahar Kalu
90	Lalu Wala	Tibi Tibia Chak	Mehale Wala	

Name of the cluster Cont……

Makhu

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
91	Gatti Harike	Bhu Arian	Churrian	Mojjeghar
92	Kutabpura	Musse Wala	Muhkam Wala	
93	Dib Wala	Hidyat Ulla Shahwala	Mohammad Shah Wala	Mundi Shuri Maar
94	Nagal	Ammi Wala		
95	Nihal ke	Kili Gudan		
96	Mubare Wala	Wariswala Jattan	Pir Mohammad	
97	Sudan	Bir Sarkar	Rasulpur	
98	Mamne Wala	Rukne Wala Kalan	Shah Deen wala	Rukne Wala Khurd
99	Roshan Shah Wala	Sandhra		
100	Sarhali	Gamme Muradewala	Walit Shah Wala	
101	Sihan Parri			
102	Akbar Wala	Silewind		
103	Singhe Ke Kalan	Gatta Dallel	Hardojand	
104	Changian	Kot Kyamakha	Suddia	
105	Deena Ke	Nijamdeen Wala	Talwandi Nepala	Wattu Bhatti
106	Mithe	Varpal	Jhamke	
107	Wara Kali Rounaa			
108	Chak Khana	Wara Sulemani		
109	Waris Wala Jattan			
110	Behak Walait Shah	Sadar Wala	Warya	

Name of the cluster Cont.....

Zira

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
111	Gulab Singh	Baja Kotwal		
112	Behak Gujara			
113	Mokham Wala	Killi Nau Abad	Beri Kadrabad	Bhagoke
114	Kohala	Amberhar	Jhette	Bure Wala
115	Thatha	Chabba	Lohke Kalan	
116	Markhaie	Chuchak Vind		
117	Zira Nawan	Shehjada Sant Singh	Dhandian	
118	Sodhi Wala	Dhanni Shahid	Sadhu Wala	
119	Botian Wala	Feroke		
120	Lihra Rohi	Gadhri Wala		
121	Marurh	Kassoana	Maleh Shah Wala	Pihhe Wali
122	Hamad Wala Uthar	Gurditi Wala		
123	Chhajan Wali	Buaian Wala	Malu Banian	Joian Wala
124	Sukhe Wala	Jhatra		
125	Sherpur Takhtuwala	Malu Wala	Muhar	Katora
126	Chak Paharr Singh Wala	Khosa Dal Singh	Bharana	
127	Ramgarh Urf Wara Chain	Longo Deva		
128	Moloke	Bandala Nawan	Nurpur	Mashi Wara
129	Mano Chahal	Lohke Khurd	Valtoha	
130	Bandala Purana	Mansur Deva		

Name of the cluster Cont……

Zira

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
131	Kachar Bhan	Santu Wala	Mehar Singh Wala	
132	Haraj	Mehian Wala Kalan		
133	Alipur	Mihan Singh Wala	Narang Singh Wala	
134	Awan	Kamalgarh Khurd	Kamalgarh Kalan	Sher Singh Wala
135	Vara Mansur Wala	Pandori Khattrian		
136	Ratol Bate			
137	Saner	Mansurwal		
138	Wara Mansurwal	Sekhwan		
139	Amargarh Badian	Baghele Wala	Boghe Wala	Shah Abbu Baker
140	Talwandi Mange Khan	Talwandi Jalle Khan		
141	Bahawalpur	Thindwan		
142	Vakilan Wala			
143	Bula	Shah wala	Varaphu Vindian	
144	Neele Wala	Varnala		
145	Hollan Wali	Vara Veriam Singh	Manikanwali	Virkan Wali

Name of the cluster Cont.....

Ghal Khurd

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
146	Sidhu	Pharia Malwal	Bir Sarkar	Akku Maste Ke
147	Saidan Wala	Bagge Ke Pipal		
148	Tut	Baje Wala	Bajidpur	
149	Araji Katoria	Machhiwara	Bhamba Landa	
150	Wan	Sappan Wali	Saiean Wala	Rukn Begu
151	Bholu Wala	Tumber Bhan	Mashi Bugra	
152	Dholewala	Sur Singh Wala	Sudh Singh Wala	Changali Jadid
153	Rukne Shah Wala	Chugatte Wala	Changali Kadim	
154	Sadu Shah Wala	Faridewala	Chugatte Wala	
155	Kaku Wala	Dastul Sahib	Saidanwala	Sande Hasham
156	Firozeshah			
157	Shkur	Shahjadi	Ghal Khurd	
158	Gill	Chadreh	Jand Wala	
159	Jhanjian	Lalle	Kirmati	Haraj
160	Shahdeen Wala	Hastiwala		
161	Sulhani	Jawahar Singh Wala		
162	Mirje Ke	Kabar Wachha		
163	Ougo Ke	Sodhi Nagar	Kada Bora	
164	Ittan Wali	Mokham Wala	Karmuwala	
164	Kawaja	Kawaja Khabra		
165	Sidhu	Pharia Malwal	Bir Sarkar	Akku Maste Ke

Name of the cluster Cont.....

Ghal Khurd

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
166	Phide	Kot Karor Khurd	Kotla	Kot Karor Kalan
167	Loham	Pattli		
168	Kulgarhi	Lohghar		
169	Kamagar	Piareana	Mallwal	
170	Ashe Wala	Mana Singh Wala	Ratta Khera Punjab Singh	
171	Dhindsa	Badhni Jamel Singh	Badhni Gulab Singh	Mishri wala
172	Naju Shah Mishri	Jamitpur Dehru		
173	Kasu Begu	Sayian Wala	Rukna Beggu	
174	Kotwal	Pir Ahimad Khan	Satiye Wala	
175	Shakur			
176	Thethar Khurd	Thethar Kalan		
177	Jit Singh Wala	Wara Bhai Ka	Kawaja Kharak	Saran Wali
178	Walur	Yare Shaw Wala	Mohkam Bhatti	Gadodu

Firozpur

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
179	Gulami Wala	Aarif Ke		
180	Akuwala	Basti Gainder	Lakha Bhubna	Atari
181	Kale ke Hithar	Tali Gulam	Bandala	
182	Madhre	Kundhe	Gatti Rajoke	Lomochar

Name of the cluster Cont.....

Firozpur

S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
183	Basti Baba Jivan Singh	Basti Sardar Lal Singh	Basti Bhan Singh	
184	Nisera Khilchi	Bhawra Azam Shaw Wala		
185	Ali Ke	Kilcha	Kutbe Wala	Saide Ke
186	Fattu Wala	Ghiniwala		
187	Haste Ke	Ramme Wala	Firozpur Rural	
188	Saide Ke Rohela	Game Wala		
189	Gatti Rehime Ke	Hazara		
190	Asal	Gillan	Gillan Wala	
191	Aulake	Gulam Husain Wala	Gulam Wala	Habib Ke
192	Gandu Khilcha Hithar	Habib Wala		
193	Hake Wala	Baghel Singh Wala	Ramewala	
194	Hamad Wala	Bagge Wala	Usman Wala	Kmala Middu
195	Dulle Wala	Husan Tut	Vahghe Wala	Rodde Wala
196	Dhira Patra	Noorpur Sethan	Bukan Khan Wala	Dhira Gara
197	Kutab Din Wala	Illme Wala	Kallu Wala	
198	Kamal Wala	Masiake	Asiake	Kailowal
199	Kamalwala	Basti Bulande Wali	Kamal Wala Khurd	
200	Kamala Middu	Kamala Bodla		
201	Begu Mahu	Waryamwala	Miran Shaw Boor	Khaie Feme Ke
202	Narang Ke Siyal	Khilchi Kadim		
203	Basti Baba Jivan Singh	Basti Sardar Lal Singh	Basti Bhan Singh	

Name of the cluster Cont.....

Firozpur

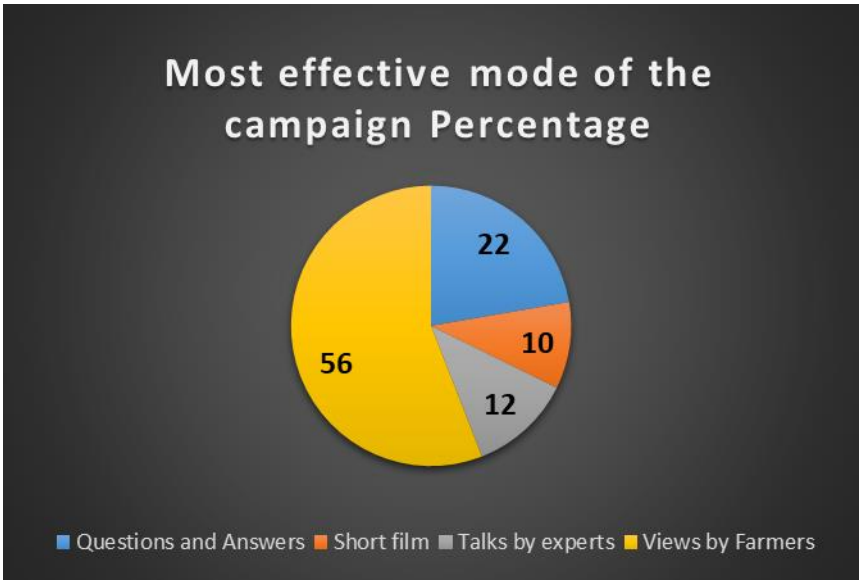
S.No	Name of the Cluster	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3
204	Khushal Singh Wala	Khane Ke Ahal	Sodhi wala	
205	Langheana	Bhamba Singh Wala	Palla Megha	
206	Mahalam	Tega Singh Wala		
207	Bhahwara Azam Shah Wala	Malluwala		
208	Theth	Maste Ke		
209	Chak Roran Wala	Mashiwara	Meehma	
210	Hussain Shaw Wala	Mehal Singh Wala		
211	Narang Ke Lely			
212	Chak Sutarya	Rohela Hazi Hithar	Kamaldin Niazi	Bhamba Hazi
213	Katora	Sanda Moja	Sultan Wala	Baghe Wala
214	Machiwara	Lamochar	Pir Esmile Khan Wala	
215	Luther	Pirran Wala		
216	Padri	Bhadru	Rajji Wala	
217	Bute Wala	Rukna Mugla		
218	Tali Saidu Shaw	Dholewala	Dula Singh Wala	Qutabdin wala
219	Kamala Khurd	Sodhe Wala		
220	Baggewala	Usmanwala		

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	49	22
Short film	22	10
Talks by experts	26	12
Views by Farmers	123	56



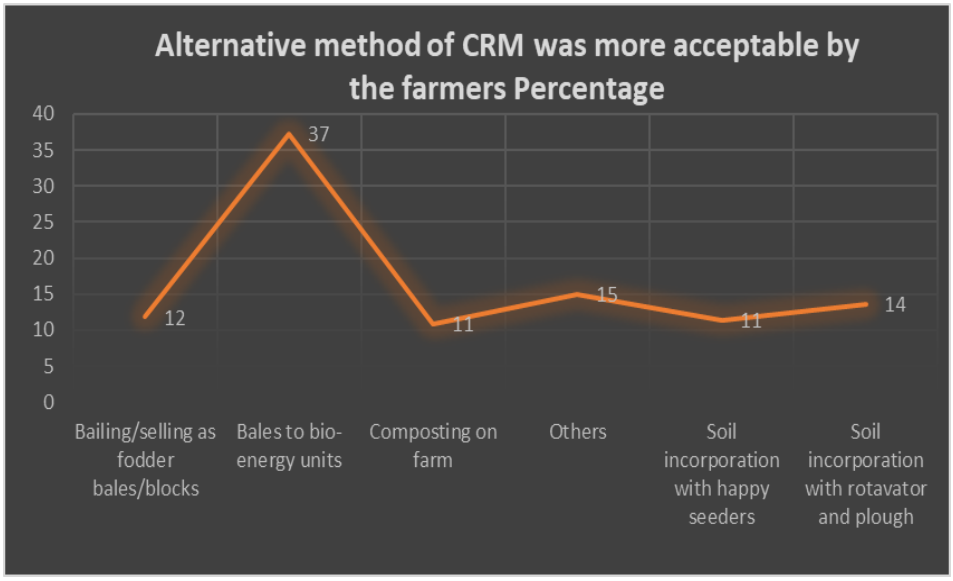
Graph 2 : Most effective mode of the campaign under CRM 2019

Feedback Compilation

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	26	12
Bales to bio-energy units	82	37
Composting on farm	24	11
Others	33	15
Soil incorporation with happy seeders	25	11
Soil incorporation with rotavator and plough	30	14

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

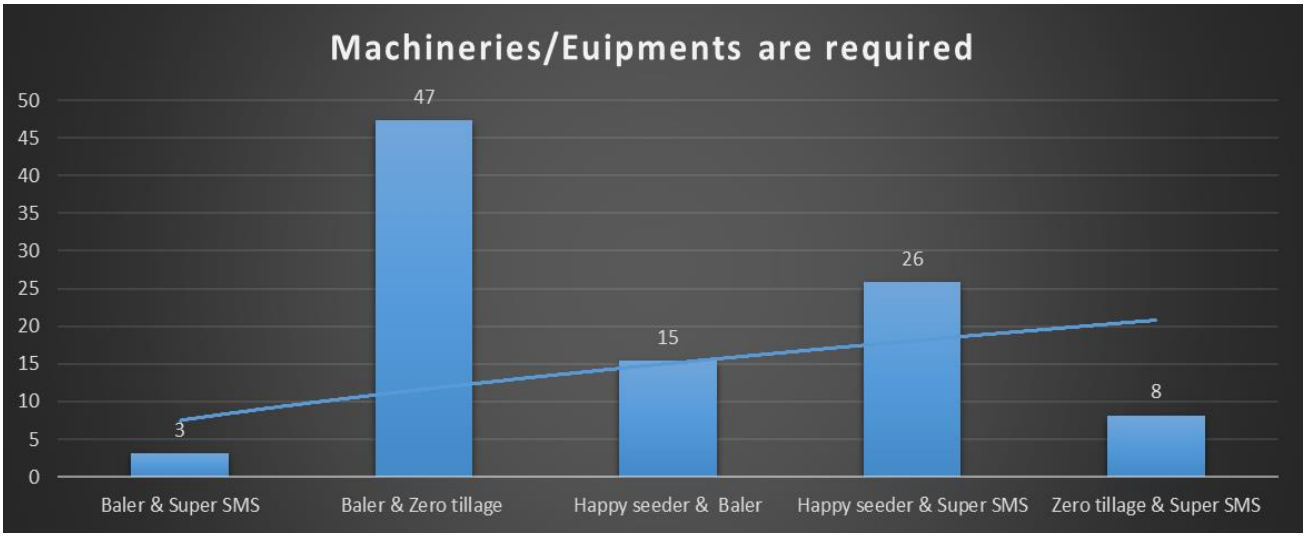


The analysis of feedback data of farmers received during the campaign, shows that the Bales to bio-energy units is the best alternative method of Crop Residue Management. As they have very less time between harvesting of the crop and sowing of the new crop. Some of the farmers share that Zero tillage , 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	7	3
Baler & Zero tillage	104	47
Happy seeder & Baler	34	15
Happy seeder & Super SMS	57	26
Zero tillage & Super SMS	18	8

Graph 4: Machineries/Euipments are required



As per feedback of farmers during this campaign, 47% 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 42% of the villages are in favour of Crop diversification. Sugarcane, Tomato, Chili, Garlic, Pulses, Cotton, Potato, Fruits, 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 Faridkot. 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

Firozpur

Block Level Programme Photo

Zira

Block Level Programme Photo

Guru Har Sahai

Debriefing
Programme Photo

Cluster Level Programme Photo

Cluster Level Programme Photo

Media News

दैनिक भास्कर

19-Sep-2019
Page 4

राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के सहयोग से पराली सुरक्षा अभियान की शुरूआत

भास्कर न्यूज | फिरोजपुर

अभिव्यक्ति फाउंडेशन ने राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के सहयोग से फिरोजपुर में पराली सुरक्षा अभियान 2019 के अंतर्गत जिला स्तरीय मीटिंग का आयोजन किया गया। इस दौरान मुख्य कृषि अफसर डॉ. गुरमेल सिंह ने विशेष तौर पर शिरकत की। उन्होंने कहा कि नाबार्ड की पराली बचाओ फसल बढ़ाओ मुहिम की प्रशंसा करते हुए पराली की संभाल को समय की जरूरत बताया और किसानों से अपील की कि वह इस अभियान को सफल करने में अपना योगदान दें। इसके साथ ही उन्होंने कृषि विभाग की तरफ से पूर्ण सहयोग देने की बात कही। जानकारी देते हुए डीडीएम नाबार्ड अश्वनी कुमार ने बताया कि नेशनल अडेप्टेशन फंड फॉर क्लाइमेट चेंज के अंतर्गत फसलों के अवशेष के प्रबंध संबंधित जागरुकता प्रोग्राम पंजाब के सभी जिलों में किया जाएगा और जिसमें किसानों को पराली न जलाने के लिए उत्साहित किया जाएगा।

इस मौके पर संस्था के जनरल सचिव शलिन्दर कुमार सिंह और रीजनल डॉयरेक्टर अमृतपाल सिंह ने बताया कि राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के सहयोग से अभियान के अंतर्गत आज जिला स्तरीय मीटिंग का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें विभिन्न विभागों से आए वालंटियर्स को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया जो किसानो को जागरूक करेंगे। उन्होंने बताया कि संस्था के वर्कर गांव स्तर पर जाकर किसानो से संबंध कायम करेंगे और पराली को आग लगाने की जगह पर क्या -क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं उस बारे में जागरूक किया जाएगा। उन्होंने बताया कि इसी सप्ताह से अभिव्यक्ति फाउंडेशन के वर्कर गांव स्तर पर इस मुहिम का आगाज करेंगे। प्रोग्राम में बातचीत करते हुए डेयरी विभाग से वीरप्रताप सिंह ने अभिव्यक्ति फाउंडेशन की इस मुहिम की प्रशंसा करते हुए पूर्ण सहयोग की बात कही। इस दौरान सावनदीप शर्मा प्रोजेक्ट डायरेक्टर आत्मा ने पराली के सही इस्तेमाल करने के बारे में बातचीत की और किसानों से अपील की कि मुहिम को कामयाब करने में अपना योगदान अवश्य दें।

Media News

अभिव्यक्ति फाऊंडेशन ने नाबार्ड के सहयोग से पराली सुरक्षा अभियान की शुरुआत की

बैठक में पराली सुरक्षा अभियान संबंधी जानकारी देते प्रवक्ता और (दाएं) मौजूद अधिकारी।

फिरोजपुर, 18 सितंबर (विकास/शैरी) : अभिव्यक्ति फाऊंडेशन ने राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) के सहयोग के साथ फिरोजपुर में पराली सुरक्षा अभियान 2019 के अंतर्गत जिला स्तरीय मीटिंग का आयोजन किया। इस दौरान मुख्य कृषि अफसर डा. गुरमेल सिंह ने विशेष तौर पर शिरकत की। उन्होंने नाबार्ड की पराली बचाओ फसल बचाओ मुहिम की प्रशंसा करते हुए

किसानों को पराली न जलाने के लिए उत्साहित किया जाएगा : डी.डी.एम. नाबार्ड

पराली की संभाल समय की जरूरत बताया। जानकारी देते डी.डी.एम. नाबार्ड अश्वनी कुमार ने बताया कि फसलों की अवशेष के प्रबंध संबंधी जागरूकता प्रोग्राम पंजाब के सभी जिलों में किया जाएगा, जिसमें किसानों को पराली न जलाने के लिए उत्साहित किया जाएगा। संस्था के जनरल सैक्रेटरी शलिंदर कुमार सिंह और रीजनल डायरैक्टर अमृतपाल सिंह ने बताया कि नाबार्ड के सहयोग के साथ इस अभियान के अंतर्गत आज जिला स्तरीय मीटिंग का आयोजन किया गया है जिसमें अलग-अलग विभागों से आए माहिरों की तरफ से वालंटियरों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है। इस दौरान डेयरी विभाग से बीरप्रताप सिंह ने अभिव्यक्ति फाऊंडेशन की इस मुहिम की प्रशंसा करते हुए पूर्ण सहयोग की बात कही। सावनदीप शर्मा प्रोजैक्ट डायरैक्टर आत्मा ने पराली के सही इस्तेमाल संबंधी विचार व्यक्त किए।

इस मौके पर बागबानी विभाग से गुरप्रीत सिंह, भूमि और जल सुरक्षा विभाग से गुरिंदर सिंह,कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र से सहायक प्रोफैसर आनंद गौतम, पंजाब ग्रामीण बैंक से संजीव कुमार हांडा, अभिव्यक्ति फाऊंडेशन के सरोज कुमार आदि मौजूद थे।

दैनिक सवेरा
Thu, 19 September 2019
dainiksaveratimes.epapr.in/c/43745362

Media News

ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਦੱਸਿਆ

ਸਤਪਾਲ ਥਿੰਦ

ਫਿਰੋਜਪੁਰ, 18 ਸਤੰਬਰ।

ਅਡੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫ਼ਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਾਬਾਰਡ) ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ 2019 ਤਹਿਤ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਮੁੱਖ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਫਸਰ ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਮੇਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਰਕਤ ਕੀਤੀ।

ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਦੀ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੰਸਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਭ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪੀਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਫਲ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਣ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪੂਰਨ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਦੇਣ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਆਖੀ। ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਡੀ.ਡੀ.ਐਮ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਕੁਮਾਰ 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 ਫਿਰੋਜਪੁਰ ਵਿੱਚ 220 ਕਲੱਟਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕਾ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ 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 ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਏ ਮਾਹਿਰਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵਲੰਟੀਅਰਜ਼ ਦੀ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਅੱਗੇ ਜਾਕੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨਗੇ।

ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਸਾਵਨਦੀਪ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਆਤਮਾ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋ ਕਰਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪੀਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਮਯਾਬ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਣ।

ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਰ.ਕੇ ਗੁਪਤਾ ਐਲ.ਡੀ.ਐਮ ਨੇ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ 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।

ਸੱਚ ਕਹੂੰ Thu, 19 September 2019
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ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ | ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਾਬਾਰਡ) ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ

ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨਾ ਸਾੜਨ ਲਈ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਤ

ਰਾਜੇਸ਼ ਢੰਡ, ਜ਼ੀਰਾ

'ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫ਼ਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ 'ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ , ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ' ਦੇ ਨਾਅਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਾਬਾਰਡ) ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਜ਼ੀਰਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਗਏ ਇਸ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਡੀਡੀਐੱਮ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਅੱਡੈਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਫ਼ਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੇਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੂੰਹਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ 'ਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਸ 'ਚ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨਾ ਸਾੜਨ ਲਈ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ।ਇਸੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਵਿੱਚ 220 ਕਲਸੱਟਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ 'ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ' ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ

ਕੈਂਪ ਵਿਚ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਬੋਧਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ।

ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ ।।ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰੀ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ਕ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਾਬਾਰਡ) ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਇਸੇ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਤਹਿਤ ਸੋਮਵਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ , ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਏ ਮਾਹਿਰਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ।।ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਵਰਕਰ ਪਿੰਡ ਪੱਧਰ 'ਤੇ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਰਾਬਤਾ ਕਾਇਮ ਕਰਨਗੇ।।ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਵਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਚਰ, ਸਹਾਇਕ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ ਕੋਆਪਰੇਟਿਵ ਸੋਸਾਇਟੀਜ਼ ਉਚੇਚੇ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਪੁਹੰਚੇ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਦੀ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਿੰਸਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਭ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪੀਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਫਲ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਣ।

ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਾਰ ਜਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਸੁਸਾਇਟੀਜ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੰਦ ਉਪਲੱਬਧ ਹਨ, ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਨਾਲ ਅਸੀ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਤੋਂ ਡਾ. ਅਮਿਤ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਾਨੀਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਕੀਤੇ।

ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ

ਜ਼ੀਰਾ, 27ਸਤੰਬਰ (ਅਕਾਲੀਆਂ ਵਾਲਾ)-ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫ਼ਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਾਬਾਰਡ) ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਜ਼ੀਰਾ 'ਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਬਲਾਕ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਡੀ. ਡੀ. ਐੱਮ. ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਅਸ਼ਵਨੀ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਅੱਡੈਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਫ਼ਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੇਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੂੰਹਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਜ਼ਿਲਿਆਂ 'ਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨਾ ਜਲਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਇਸੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ 'ਚ 220 ਕਲੱਟਰਾਂ 'ਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ

ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਮਾਹਰ। (ਅਕਾਲੀਆਂ ਵਾਲਾ)

ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕਾ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ।ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰੀ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ਕ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਵਰਕਰ ਪਿੰਡ ਪੱਧਰ 'ਤੇ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਰਾਬਤਾ ਕਾਇਮ ਕਰਨਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਲਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ 'ਤੇ ਕੀ-ਕੀ ਉਪਾਅ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਣ ਵਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਚਰ, ਸਹਾਇਕ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ ਕੋਪਰੇਟਿਵ ਸੋਸਾਇਟੀਅਜ਼ ਉਚੇਚੇ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਪੁਹੰਚੇ । ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪੀਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਫਲ ਕਰਨ 'ਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਉਣ।ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ 'ਚ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਤੋਂ ਡਾ. ਅਮਿਤ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਾਨੀਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਕੀਤੇ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੰਭਾਣ ਲਈ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਫਾਏਦਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਏ ਹੋਏ ਲੋਕਾ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ।

ਜਗ ਬਾਣੀ Sat, 28 September 2019
https://jagbani.epapr.in/c/44114849

Media News

जागरूकता | अभिव्यक्ति फाउंडेशन ने राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के सहयोग से करवाया सेमिनार

पराली सुरक्षा अभियान का किया मूल्यांकन

जागरण संवाददाता, फिरोजपुर : अभिव्यक्ति फाउंडेशन ने राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के सहयोग से जिले में पराली सुरक्षा अभियान, 2019 की समाप्ति पर मूल्यांकन सेमिनार करवाया। इसमें जागरूकता का संदेश दिया गया।

संस्था के महासचिव शैलेंदर कुमार सिंह ने बताया ने बताया कि नेशनल अडेप्टेशन फंड फॉर क्लाइमेट चेंज के अंतर्गत फसलों के अवशेष की संभाल के लिए सभी जिलों में जागरूकता सेमिनार करवाया गया। इसमें किसानों को पराली न जलाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया गया। जिले 220 कलस्टरों में पराली सुरक्षा अभियान के तहत पराली बचाओ फसल बढ़ाओ प्रोग्राम किए गए थे। इनमें लोगों को जागरूक किया गया।

संस्था के रीजनल डायरेक्टर अमृतपाल सिंह ने बताया कि राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) के सहयोग के साथ इसी अभियान के अंतर्गत आज पराली सुरक्षा अभियान 2019 की समाप्ति मीटिंग करवाई। इसमें अलग-अलग विभागों से आए माहिरों और फील्ड वर्करों ने इस मुहिम बारे बातचीत की और इसका मूल्यांकन किया। उन्होंने बताया कि इस जागरूकता अभियान में जिला प्रशासन के पूर्ण सहयोग और कृषि विभाग का तालमेल के साथ इस मुहिम को बहुत बढ़िया स्वीकृति मिली है।

फिरोजपुर में करवाए सेमिनार में पराली सुरक्षा अभियान के बारे में जानकारी देते संस्था के महासचिव शैलेंदर कुमार, रीजनल डायरेक्टर अमृतपाल सिंह व सदस्य • जागरण

Media News

ABHIVYAKTI FOUNDATION INDIA

ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ 2019 ਦੇ ਸਮਾਪਤੀ ਹੋਣ 'ਤੇ ਮੂਲਾਂਕਣ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ

ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਭਰਵਾਂ ਹੁੰਗਾਰਾ

ਸਟਾਫ ਰਿਪੋਰਟਰ, ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ : ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫ਼ਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਵਿਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ 2019 ਦੇ ਸਮਾਪਤੀ ਹੋਣ 'ਤੇ ਮੂਲਾਂਕਣ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਜਨਰਲ ਸੈਕਰੇਟਰੀ ਸ਼ਲਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਅਡੈਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਫ਼ਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੇਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ ਖੂੰਹਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨਾ ਸਾੜਨ ਲਈ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ।

ਇਸੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਵਿਚ 220 ਕਲੱਟਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਤਹਿਤ "ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ" ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਰੀਜ਼ਨਲ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ (ਨਾਬਾਰਡ)

ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪੱਧਰੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਵਿਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨਾ ਸਾੜਨ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਸ਼ਲਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ।

ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਇਸੇ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਤਹਿਤ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ 2019 ਦੀ ਸਮਾਪਤੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ, ਜਿਸ 'ਚ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਏ ਮਾਹਿਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਫੀਲਡ ਵਰਕਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਬਾਰੇ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਦਾ ਮੂਲਾਂਕਣ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਦੇ ਪੂਰਨ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਅਤੇ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦਾ ਤਾਲਮੇਲ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਧੀਆ ਹੁੰਗਾਰਾ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਅਗਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਇਸ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਦੇ ਹੋਰ ਸਾਰਥਕ ਨਤੀਜੇ ਦੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਣਗੇ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਵਰਕਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਤਜਰਬੇ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਾਰ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਨ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਾਨੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਕੀ ਕੀ ਫਾਇਦੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਵਾਰ ਸਰਕਾਰ, ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਅਤੇ ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫ਼ਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਮਹਿੰਮ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਝੋਨੇ ਦੀ ਲਗਵਾਈ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ, ਮਸ਼ੀਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਪਲੱਬਧਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਕਾਫੀ ਹੱਦ ਤਕ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਾਨੀ ਦਾ ਹੱਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਆਰਕੇ ਗੌਇਲ, ਐੱਲਡੀਐੱਮ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਉਪਰਾਲੇ ਬਾਬਤ ਬੈਂਕਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਹਰ ਸੰਭਵ ਮਦਦ ਦਿਵਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ਼ ਦੁਆਇਆ। ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਸਾਵਨਦੀਪ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ, ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਆਤਮਾ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਸਥਾਰ ਪੂਰਵਕ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤੀ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਬੀਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਡਾਇਰੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਬੈਂਕ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀਆਂ, ਕੋਅਪਰੇਟਿਵ ਸੁਸਾਇਟੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੈਕਟਰੀਆਂ, ਮਾਸਟਰ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਰ ਮੈਡਮ ਆਰਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ਮੂਲੀਅਤ ਕੀਤੀ।

Media News

ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਸੰਭਾਲ: ਮਾਹਿਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਅਗਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਹੋਰ ਸਾਰਥਕ ਨਤੀਜੇ ਮਿਲਣ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਈ ਆਸ

ਝੋਨੇ ਦੀ ਲਵਾਈ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਮਸ਼ੀਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਪਲੱਬਧਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਦਾ ਹੱਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੈ : ਤਜ਼ਰਬੇਕਾਰ ਕਿਸਾਨ

ਸਤਪਾਲ ਥਿੰਦ

ਫਿਰੋਜਪੁਰ, 2 ਦਸੰਬਰ ।

ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫ਼ਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੈਂਕ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਫਿਰੋਜਪੁਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ 2019 ਦੇ ਸਮਾਪਤੀ ਹੋਣ 'ਤੇ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ।ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਜਨਰਲ ਸੈਕਰੇਟਰੀ ਸ਼ਲਿੰਦਰ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਨੇ ਕਿ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਅੱਡੈਪਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫੰਡ ਫ਼ਾਰ ਕਲਾਈਮੇਟ ਚੇਂਜ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿੰਦ-ਖੂੰਹਦ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨਾ ਜਲਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਫਿਰੋਜਪੁਰ ਵਿੱਚ 220 ਕਲੱਟਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਤਹਿਤ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਬਚਾਓ ਫਸਲ ਵਧਾਓ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ।

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ: ਪਰਾਲੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਅਭਿਆਨ 2019 ਦੇ ਸਮਾਪਤੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਮੌਕੇ ਮਾਹਿਰ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨ। **ਤਸਵੀਰ : ਜਗਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ**

ਇਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਰੀਜ਼ਨਲ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਅਭਿਆਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਦੇ ਪੂਰਨ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਅਤੇ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦਾ ਤਾਲਮੇਲ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਧੀਆ ਹੁੰਗਾਰਾ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਹੈ, ਉਮੀਦ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਗਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਇਸ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਦੇ ਹੋਰ ਸਾਰਥਕ ਨਤੀਜੇ ਦੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਣਗੇ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਕੈਪਾਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਨੁੱਕੜ ਨਾਟਕ ਦੇ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ, ਵੀਡੀਓ ਫਿਲਮ ਅਤੇ ਲੈਕਚਰਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ, ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕਈ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਗ ਨਾ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਣ ਲਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਖੇਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਲਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਵਰਕਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਤਜ਼ਰਬੇ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਵਾਰ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਾਨੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਹੁਣ ਵੀ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਕੀ-ਕੀ ਫਾਇਦੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਵਾਰ ਸਰਕਾਰ, ਨਾਬਾਰਡ ਅਤੇ ਅਭੀਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਫ਼ਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਝੋਨੇ ਦੀ ਲਵਾਈ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ, ਮਸ਼ੀਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਪਲੱਬਧਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਕਾਫੀ ਹੱਦ ਤੱਕ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਾਨੀ ਦਾ ਹੱਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ. ਆਰ.ਕੇ.ਗੋਇਲ, ਐਲ.ਡੀ.ਐਮ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਉਪਰਾਲੇ ਬਾਬਤ ਬੈਂਕਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਹਰ ਸੰਭਵ ਮੱਦਦ ਦਵਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ਼ ਦੁਆਇਆ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਬੀਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਡੇਅਰੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਬੈਂਕ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀਆਂ, ਕੋਪਰੇਟਿਵ ਸੁਸਾਇਟੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੈਕਟਰੀਆਂ,ਮਾਸਟਰ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਰ ਮੈਡਮ ਆਰਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਮੂਲੀਅਤ ਕੀਤੀ।

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