

## **Stubble Burning - An Economic solution**

### **What is the issue?**

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- The practice of burning crop residue is harmful.
- As kharif harvesting season is approaching, the government is contemplating a new incentivise based approach to address this.

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### **Why is stubble burned?**

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- There is usually an urgency to plant the next crop.
- So, farmers generally do not have time to let the previous crop's residue (stubble) to decompose in the field to turn into compost.
- The high labour cost makes harvesting the stubble to clear the fields undesirable.
- Burning them in the field itself is the quickest and the cheapest way to get rid of them.
- Most farmers, therefore, prefer to defy the ban on burning and pay the penalty for it - which is usually less than the removal cost.

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### **What are its implications?**

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- About 35 million tonnes of crop waste is burnt in Punjab and Haryana alone.

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- This releases enormous amounts of particulate matter, ash and environment and health injurious gases such as carbon monoxide.  
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- These contaminants contribute majorly to air pollution in north India, including the national capital region of Delhi.  
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- This happens during the early winter months of November & December which coincides with the kharif harvesting season.  
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### How has the government handled this situation?

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- **Monitoring** - Delhi High Court recently ordered concerned governments to use satellite imagery to prevent burning.  
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- But despite collection of penalties imposed by governments, preventing burning has not been effective.  
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- **Rewards** - Environment Pollution Control Authority – EPCA has conceived a new reward mechanism for not burning stubble.  
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- EPCA is trying to get bio-power producers and other waste utilising industries to purchase this crop residue for use as supplementary feedstock.  
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- The response from companies seems fairly encouraging with “National Thermal Power Corporation” - NTPC as well as some private entities having expressed willingness.  
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- NTPC seems ready to even harvest stubble on its own cost and then pay the farmers an amount for the stuff collected.  
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- Hence, instead being a legally barred activity requiring penal action, it is now expected to be viewed as an additional source of income.  
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### What are some noteworthy possibilities for the future?

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- **Mechanisations** - Machines that can gather the stubble and sow seeds in

one go are already available.

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- Some machines sow without even the removal of previous residue.
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- Such technologies need to be encouraged regardless of their high costs.
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- This is possible by facilitating the emergence of a vibrant services sector that provide such equipments to farmers.
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- **Targeted Subsidising** - Some states are already offering up to 40% subsidy currently on versatile machinery.
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- Such production enhancing incentives for bio-power producers and farm machinery manufacturers could also be considered.
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- The Centre should also contribute to this effort along with states as this would help protect both the environment and human health.
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**Source: Business Standard**

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