Title: Straw management to prevent stubble burning.

Objective : Stubble burning is one of the main concerns in Punjab these days. Punjab being an agrarian state deals with the need to manage the leftover straw after the crop is harvested. Much of the farmer section usually burns

the leftover which results in smoke and pollution. In order to address this concern, the college initiated a project

on straw management.

Context: The primary contextual features or challenging issues that demanded the absolute attention while

designing implementing this practice was to make it economic relevant. The agrarian or the farming sector is not finically stable and do not consist of literate population. So, the primary focus was to make it user friendly and

include the dimensions that one could comprehended irrespective of literate status moreover adequate provisions

were to be made to be inclusive about catering to the other demands of issue like maintaining the fertility and

minerals of the soil. Keeping all these concerns in the mind the whole practice was designed in such a manner that

all these concerns were addressed.

The Practice: NSS wing of Government college, Ropar in collaboration with Punjab pollution control board and

Indian pollution assistance foundation initiated the project of "Straw Management" to address the one of the most serious problem of Punjab state which is stubble burning. The stubble burning and the extent to which it is

practiced in the state has been leading to adding to pollution and creating smoke blanket around the territory of

the state. It is a huge challenge which needs immediate attention. The biggest problem at present is to create

awareness against the problem. The initiative was initiated with the aim to yield potential and fruitful results. The practice included the manufacturing of a spray that had the potential to hit the stubble. The college in

collaboration with Punjab pollution control board developed an organic solution which if sprayed in the fields will

help in speeding up the fermentation and decaying process of straw. The spray is aimed to be made in such a way

that it should not have an adverse effect on crop production and the fertility of the soil. The organic spray was tested, and it was made sure that it should not create any harmful effects on the land and the crop production. The

area covered under the spray was about 350 acre of land primarily in areas of Ropar, Fatehgarh Sahib and Patiala

districts as part of the project of straw management. The project is expected to stride in a long way in alleviating

the problem of straw and aiming to increase the fertility of the production land.

Conclusion (Evidence of success and problems) The evidence of success of the practice lies in the facts that

many villages including Rasidpur, Behrampur, Bhalian, Bela, Bama, Salahpur, Khanpur, Mohanmajra has opted the practice because the got benefitted. The entire team has been working to expand the practice so that more people

and farmers can be advantaged from this.

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