

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
CENTRAL ZONAL BENCH AT BHOPAL
O.A. No. 249/2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

Suo moto action on the newspaper articles dated 16.11.2024 published in Times of India titled as “*MP Faces burning questions on sharp rising fires*”

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BHOPAL

13.01.2025

JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT

In Compliance of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (Central Zone Bench) in the matter of O.A. 249 of 2024 (CZ) order dated 20.11.2024

Suo moto action on the newspaper articles dated 16.11.2024 published in Times of India titled as “MP Faces burning questions on sharp rising fires”

Joint Committee members:

- i. Sh Neeraj Kumar Verma, Chief Chemist, MPPCB (Rep. of Principal Secretary, Environment, M.P.)
- ii. Shri P S Shyam, Director, Directorate of Agriculture Engineering (Rep. Principal Secretary, Department of Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development, Madhya Pradesh)
- iii. Sh Raj Shekhar Ratti, Scientist-E, MoEF&CC, Integrated Office, Bhopal
- iv. Sh Sunil Kumar Meena, Sc-E, CPCB, RD, Bhopal
- v. Sh Brajesh Sharma, Regional Officer, MPPCB, Bhopal

JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT

In Compliance of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (Central Zone Bench) in the matter of O.A. 249 of 2024 (CZ) order dated 20.11.2024

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JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT

Hon'ble NGT vide its order dated 20.11.2024 in the matter O.A. 249 of 2024 (CZ) "Suo moto action on the newspaper articles dated 16.11.2024 published in Times of India titled as "MP Faces burning questions on sharp rising fires" constituted committee and directed as:

Para 10. We deem it just and proper to call a report on the matter in issue in present

Original Application, from a Joint Committee consisting of:-

- i One representative from Principal Secretary, Environment, M.P.*
- ii One representative from Principal Secretary, Agriculture, M.P.*
- iii One representative from MoEF&CC, Integrated Office, Bhopal.*
- iv One representative nominated by the Director, CPCB, Bhopal*
- v One representative nominated by the Member Secretary, MP Pollution Control Board, Bhopal*

Para 11. We direct the committee to go through the matter involved with remedial measures of Parali burning, control of AQI and measures adopted by the State to control the air pollution and suggestions and remedial measures which are required to be taken. The report may be filed within three weeks.

Copy of the order dated 20.11.2024 is enclosed as **Annexure-I**.

In compliance of the same a committee of the following officer was constituted:

- i. Sh Neeraj Kumar Verma, Chief Chemist, MPPCB (Rep. of Principal Secretary, Environment, M.P.)*
- ii. Shri P S Shyam, Director, Directorate of Agriculture Engineering (Rep. Principal Secretary, Department of Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development, Madhya Pradesh*
- iii. Sh Raj Shekhar Ratti, Scientist-E, MoEF&CC, Integrated Office, Bhopal*
- iv. Sh Sunil Kumar Meena, Sc-E, CPCB, RD, Bhopal*
- v. Sh Brajesh Sharma, Regional Officer, MPPCB, Bhopal*

The committee hold 03 meetings on 12.12.2024, 24.12.2024 & 3.01.2025 to discuss on the available information on the parali generation, its management, Air Quality of the major cities where parali burning cases are in large number, the air quality management plan of these cities, remedial measures adopted by the State etc.

1.0 Status of Paddy production & crop residue generation in Madhya Pradesh

Increasing productivity on limited land to meet the expanding demand arising from population growth and higher incomes is a critical challenge. Madhya Pradesh, with its agrarian nature, has approximately 74% of its population directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. To enhance productivity, timely and precise field operations are essential. Agricultural mechanization plays a crucial role in achieving this. Since gaining independence, the state has consistently strived to enhance agricultural output through the implementation of various mechanization plans and projects. As a result of the various programs implemented by the Department of Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development, Madhya Pradesh, the level of mechanization has been steadily increasing over the years. However, it's noteworthy that farm power availability in the Madhya Pradesh state was 3.01 Kw/Ha in the year 2023-24. In comparison, Punjab boasts a farm power availability of more than 4.00 Kw/Ha, and the national average stands at 2.75 Kw/Ha. This indicates that the level of mechanization in the state is relatively lower compared to Punjab.

Madhya Pradesh is an agricultural state with soyabean, wheat and rice (paddy) as major crops. The soyabean and wheat straw is used as fodder by the animal, whereas, the use of paddy straw is limited. The average paddy production per hectare is 3.4 Tons against which average 5.5 Ton is the paddy crop residue generation. The area under paddy production increased from 38.48 Lakhs Ha to 49.74 Lakhs Ha since 2022. Simultaneously the paddy crop residue increased too i.e. from 21.16 million Tons to 27.3 million Tons. The details of area under paddy sown in M.P. during Kharif season viz-a-viz paddy straw generation are as under:

Year	Area under Paddy (Lakh ha)	Production (Lakh M Ton)	Paddy crop residue Generation (Million Ton) @ 5.5 T / ha
2022	38.48	131.26	21.16
2023	41.10	140.36	22.61
2024	49.74	169.61	27.30

The year-wise crop burning events reported since 2020 to 2024 for 05 states viz. Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan are as tabulated below:

S.No.	State	Crop Burning Events Year Wise (Period 15 September- 30 November)				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Madhya Pradesh	14148	8160	11737	12500	16360
2	Punjab	83002	71304	49922	36663	10909
3	Uttar Pradesh	4631	4242	3017	3996	6142
4	Haryana	4202	6987	3661	2303	1406
5	Rajasthan	1756	1350	1268	1775	2772

As illustrated in the table, the number of burning events has risen steadily, reaching a concerning peak in 2024. This alarming trend is exacerbated by the expanding paddy cultivation area, which has grown from 38.48 lakh hectares to 49.74 lakh hectares in the past few years. This increase in agricultural output, coupled with a lack of awareness and limited viable alternatives for residue management, compels many farmers to resort to burning as a seemingly quick solution.

1.1 Status of Crop residue burning events Since 2020 to 2024 in winter season (15th Sept to 30th November):

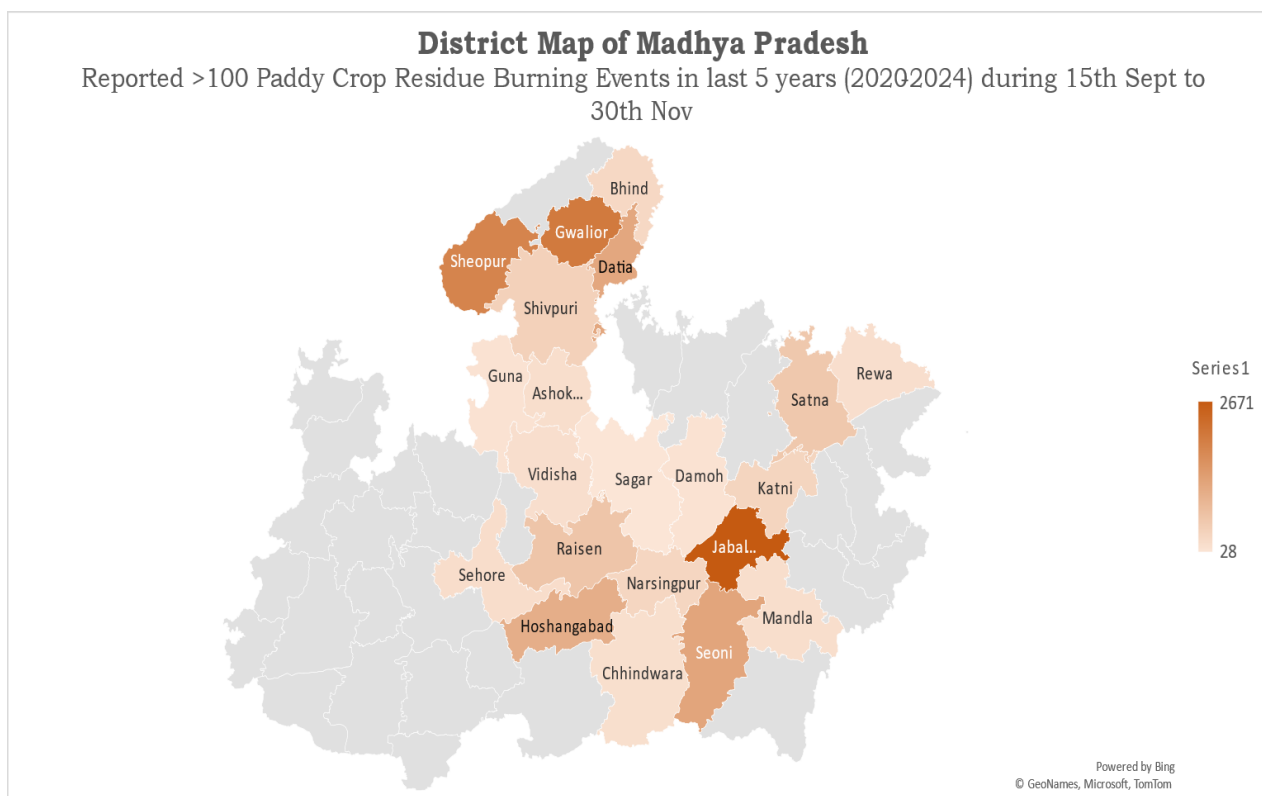
The paddy crop residue burning satellite observation is done through the “Consortium for Research on Agroecosystem Monitoring and Modeling from Space” a Division of Agricultural Physics, ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. The crop residue burning incident communicated on daily basis during 15th Sept to 30th Nov to respective agricultural department of the 05 States (Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi & Madhya Pradesh). The Madhya Pradesh agriculture department, through Director of Agriculture Engineering communicate the reported fire incident to respective districts for further action.

The year-wise paddy crop residue burning status of 50 districts from 15th Sept to 30th Nov of last 05 years 2020 to 2024 are as tabulated below:

S.NO.	District	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Sheopur	1862	1013	1800	1859	2508
2.	Jabalpur	2671	1426	1982	1984	2464
3.	Hoshangabad	1060	1067	1099	1181	1666
4.	Gwalior	2058	848	1583	1072	1528
5.	Datia	1188	498	861	915	1303
6.	Raisen	619	361	465	407	824
7.	Ashok Nagar	156	90	188	278	760
8.	Satna	577	526	504	394	714
9.	Guna	70	12	124	468	639
10.	Seoni	1234	897	1127	1438	536
11.	Bhind	269	159	209	270	510
12.	Shivpuri	396	112	286	301	461
13.	Katni	326	119	224	274	347
14.	Narsingpur	309	172	250	232	344
15.	Sehore	164	153	227	193	331
16.	Vidisha	145	123	94	152	222
17.	Rewa	143	120	101	95	205
18.	Mandla	152	119	153	97	155
19.	Damoh	75	53	70	100	102
20.	Sagar	28	31	55	92	101
21.	Chhindwara	136	59	102	178	41
22.	Panna	50	23	41	48	87
23.	Morena	62	37	25	48	80
24.	Bhopal	52	40	43	50	78
25.	Shajapur	22	0	0	20	40
26.	East Nimar	23	7	11	56	39
27.	West Nimar	68	12	20	45	39
28.	Umaria	9	11	16	11	27
29.	Dhar	48	0	0	45	26
30.	Betul	37	16	27	44	23
31.	Mandsaur	15	0	0	6	23
32.	Balaghat	9	6	5	4	22
33.	Indore	4	0	0	12	15
34.	Ujjain	18	0	0	18	15
35.	Harda	14	21	11	31	14
36.	Sidhi	4	6	4	2	14
37.	Anuppur	3	2	7	3	9
38.	Dewas	8	0	0	14	8
39.	Singrauli	0	7	3	18	8
40.	Nimach	2	0	0	1	7
41.	Chhatarpur	9	0	2	3	6
42.	Barwani	6	0	0	3	4
43.	Dindori	0	0	1	3	4
44.	Rajgarh	13	3	5	11	4

45.	Ratlam	10	7	3	6	3
46.	Tikamgarh	5	0	1	6	2
47.	Burhanpur	16	3	5	10	1
48.	Shahdol	3	1	3	2	1
49.	Alirajpur	0	0	0	0	0
50.	Jhabua	0	0	0	0	0
Total		14148	8160	11737	12500	16360

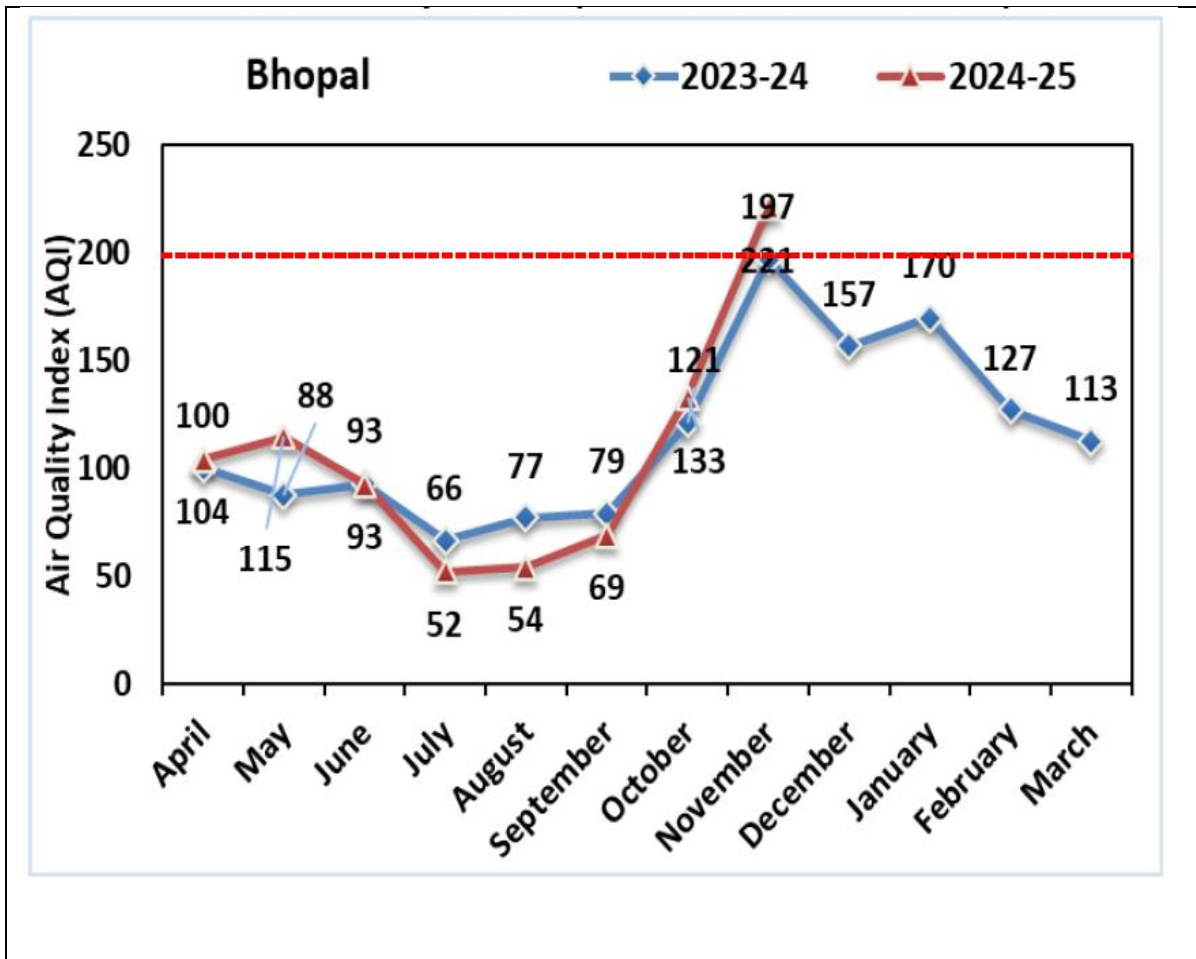
The last 5 years satellite recorded crop residue burning events reveals that in 21 districts there are more than 100 reported cases during the period of 15th Sept to 30th Nov. The district map and direction-wise classification of the major districts is as given below:

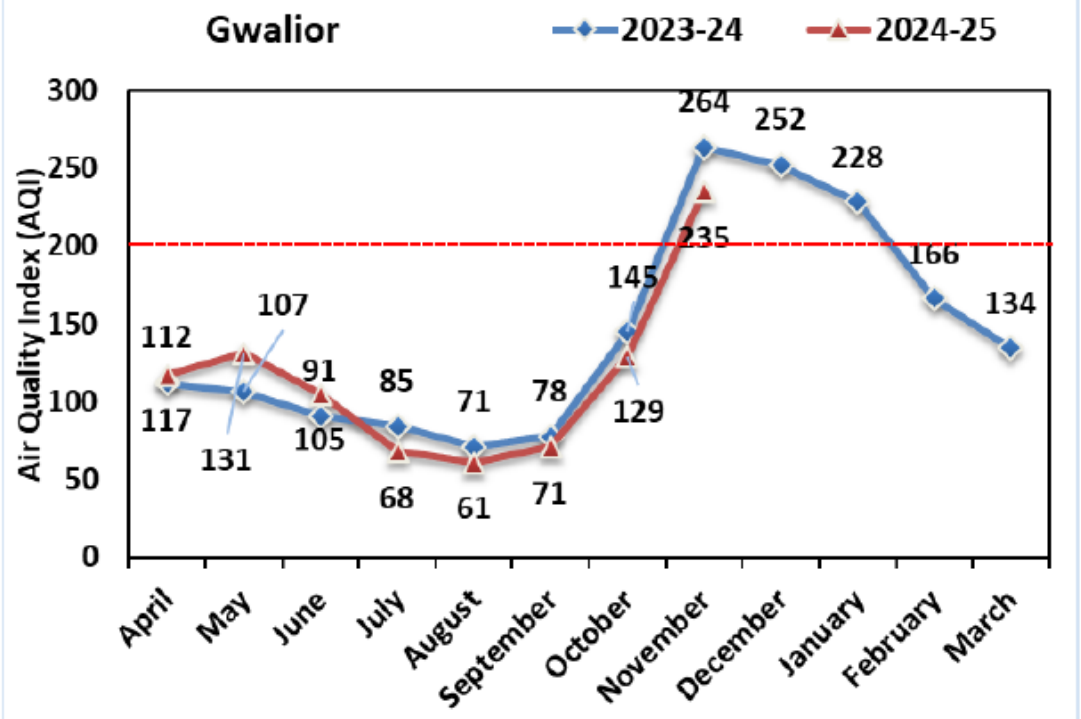
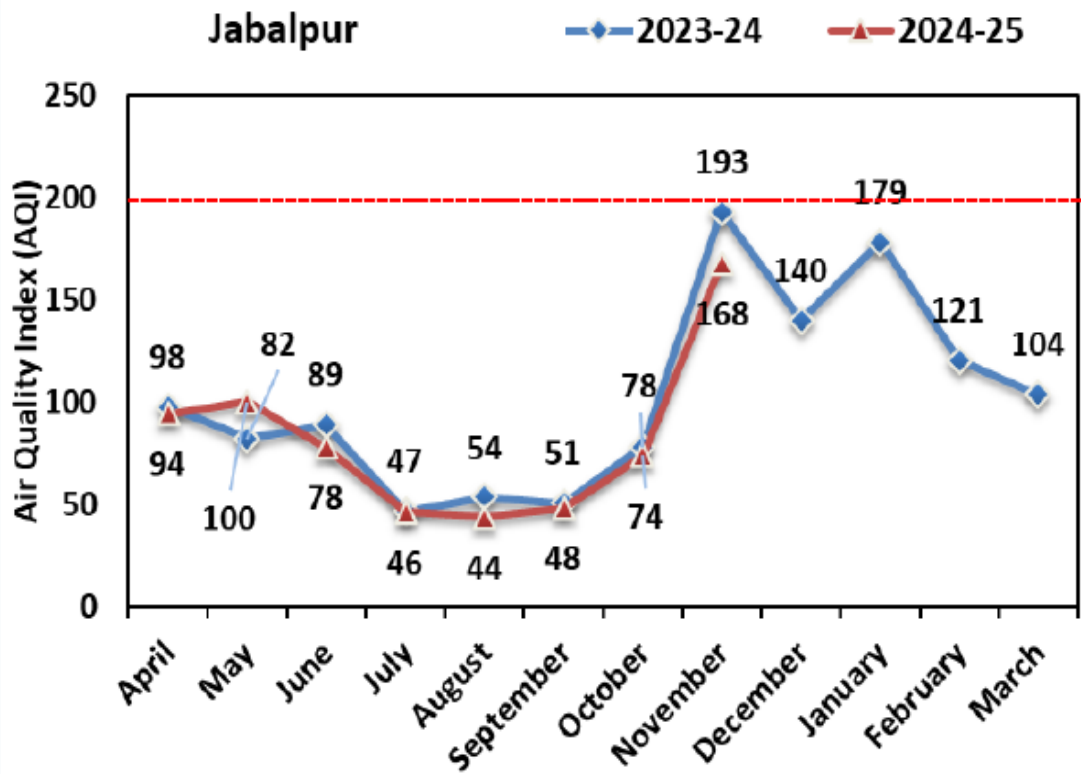


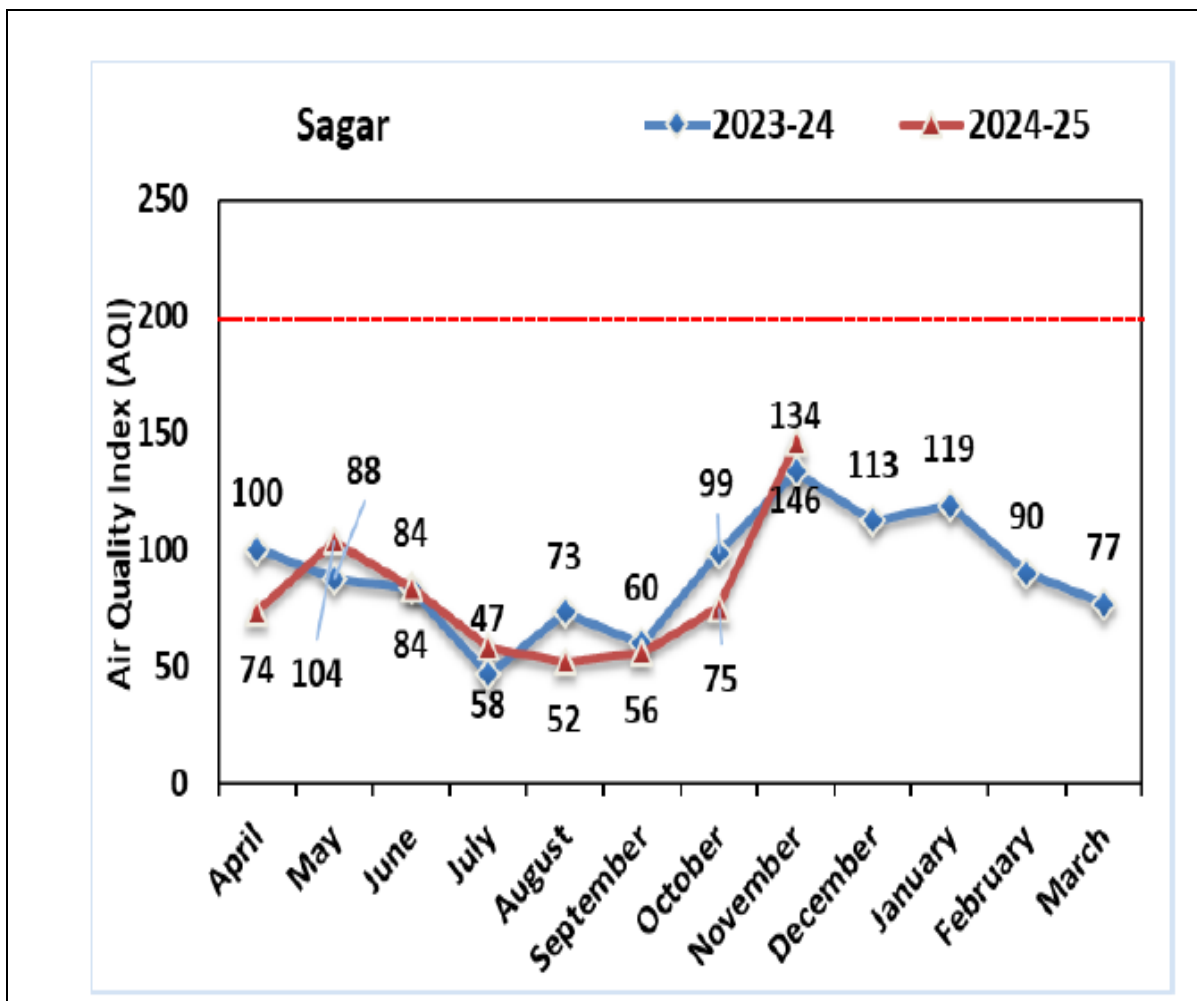
District Located in	No. of cities	Name of the District reported more than >100 crop residue burning
North	07	Sheopur, Gwalior, Datia, Bhind, Shivpuri, Guna, Ashok Nagar
South	03	Chhindwara, Seoni, Mandla
East	05	Rewa, Satna, Katni, Damoh, Jabalpur
Central	06	Sagar, Raisen, Sehore, Hoshangabad, Narsingpur, Vidisha

2.0 Air Quality (Sept to December) of the major cities near the major crop burning events sites:

Jabalpur, Gwalior, and Bhopal are the major cities with populations exceeding one million, around which the highest number of paddy crop residue burning events are reported. Under the National Clean Air Program (NCAP) by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and the XV Finance Commission, seven cities in Madhya Pradesh have been identified for air quality improvement: Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Dewas, Sagar, and Ujjain. The western part of Madhya Pradesh, which includes cities like Indore, Ujjain, and Dewas, has the least number (<100) of paddy crop residue burning events. The air quality trends for Jabalpur, Gwalior, Bhopal, and Sagar are presented below:







Based on the Air Quality Index (AQI) data, Gwalior's air quality during the winter season exceeds the Good Days AQI threshold of 200. Considering the AQI data measured during the winter season and the locations of the CAAQMS stations in these cities, it is evident that there are other activities that contribute to the AQI of that location. It includes the Vehicular emission, transportation and garbage burning as main source of PM 10 and PM 2.5 which affects the AQI mostly. The increase trend of AQI during winter is not only because of the stubble burning as other local activities are also contributing towards the AQI simultaneously. In this regard it is appropriate to consider the stubble burning not as the prime cause of increase in AQI of these cities but may affect it up to certain extent.

2.1 Air Quality status in 07 cities since 2019-20 to 2023-24



The 07 cities of Madhya Pradesh i.e. Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Sagar, Ujjain & Dewas identified under non-attainment cities based on the level of air pollution (PM10) in year 2019-20. And to improve the air quality funding were provided under National Clean Air Program & Fifteenth Finance. The cities have initiated action in line

with the micro action plan prepared covering major activities viz. carrying capacity, monitoring & enforcement infrastructure, road dust, industrial pollution, biomass burning, vehicle pollution and others.

The status of air quality improvement since 2019-20 to 2023-24 is as tabulated below:

S.NO.	City	PM10 Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		City-wise Air Quality improvement status (%)
		2019-20	2023-24	
1.	Bhopal	138	110	20
2.	Jabalpur	98	89	9
3.	Ujjain	88	80	9
4.	Sagar	72	68	6
5.	Gwalior	135	130	4
6.	Dewas	89	94	-6
7.	Indore	86	92	-7

The air quality improvement status reveals that Bhopal has the highest i.e. 20% improvement in the air quality. The prominent city of crop residue burning events viz. Jabalpur, Gwalior has also shown improvement too.

However, the PM10 level of Bhopal & Gwalior is still higher than the 24 Hourly PM10 standard i.e. 100 µg/m³.

2.2. 100 Days Winter (November to January) Action Plan

To improve the air quality, 100 days winter action plans were prepared by these 7 cities covering following 24 activities:

1. IEC activity (open waste burning/ biomass burning/ **crop residue burning**)
2. Enforce solid waste collection and impose fine/challan home burning activity.
3. Ban on burning of wood/ coal in hotels/restaurants/dabba/open Bhatti/tandoor
4. Ban on Alav/bonfire and introduce LPG/electric heaters
5. Construction of pit in garden and produce compost
6. Convert agriculture waste into biochar or compost
7. C & D activity: inspection, challan, collection, green net
8. Headline no. for burning/C&D activity
9. Strict checking of PUC of waste collecting /commercial vehicles
10. Checking of fitness certificate of vehicles
11. Promoting electric rickshaw and bicycles
12. Heavy vehicle restrictions.
13. Free left turns at traffic intersection.
14. Campaign to inspect four Wheelers and commercial vehicles for emission.
15. Special drives for maintenance and increase green cover
16. Mechanical road sweeping
17. Water sprinkling
18. Fogging with water sprays
19. Water jetting machine for cleaning off road medians and footpath
20. Fountains : maintenance and development
21. Paving of roads/building of roads
22. Increase pedestrian infrastructure/cycle track
23. Action to relocate all illegal brick kilns
24. Constitution Monitoring Committee for daily monitoring of activity

Agricultural department organized IEC activities to aware the farmers on the ill effect to environment and soil of the crop residue burning.

Winter action plans are enclosed as **Annexure- II**.

3.0 Action taken by Govt of Madhya Pradesh, Department of Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development, Madhya Pradesh to minimize the crop residue burning

Directorate of Agricultural Engineering of Department of Farmer Welfare & Agricultural Development (DFW&AD) is the nodal department who is responsible for mechanization of the agricultural activity and also record the crop residue burning events and initiate action to minimize the same through concern departments.

Madhya Pradesh State has initiated following actions in last 5 years to control the practice of paddy residue burning:

3.1 In-situ management of the paddy residue:

- i. Implementation of **“Central Sector Scheme - Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)”**. Under this scheme department provides subsidies for the procurement of machinery for in-situ crop residue management by individual farmers or for establishing Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs). To date, 31284 Crop Residue Management (CRM) machines have been distributed to farmers, and CHCs were strengthened by 7007 CRM machines.

The year -wise detail since 2017-18 is as tabulated below:

Sr. No.	Year	Funds utilized (Rs. in Crores)	No. of CRM Machines used by individual farmers	No. of CRM machine sent to CHCs
1.	2017-18	45.65	4067	954
2.	2018-19	74.90	4468	1065
3.	2019-20	103.05	4925	885
4.	2020-21	109.96	2705	727
5.	2021-22	61.64	3406	759
6.	2022-23	69.10	5474	929
7.	2023-24	126.05	5162	1491
8.	2024-25 (as on Dec 24)	59.67	1077	197
	Total	650.02	31284	7007

The number of CHCs established under assistance of Govt subsidy are as tabulated below:

S.NO.	District	CHCs established under assistance of Govt subsidy
1.	Sheopur	19
2.	Jabalpur	57
3.	Hoshangabad	42
4.	Gwalior	32
5.	Datia	30
6.	Raisen	48
7.	Ashok Nagar	41
8.	Satna	67
9.	Guna	34
10.	Seoni	46
11.	Bhind	29
12.	Shivpuri	38
13.	Katni	48
14.	Narsingpur	54
15.	Sehore	56
16.	Vidisha	50
17.	Rewa	31
18.	Mandla	35
19.	Damoh	46
20.	Sagar	43
21.	Chhindwara	49

The Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs) are equipped with a variety of machinery including cultivators, rotary tillers, threshers, seed drills, trolleys, raised bed planters, straw reapers, MB ploughs, sprayers, disc harrows, laser levellers, zero till seed drills, ridge furrow seed cum fertilizer drills, **reaper binders**, reapers, dozers, **super seeders**, harvesters, rice transplanters, potato planters, chisel ploughs, **mulchers**, disc ploughs, **happy seeders**, **shredders**, power harrows, ridge fertilizer drill cum planters, and garlic planters.

The machineries which are majorly used to minimize crop burning events are super seeder/mulcher/happy seeder/shredder/reaper binder.

By using reaper binder machine followed by cultivator, farmers can use field for next crop. Also, machinery like Shredder & mulcher or Super/happy seeder, Shredder & Baler are also enough to provide next crop ready farm.

The CHCs established under assistance of Govt subsidy and private established are brought on **MP Kisan APP** to provide ease to the farmers to approach to the CHCs and avail services of CRM machineries on payment basis.

- ii. State has introduced a scheme named **“Mukhya Mantri Narwai Prabandhan Yojna”** in year 2023-24. The aim of the scheme is to control the crop residue burning and to carry out awareness program for it. Under the scheme, subsidy is being provided as per guideline for procurement of machinery for in-situ management of crop residue by individual. Till now 1100 CRM machines have been provided to the farmers the details as under:

Sr. No.	Year	Funds utilized (Rs. in Crores)	No. of CRM Machines Provided
1	2023-24	9.38	700
2	2024-25 (as on Dec 2024)	5.80	400

3.2 Ex-situ management of the paddy residue:

Currently, the ex-situ management of paddy residue is not yet started effectively. Few private establishments are in work of shredding and baling the paddy residue and sell majorly in Agra city of Uttar Pradesh. Else no major establishment is in operation currently.

However, M/s Reliance Bio Energy is tentatively going to commission 05 Compressed Bio Gas Plant by FY 2025-26. Out of which 04 will run on paddy straw & 01 on soya husk as primary feedstock. These 04 CBG plant will commission in Satna, Jabalpur, Bhopal & Balaghat. The total required quantity will be 210 Kilo Tons. The details are as tabulated below:

S.No.	District	Address	Tentative Quantity (KT)	Tentative year of commissioning
1.	Satna	Reliance Bio Energy Limited, KhasraNo-274,275,288,Sitpura, Nagod	60	2025
2.	Jabalpur	Reliance Bio Energy Limited,KhasraNo-36(S),37(S),Village-Kheri, Tehsil-Panagar	50	2025
3.	Bhopal	Reliance Bio Energy Limited, Near SAM College, Raisen Road, Village-Sagoni Kalan & Chhawani Pathar, Tehsil- Huzur	50	2025
4.	Balaghat	Reliance Bio Energy Limited, Gram Panchayat-Dhansua, Tehsil: Balaghat	50	2025

CBG plant of M/s Gas Authority of India (GAIL) are also in planning phase.

To improve the ex-situ management of paddy straw, the state must establish a greater number of Compressed Biogas (CBG) plants, Pelletization and Briquette plants. Incentives and subsidies should be provided to support the establishment of these facilities. Additionally, to enhance the utilization of crop residues in industrial boilers, power plants, brick kilns, packaging, and furniture manufacturing units, the state needs to develop an efficient supply chain.

3.3 IEC activities and Awareness program:

- i.** The Borlaug Institute for South Asia (BISA), Jabalpur, is offering training programs to farmers on sustainable agricultural practices that mitigate the effects of climate change. These programs focus on techniques such as zero-tillage cultivation for paddy and wheat, efficient stubble management, and the adoption of new crop varieties. The Department of Farmer Welfare and Agricultural Development lead the implementation of these programs, with

support from the Department of Panchayat and Rural Development. These initiatives aim to enhance agricultural productivity, reduce environmental impact, and improve the livelihoods of farmers in the region.

- ii. Stubble burning free village programme:** - Department of Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development vide letter No. AGR/24/0082/2024-NFSM-FWAD(Cno.353206)/359 dated 25-09-2024 directed all district officers to make 400 villages stubble-burning free. To achieve this, intensive departmental activities were conducted to educate farmers on the detrimental effects of stubble burning. This initiative involves collaborating with progressive farmers to eliminate stubble burning and promote sustainable agricultural practices, particularly zero-tillage sowing. By showcasing successful crop demonstrations conducted by these farmers and disseminating information through village meetings and other platforms, the aim is to encourage the adoption of zero-tillage, which enhances soil fertility, conserves resources, and minimizes environmental harm. This collective effort strives to create stubble-burning-free villages, fostering a more sustainable and environmentally responsible agricultural landscape. Copy of the letter dated 25.9.2024 is enclosed as **Annexure-III**.
- iii.** Department of Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development leads and coordinates diverse Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activities to launch a widespread awareness campaign among farmers against crop residue burning. The Detail of activity are as follows:

Achievement of IEC Activities under CRM			
Sr. No.	IEC activities	Achievements (During FY 2024-25 till date 31-12-2024)	
		Activities	No. of Participants
1	Awareness programmes conducted at Village Panchayat/ Block/ District Level		
	i. Village level	400	40000
	ii. Block level	100	10000
	iii. District level	30	3000
2	Training Programmes conducted	400	20000
3	Kisan Melas organized	7	3500

4	Mobilization of students through essay, painting competition, debate, Prabhat Pheris, Nukkar Natak, rallies, etc.		
	i. School	400	20000
	ii. College	15	1350
5	Demonstrations conducted (Using CRM Machinery) ha	Covered 400 Villages	Covered 1000 Hactare
6	Exposure visits organized	100	1000
7	Webinars Organized/ Lectures Delivered in Webinars on CRM	12	200
8	Advertisement in Print media		20
9	Column / Articles in newspaper and magazines etc.		350
10	Hoarding fixed (at Mandi/ Road side/Market/Schools/ Petrol pump/ Panchayat etc.)		95
11	Poster/Banner placed		450
12	Publicity material - leaflets/ pamphlets etc. distributed		2,50,000
13	Wall writing		100
14	TV programmes/ panel discussions Doordarshan/ DD-Kisan and other private channels		30
15	Audio-visual clips on TV		100
16	No. of messages on CRM sent to farmers through other platforms	300000	300000

The IEC activities included following :

- (a) Jingles on Radio Channels
- (b) Production of Advertisement Films
- (c) Running of films on TV Channels
- (d) Display Boards on Bus Stands, Market Committee Yards and all Cooperative Societies in the State
- (e) Painting of walls in the villages with slogans against Paddy burning
- (f) Massive print media advertisement
- (g) Hoardings and Panels at prominent places
- (h) Publicity Vans in the villages
- (i) Rally by School children in last days of September and middle of October
- (j) Deputing of Nodal officer for each village
- (k) Pamphlets and leaflets to farmers
- (l) Publically taking Oath not to burn agriculture residue on their land

3.4 Prohibitory & monitoring related action initiated/taken by the State Govt & Agriculture Department:

➤ **Prohibition on Burning of Crop Residue:**

To curb the menace of stubble burning during post-harvesting season in the State, the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Department Environment in exercise of the powers conferred under section 19(5) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 in consultation with the M.P. Pollution Control Board vide notification no. 12-37/2017/18-5 dated 15/05/2017 has prohibited the burning of agriculture residue in the Madhya Pradesh.

Any violation of this notification is punishable under the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 by filing a complaint in the court of Judicial Magistrate first class.

It also provides imposing environmental compensation against defaulter.

“Any person or body that is found offending this direction would be liable to pay environmental compensation as follows:

- (i) Small land holders having an area less than 2 Acres shall pay Environmental Compensation of Rs. 2500/- per incidence.*
- (ii) Land holders having land area more than 2 Acres but Less than 5 Acres shall pay Environmental Compensation of Rs. 5000/- per incidence.*
- (iii) Land holders having land area more than 5 Acres shall pay Environmental Compensation of Rs. 15000/- per incidence.”*

Copy of the notification dated 15.5.2017 is enclosed as **Annexure- IV**

Further, District Magistrates in the State pass orders under section 144 CrPC, every season to prohibit burning of agriculture residue. Any violation of the order passed u/s 144 of CrPC is punishable u/s 188 of IPC.

➤ **Daily monitoring burning of agriculture residue at village level**

To enable daily monitoring of agricultural residue burning incidents at the village level, the Department, through letter number tech/fasal avses parbandhan/2021-22/238 dated 09-03-22, directed all Districts to utilize satellite data (CREAMS - IARI) provided by the Directorate of Agriculture Engineering to identify hotspots in each village. Copy of the letter is enclosed as **Annexure-V**. Further, vide agriculture department order 3/2020/DAGE dated 25-09-2020 instructions were given to all districts of M.P. that a district-level committee is to be constituted to prevent the practice of burning crop residues in the district and to promote sustainable agricultural practices. This committee works towards the effective implementation of the National Policy for Management of Crop Residue (NPMCR) 2014.

➤ **Mobile App for farmers and CHC owners:**

Recently Department developed the **MP KISAAN App** to enable farmers to easily locate and rent crop residue management equipment through a convenient platform, similar to Uber or Ola, within close proximity to their villages.

➤ **Impact assessment study**

Recently, Directorate of Agricultural Engineering has awarded a study “Techno Commercial Proposal For Impact Assessment Study Of Various Schemes Run By Agriculture Engineering Department” to NABARD Consultancy Services Private Limited (NABCONS) to study following:

- ✚ Study on Crop Residue Management Practices carried out by Madhya Pradesh Government.
- ✚ Incentives to farmers for purchasing implements and machines for crop residue management in light of NGT Directives under RKVY
- ✚ Assistance to Farmers for pre harvest agriculture implements and machines under RKVY scheme
- ✚ Skill development training to rural youths in farm machinery and drone operation

- ✚ Support to promote rental services of agricultural implements and machines.

This study is ongoing and the assessment on the above will provide a better picture on the current status of crop residue burning and rental services, incentives etc.

4.0 Summary:

Madhya Pradesh has seen a significant increase in paddy cultivation, with the area under paddy production rising from 38.48 lakh hectares in 2022 to 49.74 lakh hectares in 2024. This increase has led to a rise in paddy crop residue generation, from 21.16 million tons in 2022 to 27.3 million tons in 2024. The number of crops burning incidents has increased over the years, with 16,360 events reported in 2024, up from 12,500 in 2023. Districts like Sheopur, Gwalior, Jabalpur, and Hoshangabad have reported a high number of burning events. Whereas at 21 districts more than 100 crop burning event were recorded during year 2020-2024.

Major cities such as Jabalpur, Gwalior, and Bhopal have experienced high AQI during winter season; this may be primarily because of emission from activities within the city boundaries such as Vehicular emission, transportation and garbage burning in addition to the crop residue burning. Also, adverse metrological conditions such as low wind flow and cold earth in winter affects the AQI. Gwalior's AQI often exceeds the "Good Days" threshold, and other cities show similar trends, particularly during the winter season.

The state has implemented several measures to manage crop residue, including the distribution of 31,284 Crop Residue Management (CRM) machines and the establishment of Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs). The "Mukhya Mantri Narwai Prabandhan Yojna" scheme provides subsidies for CRM machinery to individual farmers. Efforts for ex-situ management are limited, but plans are underway to establish Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) plants by Reliance Bio Energy, which will use paddy straw as feedstock. Extensive Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activities have

been conducted to raise awareness among farmers about the harmful effects of stubble burning. These activities include training programs, village-level campaigns, and the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices. The state has prohibited crop residue burning under the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, with penalties for violations. District Magistrates also issue orders under section 144 CrPC to enforce this ban.

In spite of the efforts made by the state, the gap in the available crop residue management initiatives to its generation is too much. State & Agricultural Department with dept of Industries and Environment requires to take major initiatives for in-situ & ex-situ management of the residue to fill the gap by establishing a greater number of CHCs with adequate CRMs, incentives to farmers on the rental charges demanded by the private CHCs, increasing CBG plants, increasing use of pellet/briquette in brick kiln, Thermal power plant, small boiler units and other industries to replace the use of non-renewable fuel i.e. coal. The state has to develop supply chain of the baled crop residue to the buyer/user.

5.0 Remedial measures

Following are the remedial measures which are to be adopted and action need to be initiated to manage the crop residue burning and improve the air quality:

- i. Considering the frequency of fire incidents every year, Department of Farmer Welfare & Agriculture Development shall prepare well-structured District & State action plan considering the frequency of fire events every year covering in-situ and ex-situ crop residue management based on the machinery and industrial establishments available in the area. It is required to incorporate inter departmental roles viz. Dept of Industries, Environments, Pollution Control Board etc. despite the single department responsibility i.e. agriculture dept.
- ii. Incentives/subsidy needs to be provided on the rental charges demanded by the private CHCs establishment in tune to make the rental charges uniform for govt & private CHCs. Further, all the CHCs (Govt. & Private) shall be put on-board on the MP KISAAN APP and same shall be promoted among farmers. Also, maintenance and

- operational challenges of CRM machinery may be addressed in the least possible time to maximize usage and efficiency.
- iii. State shall create an effective supply chain of the crop residue from farm to industry viz. CBG plants, industrial boilers, power plants, brick kilns, packaging, furniture manufacturing units & others.
 - iv. Encourage corporate funding or CSR initiatives to support local farmers in adopting alternative stubble management technologies.
 - v. As there are technological advancements in agricultural machinery which makes older equipment less efficient or obsolete. Implementing a policy for the replacement of less usable machinery can help farmers stay updated with the latest technology. Few policies like, Trade-In Programs where farmers can trade in their old machinery for newer models at a reduced cost and Buy-Back Schemes where Government or companies buy back old machinery at a reasonable price, ensuring that farmers don't bear the full brunt of depreciation.
 - vi. Fire incidents are being reported on CREAMS:IARI on daily basis using satellite remote sensing in a limited time period, despite their efforts, there are still many non-reported fire incidents, intensive monitoring by district administrations and strict action against violators can indeed help curb this issue. It's crucial to ensure that all incidents are reported and addressed promptly to protect the environment and public health there should be more community involvement in monitoring and reporting of these incidents.
 - vii. During peak stubble burning days using drone cameras for surveillance with thermal imaging to detect fires quickly and accurately over large areas can be detected and acted upon swiftly with the involvement of senior officials in the monitoring process ensures accountability and quick decision-making. The combined use of advanced technology and increased human resources can make a substantial difference in managing stubble burning incidents.
 - viii. The Department of Revenue shall ensure that patwaris make entry into the girdawri register details regarding the fields where incidents of crop residue burning have been reported.
 - ix. A mobile application like MP KISAAN APP may be developed for farmers and citizens to report stubble burning incidents, allowing for real-time tracking and quick response.
 - x. The Department of School Education shall educate students on the adverse effects of stubble burning on human and soil health, and on the availability of management options.
 - xi. Promotion of the alternate Zero-Tillage Farming, Happy Seeder Machines & mulching which reduces the need of crop residue burning.
 - xii. State needs to frame policies that incentivize long-term sustainable farming practices, such as crop rotation, diversification and organic

farming, which reduce the dependency on burning. In addition to diversification, the staggered sowing of paddy need to be promoted to encourage the cultivation of short-duration paddy varieties.

- xiii. During the period of stubble burning, monitoring should be done at the prominent locations to assess the impact of stubble burning in the air quality. To assess the contribution on crop residue burning in normal days air quality.
- xiv. Stricter Enforcement of Laws:
- Enforce and strengthen regulations against stubble burning, with clear penalties for violations. However, enforcement should be paired with financial or technical support to help farmers adopt alternatives.
 - As per notification issued dated 06.11.2024 by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Centre for Air Quality Management has revised the Environmental Compensation amounts against the violators as: Copy enclosed as **Annexure-VI**.
 - a) *the farmer having an area of land of less than two acres shall pay an environmental compensation of five thousand rupees, per incidence;*
 - b) *the farmer having an area of land of two acres or more but less than five acres shall pay an environmental compensation of ten thousand rupees, per incidence;*
 - c) *the farmer having an area of land of more than five acres shall pay an environmental compensation of thirty thousand rupees, per incidence.*

Same provision may be followed to reduce the cases of fire incidents.



(Neeraj Kumar Verma)
Chief Chemist
MPPCB, Bhopal



(P S Shyam)
Director
Directorate of Agri Engg, Bhopal



(Raj Shekhar Ratti)
Scientist-E
MoEFCC, Bhopal



(Sunil Kumar Meena)
Scientist-E
CPCB, RD, Bhopal



13/01/2025

(Brajesh Sharma)
Regional Officer
MPPCB, Bhopal

Item No. 03

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
CENTRAL ZONE BENCH, BHOPAL
(Through Video Conferencing)**

Original Application No. 249/2024(CZ)

Suo moto action on the newspaper articles dated 16.11.2024 published in Times of India titled as “MP Faces burning questions on sharp rising fires”

Suo moto.....

Date of Hearing: **20.11.2024**

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHEO KUMAR SINGH, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. AFROZ AHMAD, EXPERT MEMBER**

For Applicant (s): None.

For Respondent(s): None.

ORDER

1. The newspaper reports Times of India, Bhopal, Saturday, 16.11.2024, Times city has published air pollution due to stubble burning in Madhya Pradesh.
2. The article states as under :-

While North India, especially, is battling the smog caused by stubble burning in neighboring states of Punjab and Haryana, beside the residue left by crackers burst during festivals and vehicular pollution. It the heart of India-Madhya Pradesh- that played spoilsport with the highest cases of stubble burning reported in the Country, so far. MP has reported 8917 paddy stubble burring cases as against 7626 in Punjab.

Data from the consortium for research on agro-eco system monitoring and modeling from space(CREAMS) an disciplinary research initiative of the Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi, reveals that between September,15 and November, 14, the highest incident of

paddy stubble burning were reported from MP. This is the highest in past three years in the state while in contrast, this year in Punjab, the number of incidents dropped to 7626 during the same period.

Farmer representatives attributes this new phenomenon of paddy stubble burning in MP to the unavailability of alternatives, an increase in paddy sown areas and also the absence of Government support.

There has been an increase in the new sown area of paddy in the state. In other states, governments have provided support like collecting the paddy residue from farmers and supplying it to industrial units as fuel, but there is no such initiative in the state. Even cattle do not eat it.

Farmers are left with no options. Let the government provide alternatives, and farmers will happily follow them. It should either compensate farmers for it or make some arrangements. Because manually taking out the residue will further corner the farmers financially, and if they leave to rot and get converted in manure, then they will lose one crop. The government could also subsidize machinery and equipment needed to tackle the problem. There has definitely been an increase in paddy cultivation, which is also a reason.

Use of manual labor for harvesting, is not economical but saves from the residues. However, now there are machines which, when used, leave no residue, but they cannot be afforded by majority. The government should make it available at the village panchayat level, it would address the issue on a large scale.

The two districts, Sheopur and Narmada Puram, reported 3078 of these 8917 incidents. This accounts for 34.5% of

the total cases reported in the state. Sheopur reported 1822 cases in the same period, and Narmada Puram reported 1256 cases. Besides these

two districts, four other districts reported more than 600 incidents in the same period, namely, Jabalpur (695 incidents), datia (692 incidents), Guna (608 incidents), and Ashok Nagar (607 incidents). Thus, these six districts together account for 5680 or 63% of the total incidents reported this year from the state until Nov.14. It requires collective efforts and long-term planning at village panchayat levels. Coercive action would also be taken after persuasion fails. In Narmada Puram, officials say that several measures, including persuasion, awareness drives, and providing alternatives through technical interventions, are being taken along with strict action as and when required to put a check on the malpractice.

There are some agricultural equipment like happy seeder and super seeder. We are trying to popularize the use of these. We have procured around 50 such equipment's, and it is available for hire for the farmers. There is no need for stubble burning when happy seeders are used; one of its components uproots the residue, and the other sows the seeds simultaneously.

One of the reasons here in the district is that farmers cultivates 3 crops in the case of two crops, farmers have time to prepare the field, but in places like this, farmers are in a haste to prepare fields.

3. A research paper published in IGIRT/Vol.-9, Issue-1, ISSN-2349-6002, published by Dr. Gargee Yadav, Associate Professor for Solution to Parali Burning, has highlighted the issue and found certain suggestions and

reasons which are as follows. This article is on public domain and we have taken the note from that article, the article says –

The main reason for burning the rice stubble (rice crop) is the short time available between harvesting rice and sowing wheat. Delays in wheat cultivation negatively affect the wheat crop. The short time frame available between rice and wheat crops can also be attributed in part to the Punjab Preservation of Subsoil Act of 2009, where the date of rice cultivation is set in mid-June, pushing forward the harvest of the rice crop. As a result, farmers get less than 20-25 days between two crops, so the quickest and easiest solution is to burn crop residue. It is estimated that 20 million tons of rice stubble are produced each year in Punjab, 80% of which are burned on the farm. It is a low-cost alternative to tilling in straws. Under these circumstances, farmers may feel they have no choice but to burn the hay.

i. THE OUTCOME OF PARALI BURNING

Burning crusts (orparali) releases gases such as carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide leading to severe air pollution. It also has a negative impact on human health.

During the harvest season, the harvest of rice fields generates a huge amount of stubble that needs immediate dumping. Farmers usually collect the stubble and put it on fire because it is the easiest way to dump it without leaving any trace of waste on the soil horizon. However, doing so creates a serious problem that is directly linked to our environment. Researchers have shown that burning agricultural biomass residues poses a significant health risk. It not only affects organic carbon levels in the soil but also produces an uncontrollable amount of harmful smoke that causes air pollution to the immediate vicinity.

a) Contribution to atmospheric pollution

Burning parali is a major contributor to atmospheric pollution, ranking third only to industrial emissions and vehicles. The terrible fog surrounding India's national capital region was directly associated with stubble burning, coinciding with burning periods in October and November. A large number of toxic pollutants are emitted into our atmosphere due to the open burning of the parali. These pollutants also contain harmful gases such as methane, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compound and carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Studies have shown that burning parali has caused a significant deterioration in the air quality surrounding Punjab and Haryana. These harmful gasses are also transmitted through other parts of northern India, posing a serious threat to biological life.

These toxic gases build a cloud of ash and turn into a smog formed by the intense amount of smoke in the atmosphere. These harmful gases create a dangerous casing that has the ability to travel thousands of kilometers, increasing the level of air pollution in connected cities by destroying the entire Air Quality Index (AQI) and becoming a cause of many health problems.

The significant increase in particulate matter 2.5 and 10 can be directly attributed to the burning of stubble during peak seasons in October and November. Besides the stubble burning, entrainment of husk particles in the air from the threshing and shattering process of rice and wheat seeds also contribute to the gradual increase in the magnitude of the pollutant level.

The burning of husk contributes to the frequent formation of brown clouds that have a negative impact on local air quality, hindering atmospheric visibility and further affecting the causes of climate change. Smoke from this burn produces a

cloud of particles visible from space and produces what has been described as a "toxic cloud" in New Delhi, leading to the declaration of an air pollution emergency.

b) Human health implications

Multiple health effects on humanson humans have been observed from the resulting air pollution, ranging from skin and eye irritation to severe neurological, cardiovascular, and respiratory diseases. Prolonged exposure to elevated pollution levels also increases mortality rates - according to research, Delhi's resident life expectancy has fallen by about 6.4 years due to exposure to elevated levels of pollution.

The burning of parali emits fine particles (PM2.5), an air pollutant that is a concern for people's health when levels in the air are high; particles can attach to the lungs and increase the risk of lung cancer by 36%.

c) Cost to the economy

According to reports, the flow of tourists in Delhi decreased by about 25-30% due to the increase in air pollution.

Burning parali creates disruptions in economic activity (cancellation/delay in flights and trains, slow road traffic and accidents). The cost of air pollution due to the burning of parali in India is estimated at \$30 billion annually.

d) CONCLUSIONS

Stubble burning, especially in Northern India has been considered as an easiest and most widely used process to get rid of the crop residue. However, it has had a disastrous impact on the environment and with each passing year the condition is becoming worse. It contributes to the frequent formation of brown clouds that have an adverse effect on the local air quality, hampers atmospheric visibility and further impacts the reasons for climate change. There are multiple alternatives to

stubble burning and farmers can choose between the technologies and machines most suited to their particular local conditions, with the objective of 'no burning'. The government should play the part of an enabler by spreading awareness about the pros and cons of each option, so as to eliminate confusion and ease the adoption of new technologies by removing socioeconomic barriers. Parali burning has impacted the environment in such an alarming level that it cannot be ignored anymore. Only banning and punishing the farmers, the prevention of stubble burning is not guaranteed. There needs to be a permanent and effective solution for this issue to stop from happening in the future. Supreme Court of India has also intervened in this grave issue and accordingly has observed that:-

- i. Incentives could be provided to those who are not burning the stubble and disincentives for those who continue the practice.*
- ii. The existing Minimum Support Price (MSP) Scheme must be so interpreted as to enable the States concerned to deny the benefit of MSP wholly or partly to those who continue to burn the crop residue.*
- iii. To create practical options of collecting and transforming the husk to more reusable end products in collaboration with entrepreneur companies willing to offer the services.”*

4. Times of India dated 20th November, 2024 has further highlighted air pollution impact and published that it is impacting the lungs of majority of citizens in Bhopal, irrespective of the claims about air quality index. The bad air can be gauged by the fact that Gandhi Medical College, Hamidia Hospital has recorded a significant increase in hospitalization due to Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). The medical Doctors

suggest that the poor air quality and pollution is leading to asthma and bronchitis cases among the new born and elderly in the city.

5. It is a serious issue impacting the citizens affecting the health and economy of the state.
6. A substantial issue of environment has been highlighted and the Tribunal took the cognizance on the matter.
7. In view of the above, we deem it just and proper to implead the following persons as respondents -
 - i. State of Madhya Pradesh through Principal Secretary, Urban Development.
 - ii. Principal Secretary, Environment Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh.
 - iii. Member Secretary, MPPCB.
 - iv. MoEF&CC, Integrated Office at Bhopal.
 - v. Central Pollution Control Board, Bhopal.
8. Issue notice to the respondents, returnable within four weeks. Respondents are directed to submit their reply within six weeks through E-filing portal, preferably in the form of searchable PDF/ OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF.
9. Registry is directed to take necessary steps for service to the respondents by both ways and also on available email.
10. We deem it just and proper to call a report on the matter in issue in present Original Application, from a Joint Committee consisting of:-
 - i. One representative from Principal Secretary, Environment, M.P.
 - ii. One representative from Principal Secretary, Agriculture, M.P.
 - iii. One representative from MoEF&CC, Integrated Office, Bhopal.

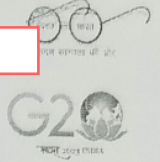
- iv. One representative nominated by the Director, CPCB, Bhopal
 - v. One representative nominated by the Member Secretary, MP Pollution Control Board, Bhopal
11. We direct the committee to go through the matter involved with remedial measures of Parali burning, control of AQI and measures adopted by the State to control the air pollution and suggestions and remedial measures which are required to be taken. The report may be filed within three weeks.
 12. Registry is directed to supply the copy of the application and relevant documents to the Committee and Respondent(s) within a week.
 13. The report in the matter be filed by the Committee through email at ngtczbbho-mp@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF.

List it on **13th December, 2024.**

Sheo Kumar Singh, JM

Dr. Afroz Ahmad, EM

20th November 2024
O.A. No. 249/2024(CZ)
PN



Letter no./185

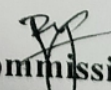
Jabalpur Dated :- 21.11.2024

Hundred (100) Days Action Plan for Improvement of Air Quality in Jabalpur (M.P.) during Winter Season

The action plan has been prepared for implementation of stringent measure for improvement of air quality during winter season. In winter, a layer of warm air traps cold air and pollution close to the ground. This traps pollutants at ground level until the weather changes. High pressure conditions in the winter reduce precipitation and wind speeds, which can help disperse air pollution. The concentration of particulate matter and carbon monoxide pollutants increases from biomass burning and unfit vehicles movement during the cold winter months.

Following actions/ measure have been initiated by Jabalpur Municipal Corporation for improvement of city air quality is as below-

S.N.	Stakeholder	Activities to be Undertaken
1	JMC	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Periodic mechanized sweeping on roads with heavy traffic and water sprinkling also on unpaved roads every day2. Ensuring Mechanical road sweeping on all the major roads of the city.3. Paving of the unpaved surfaces to reduce the dust generation.4. Regular collection, segregation and scientific disposal of waste5. Control of biomass burning i.e. MWS, Plastic, tire, polythene, leaves etc.6. Stringently enforce/stop garbage burning in landfills and other places and impose heavy fines/ challans on person responsible7. Stop use of coal/firewood in hotels and open dhaba.8. Covering with flexible plastic sheets of vehicles during loading and unloading of material including garbage carry vehicle in the city9. Covering the Construction activities with green net and material store in road side should be covered and wet with water sprinkler10. Enforce strict penalties/ spot fines for any reported violation under C&D rules for dust control in construction activities and close non-compliant sites11. ULB's should minimize on street parking specially in the congested market areas12. Increases the Plantation in the city along with identified hot spot areas
2	Regional Office, MPPCB	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Close/ stringently enforce all pollution control regulation in all the air polluting industries etc.2. Control use of DG sets.3. Ensure Continuous monitoring of air quality.4. Ensuring shifting of industries from conventional fuel to cleaner fuels.5. All the petrol pumps should have PUC testing centres in the city.
3	Regional Transport Department	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Strict vigilance and no tolerance for visible emissions – stop plying of visibly polluting vehicles by impounding or heavy fine.2. Strict vigilance and enforcement of PUC norms3. Checking of PUC certificates of the vehicles (specially freight related) at the entrance areas of the city.4. Regular checking of the fitness certificates of vehicles.
4	District Supply Office	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Regular checking of the fuel adulterations in the city.2. Regularly checking the blended fuel quality
5	Traffic Police	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Deploy traffic police for smooth traffic flow at identified vulnerable areas.
6	Agricultural Department	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Stop the burning of agriculture residue/ stubble. Suggest the government policies to farmer for conversion of agriculture residue/ stubble into pellets etc.2. Educate farmers about the impacts of agricultural waste burning.3. Aware farmer's effective impact to use of Happy Seeder for farming.


Commissioner
Municipal Corporation Jabalpur
(M. P.)



Bhopal Municipal Corporation

“A” wing IInd Floor, Kushabhau Thakre Inter-state Bus Terminal (ISBT)
Campus, Near Chetak Bridge, Bhopal (M.P.)



Bhopal City Action Plan for Winter Season (100 days Plan)

Bhopal Municipal Corporation will perform following activities for the improvement in AQI of Bhopal city-

- For dust suppression, since BMC has started spraying water at daytime (12:00 pm to 2:00 pm) and night time (11:00 pm to 02:00 am) for dusshera festival. But, specially during Dhanteras and choti Diwali and on the day of Diwali, BMC will increase the working hours of spraying from 11:00 pm to 4:00 am to maintain for city AQI.
- Increased use of mechanical road sweeping machine along with fogger machine for better dust suppression.
- 85 no. of fountains will be operational at various location of Bhopal.
- Increase in working hours of fogger machines.
- BMC will suppress dust by mechanical road sweeping machine, followed by suction of dust through sewer suction machine and then spraying of water for better results.
- PUC checking of all waste collection vehicles.
- Training of volunteers/ambassadors/swaksha grahi for open waste buring /biomass burning in the city.
- Deploy more resources/manpower for strict checking on open waste burning and spot fine activities.
- Inspection of under-construction activities sites/areas and impose fine for not using green cover/net on construction activities.
- Use of Helpline number 155304 for C&D waste and open waste burning activities in the city.
- Promotion of Green/Eco-friendly crackers.
- For proper disposal of firecrackers waste/residue, BMC performs separate mechanism of collection of firecrackers waste/residue through door-to-door vehicles, collects at all Garbage Transfer Stations (GTS) and finally sent to domestic hazardous waste processing facility, Pithampur for its proper disposal.
- Proper monitoring on C&D waste collection mechanism by BMC. As a result, BMC has now collecting C&D waste from 86 TPD to 100 TPD from 05 collection stations for C&D waste processing plant.

Harendra Narayan
(Harendra Narayan)
IAS

**Commissioner
Municipal Corporation Bhopal**



क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
दीनदयाल नगर, हाऊसिंग बोर्ड कालोनी, ग्वालियर



ई-मेल - ropcb-gwalior@mp.gov.in Ph. 0751-2472020

क्रमांक 2866 /क्षेकाप्रनिबो/ग्वा/2024

ग्वालियर, दिनांक 21/10/2024

प्रति,

आयुक्त,
नगर पालिक निगम
ग्वालियर (म.प्र.)

विषय :- ग्वालियर शहर की वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार हेतु कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित किये जाने बावत्।
संदर्भ :- राज्य स्तरीय मॉनीटरिंग एवं इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कमेटी की बैठक में दिनांक 16.10.2024 को दिये गये निर्देश।

उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत ग्वालियर शहर की वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार हेतु राज्य स्तरीय मॉनीटरिंग एवं इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कमेटी की बैठक प्रमुख सचिव, पर्यावरण विभाग, म.प्र. शासन की अध्यक्षता में दिनांक 16.10.2024 को सम्पन्न हुई है। बैठक के दौरान प्रमुख सचिव महोदय द्वारा खुले में कचरा जलाये जाने पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई है तथा प्रमुख सचिव महोदय द्वारा आगामी सर्दी के मौसम को देखते हुए आम जनता को जागरूक करने के निर्देश दिये गये हैं।

ग्वालियर शहर नॉन अटनेमेंट शहर घोषित है। ग्वालियर शहर में वायु गुणवत्ता के स्तर को कम किया जाना है। अतः आपसे निम्नानुसार कार्यवाही अपेक्षित है :-

1. शहर की सफाई कार्य में नियुक्त कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना तथा कचरा जलाने से होने वाले नुकसान के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध कराना।
2. खुले में कचरा जलाने से रोकने के लिये शहर के जोनल अधिकारियों की जिम्मेदारी तय किया जाना तथा समस्त जोनल अधिकारियों के नाम दूरभाष क्रमांक सहित इस कार्यालय को उपलब्ध कराने का अनुरोध है।
3. आमजनता को जागरूक करने के लिये 25 जोन में कम से कम 25 स्थानों पर होर्डिंग के माध्यम से कचरा जलाने से होने वाली दुष्प्रभावों की जानकारी सहित कचरा ना जलाने की अपील।
4. आमजनता को जागरूक करने के लिये शहर में स्थापित एल.ई.डी. के माध्यम से प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाना।
5. शहर क व्यस्ततम चौराहों पर जल छिड़काव की व्यवस्था किया जाना।

6. शहर में निर्माणाधीन फ्लायओवर, सड़को के समीप पक्का डायवर्सन रोड बनाया जाना।
7. आमजनता को खुले में कचरा जलाये जाने पर नगर पालिक निगम ग्वालियर के एप ग्वालियर सेवा मित्र पर शिकायत करने के संबंध में प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाना।
8. ग्वालियर नगर निगम सीमा में कोयले का उपयोग करने वाले उद्योगों को क्लीन फ्यूल उपयोग हेतु निर्देश।
9. तंदूर में कोयला का उपयोग करने वाले होटलों, रेस्टोरेंट का चिन्हिकरण एवं कोयले के स्थान पर क्लीन फ्यूल का उपयोग किये जाने हेतु निर्देश।
10. नगर पालिक निगम ग्वालियर के समस्त वाहनों के प्रदूषण स्तर की जांच एवं कचरा एकत्रित करने वाले वाहनों को इलेक्ट्रिक/सीएनजी में परिवर्तित किया जाना।

उपरोक्तानुसार कार्यवाही आगामी 01 माह में तथा होर्डिंग्स अतिशीघ्र 07 दिवस में लगाये जाने का अनुरोध है।



(आर. आर. सिंह सेंगर)

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, ग्वालियर

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. निज सचिव, प्रमुख सचिव, पर्यावरण विभाग, म.प्र. शासन की ओर सूचनार्थ।
2. सदस्य सचिव, म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ।
3. कलेक्टर जिला-ग्वालियर एवं अध्यक्ष जिला स्तरीय मॉनीटरिंग एवं ईम्प्लीमेंटेशन कमेटी (एन-केप) की ओर सूचनार्थ।

Municipal Corporation Sagar

Action plan for winter season (100 Days Plan)

- **2000 Plantation will be done at various location along the major roads and available spaces**
- **IEC activities will be done to aware**
- **Electric buses and changing Station has proposed to be Procured**
- **04 kms of roads End to End paving of roads**
- **Source apportionment study is under progress by MANIT Bhopal.**
- **Washing of road and dividers through jetting machine to control road dust.**
- **Cleaning of major roads through road sweeping machine with spraying of water.**
- **C&D waste collection activity in the city to effectively reduce PM 10.**



100 Days Action Plan for Reduction of Air Pollution in Winters

Indore Municipal Corporation has proposed the following activities to be performed as a 100 Day Action plan for Improvement of Air Quality Index.

❑ Controlling Biomass and Garbage Burning:

- Conducting CBPO events for eliminating the use of biofuels in cooking specifically in commercial establishments like hotels, restaurants, marriage gardens with the wedding season ahead.
- Alternative Biomass Disposal Methods by converting agricultural waste into biochar or compost.
- An initiative of Indore Municipal Corporation, “Bhatti Free Market” activity will be done to raise awareness on effects of burning conventional fuels for cooking in commercial establishments like hotels, restaurants, marriage gardens with the wedding season ahead.
- Use of 311 app to monitor the complaints of open waste burning if received.
- Ban on burning of Wood/Coal specially in winters for Alaav.
- Diwali Deep Cleaning Drive already operational as a special drive to collect the excess waste generated during the festivals.

❑ Enhanced Road Dust Management: Road Cleaning:

- Scheduled mechanized street sweeping covering around 800km/day in all the 22 zones with high-traffic areas early in the morning and during night.
- Water Sprinkling: the water sprinkling with frequency Early morning (6.00-7.00am), Afternoon (3.00pm-4.00pm) and Late night (after 11.00 pm) on major roadways, especially in the early morning hours when particulate matter tends to accumulate.
- Fogging with Water Sprays: Introduce artificial water sprays during mornings and evenings in pollution hotspots to capture PM₁₀ particles in the air. This will also be done near industrial zones or high-traffic areas in the municipal limit.
- A special plan prepared with route plan for water sprinkling and fogging during the Diwali festival.

❑ Public Transport and Electric Mobility Promotion

- With around 180 CNG and 70 E-buses operational in the city, carbon free public transport infrastructure, additionally more than 110 E-buses will soon be operational in the city under “PM E-BUS YOJNA.”
- With around 26 charging stations having 211 charging points Installation of more EV charging stations citywide is underway to promote electric cars and two-wheelers, particularly in commercial and high traffic congestion areas.
- Green BRTS: - With 29 CNG and 30 E-buses, the BRTS in Indore is a green corridor in Indore city.
- Promoting electric rickshaws and bicycles for last-mile connectivity, reducing reliance on private vehicles in high-traffic areas.
- Public awareness events to be organized regarding the use of Cycles for travelling shorter distances. (1000 cycles through MYBYK are already operational in the city).

Controlling Vehicular Emissions

- Heavy Vehicle Restrictions: Limiting heavy vehicle entry during peak times in the city limit.
- Planning to introduce Emission Control Zones-Designate low-emission zones (LEZ) in areas with high traffic congestion and commercial establishments.
- Establishment of vehicle check stations to enforce compliance with Bharat Stage VI (BS-VI) emission norms.
- Regular PUC checks in the city, and special drives to check PUC of commercial vehicles entering the city.

Construction Dust and C&D Waste Management

- Enforce strict dust control measures at construction sites during winter, requiring builders to cover materials and apply water regularly to suppress dust.
- Instruction issued to all the construction agencies for following the “Guidelines on Dust Mitigation Measures in Handling Construction Material And C&D waste.”
- Diwali Deep Clean Drive is already operational in the city collecting C&D waste.
- Use of 311 app for collection of C&D waste from different parts of the city.

Ban on Firecracker Use:

- Post-Diwali Ban: Enforce a ban on firecracker use in densely populated areas.
- Promoting uses of Green Crackers.

Public Health and Awareness Campaigns

- Public information dissemination in commercial areas to raise awareness about air quality and PM₁₀ risks.
- Awareness Drives: Educate students about air pollution and promote non-vehicle days or cycling.
- Awareness Drives: Educating the Safai Mitras and workers about affect of open waste burning on air.
- Awareness Drives: An Activity “Red Light ON Engine OFF” will be done to raise awareness among citizens for switching off their vehicle engines at the traffic signals.

Increasing Green Infrastructure

- Ahilya Vans, a unique initiative of Indore Municipal Corporation with development of around 90 ahilya vans, one in each ward of the city is nearly completed.
- Special drives for plantation in the open spaces of the city are continuously running increasing the green cover of the city.
- Increasing green cover, especially in roadside areas to trap airborne dust.
- Increase vertical gardens along flyovers and busy streets to reduce the dispersion of particulate matter.


Additional Commissioner
Swachh Bharat Mission
Indore Municipal Corporation

Ujjain Municipal Corporation, Ujjain (M.P.)

100 days Winter Action Plan for Air Pollution Reduction

Sr. No.	Action Point	Action Plan
1.	Dust reduction through Water Sprinkling and water Fountain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The frequency of water fogging machines has been increased from 8 hours to 10 hours, mainly in high-density public and commercial areas, covering approximately 40 km of road length per day cumulatively for mitigation of Dust and fog through water, Water Sprinkling/fogging machine will cover all major road approximate existing 30 km per day (1 machines through NCAP fund 30 km/day) to control dust and fog at roads, other areas and major 11 Nos. of hotspots. • 2 nos. of water Sprinkling machines to be procured in FY -2023-24, 2024-25 remaining fund to suppress the road dust. • A dedicated supervisor has been deployed with each water fogging machine for effective execution and monitoring of the task. • 11 no. of water Fountains will run and construction of additional 13 fountains near Hotspot areas for mitigate air pollution • Implement Hotspot action planes per for reduction of Dust.
2.	Dust reduction through Road Sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For controlling of dust in the city Mechanical Road Sweeping Machines will cover all major and connecting road approximate 120 km per day (4 machines 2 UMC own 2 rented- 30 km each machine per day) to mitigate dust at roads, major dust generated spots and major 11 Nos. of hotspots. • 3. nos. of Mechanical Road sweeping machines to be procured in FY -2023-24, 2024-25 remaining fund to s cleaning of Roads. • The frequency of mechanical road sweepers has been increased from 8 hrs. to 10 hrs. mainly at high dust generating roads and covering approx. 140 kms/day (2/4 lane) road length cumulatively. • A dedicated supervisor has been deployed with each mechanical road sweepers for effective execution and monitoring as per SOP.
3.	Green Area Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructions have been given to ensure proper maintenance of the plantation sites established in the current financial year (CFY) to increase green cover in Ujjain along with the preservation of vertical gardens and the enhancement of greenery along roadsides and dividers. • UMC is planning to developed the city forest and also, planned to developed another 1 hac. of land as urban forest. • UMC is planning to develop biodiversity park and Miyawaki forest under FY-2024-25 • 1 nos. of Nagar Van have been developed in the city. And 1 no's of Nagar van is under development. • 435 Sq.M of Vertical Wall Garden at 7 locations have been developed at major hotspots by UMC. • UMC has planted 60000 Nos. of plants under different programs at multiple locations of the city. Ex -Ek ped maa k naam. • Planning for management of all gardens and green areas.
4	Pedestrian Infrastructure, Cycle track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various Pavor Block work is going on in the city nearby hotspot area to control dust pollution and increase Pedestrian Infrastructure • 5 Km of cycle track has been developed near engineering College Road to motivate people to use cycles.

Ujjain Municipal Corporation, Ujjain (M.P.)

100 days Winter Action Plan for Air Pollution Reduction

5	Crackers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pollution Control Board will issue a notification to restrict the burning of firecrackers to 22:00 hours and to allow only the use of green crackers. • The UMC will collect cracker waste the morning after Deepawali for its proper management.
6.	SWM, Biomass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strictly prevent and penalize open burning of waste and biomass through monitoring. • A ward level team has been deployed in each ward for enforcing SWM rules and imposing fines on individuals for violation of rules (if any). • For effective collection and management of solid waste UMC has 2 nos. of existing transfer stations. • A dedicated team along with vehicles & machineries have been deployed for collection of dry and wet waster and transport it to transfer stations. • The categories-wise fine charges have already been notified in daily news against the violation of rules. • Fine will be implement to reduce single use plastic. • UMC has constructed compost-pits in each municipal parks/garden to prevent the burning of garden waste and produce compost from it. • The ward level team has issued Challans against the dumping & burning of solid waste and burning of biomass and collected penalty.
7.	Road Dust and Vehicular Emission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Traffic management System has established and maintain at all major traffic intersections to control traffic in the city. • UMC is Planning to implement EV Charging station in the city. • Traffic department and Ujjain Municipal Corporation are jointly enforcing to make left turn free at traffic intersections. • Concern government officials organized a campaign at multiple traffic intersections to inspect 4-wheelers and commercial vehicles for vehicular emission testing. • UMC is constructing Dust free roads and road median for improving traffic intersections. • Traffic department has restricted the entry of transport (Tempo, commercial vehicles) at commercial area to prevent from traffic congestion and dust pollution. • Separate Routes have been identified for the operation of E-Rikshaw and Tempos as public transport. • Widening of Road will be taken under fy -2024-25 Action plan.

Ujjain Municipal Corporation, Ujjain (M.P.)

100 days Winter Action Plan for Air Pollution Reduction

8. Construction Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For C&D waste management Monitoring and awareness activities will be organized in the city for Covering of construction site with green net, and C&D waste will be sent to Collection centres and Construction and Demolition waste management plan.• A ward level SBM team has been deployed in each ward for enforcing C&D Waste Management rules and imposing fines on individuals for violation of rules (if any).• A team along with vehicles & machineries have been deployed for collection of C&D waste and transport it to the C&D waste processing & Recycling Facility for making By-Products.• UMC has Constructed 2 nos. of C&D waste collection centres and 1 no. of C&D waste Processing Plant for effective management of C&D waste of the city. Two collection centres have been constructed at Iskcon Temple & Kartik Mela Ground.• Zonal Officers, Building Officer and Building Inspectors are monitoring the construction activities in their respective areas and enforcing to cover with green net and sprinkling of water within construction area.
9. Industrial Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitoring of allocated sites and hotspot areas to take mitigation measures as per results.• Total no of Industrial located within ULB limit is about 123 up to 15 Oct 2024.• Total No of 17 category Industry within ULB limit - 0• Total no of CNG/PNG used Industries are 18 which are using PNG in boilers, furnace and TFHs.• Avantika Gas Limited has started a laying PNG /CNG pipeline in industrial area and provided connections to total 18 units.
10. Awareness Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• By Increasing Awareness activities in the city by displaying air pollution mitigating techniques• Total 43 Nos of LED Display Board, are located in the city in which 40 for awareness and 3 for displaying the air quality data of the city under public awareness program- various Programme has been taken part under "Swaachta hi seva" - Cycle Rally, Slogan Writing, Poster Writing, Pledge, Awareness activity with traffic Department.• Mission Life Branding and Project Information Boards installation at Completed sites.
11. Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UMC will Implement GRAP measures to prevent worsening air quality during winters.


Commissioner
Municipal Corporation Ujjain

Dewas Municipal Corporation(M.P.)



Sr. No.		Action Point
1.	for winter season (100 days plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relocation of functional Bricks Klin in the municipal areas to outside boundary of the city.• Transformation raw fuel (coal/wood...etc) operated bakery to clean fuel operated bakery.• Imposing fine and ban on Open Bhatti (Tandoor) operated hotel and restaurant in the city.• Imposing fine and ban on agriculture residual crop (Parali) burning.• Development of water sprinkler fountain and maintenance of functional water fountain at every major road intersection to control dust.• Washing of road and dividers through jetting machine to control road dust.• Cleaning of major roads through road sweeping machine with spraying of water.• C&D waste collection activity in the city to effectively reduce PM 10.• Removal of Black spot/GVP points in the city.• DMC is planning to Ban Bonfire (Alaw) in winter season and introducing LPG/electric heaters in open and public areas for public.• Completely ban on solid waste burring.• Intensify action against polluting, overloaded vehicles, and those without PUC.• Improve traffic management to reduce congestion and pollution.

कार्यपालन यंत्री
Executive Engineer
देवास (म.प्र.)
Municipal Corporation Dewas

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास विभाग
मंत्रालय, वल्लभ भवन, भोपाल

क्रमांक/AGR/24/0082/2024-NFSM-FWAD (C.no.353206) /359 भोपाल, दिनांक:- 25/9/2024

प्रति,

उप संचालक,
किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास
जिला-

विषय:- खाद्य एवं पोषण सुरक्षा योजनांतर्गत वर्ष 2024-25 में नरवाई प्रबंधन तकनीक अपनाकर नरवाई जलाने से मुक्त ग्राम (Stubble burning free Village) बनाने हेतु मार्गदर्शी निर्देश बावत्।

म.प्र. में नरवाई/पराली जलाना एक बड़ी समस्या है, इससे वातावरण में प्रदूषण फैलता है। वातावरण एवं मृदा स्वास्थ्य हेतु इसकी रोकथाम किया जाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक हो जाता है, क्योंकि नरवाई जलाने से पहले वायु प्रदूषण तेजी से बढ़ता है, साथ ही मृदा का कार्बनिक पदार्थ कम होने के साथ-साथ नरवाई जलाने से मृदा हेतु लाभकारी सूक्ष्म जीव भी कम/नष्ट हो रहे है। धान की कटाई उपरांत नरवाई जलाने से गेहूँ की वोबाई समय पर नहीं हो पाती जिससे फसल पकने की अवस्था में तापमान बढ़ने से गेहूँ फसल को अधिक तापमान (Terminal heat Stress) से गुजरना पड़ता है, जिसका उत्पादन पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ता है।

1. उद्देश्य:-

- नरवाई जलाने की घटनाओं को कम कर वायु प्रदूषण कम करना ।
- मृदा में कार्बनिक पदार्थ बढ़ाना ।
- गेहूँ की उत्पादकता बढ़ाना ।
- उत्पादन लागत कम कर कृषको की आय को बढ़ाना ।

2. नरवाई/पराली जलाने की रोकथाम/कम करने हेतु प्रक्रिया:-

धान के क्षेत्रों में हैप्पी सीडर/सुपर सीडर से गेहूँ की सीधी बुवाई को कृषको के बीच प्रचलित करना है, इसी प्रकार से ग्रीष्म कालीन फसल वाले क्षेत्र में गेहूँ के बाद ग्रीष्म कालीन फसलो की बोनी हैप्पी सीडर/सुपर सीडर से करना।

3. हैप्पी सीडर/सुपर सीडर के उपयोग से लाभ:-

- i. हैप्पी सीडर/सुपर सीडर से गेहूँ की सीधी बुवाई धान कटाई के तुरन्त बाद कर दी जाती है, जिससे गेहूँ फसल 10-15 दिन पूर्व ही पक कर तैयार हो जाती है, जिससे गेहूँ की फसल मार्च माह के अंत में बढ़ने वाले तापमान (Terminal heat Stress) से बची रहती है, जिससे उत्पादन अच्छा होता है।
- ii. हैप्पी सीडर/सुपर सीडर से सीधी बुवाई करने पर बीज दर कम लगती है, जो उत्पादन लागत को कम करता है, साथ ही फसल कटाई उपरांत सीधी बुवाई करने से नरवाई जलाने की आवश्यकता भी नहीं पड़ती है।
- iii. हैप्पी सीडर से सीधी बुवाई पर हैप्पी सीडर फसल अवशेष को काटकर जमीन की सतह पर छोड़ा जाता है, जिससे मल्व (Mulch) की ऊपरी परत बन जाती है, जो कि खरपतवार की वृद्धि को एवं वाष्पीकरण को कम करने के साथ ही मृदा में कार्बनिक पदार्थ को बढ़ाता है।

4. नॉलेज पार्टनर (Knowledge Partner):-

बोरलॉग संस्थान फॉर दक्षिण एशिया (BISA), जबलपुर नॉलेज पार्टनर (Knowledge Partner) होगा, जो जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों से निपटने के लिए खेती के तरीके, धान एवं गेहूँ फसल की कटाई उपरांत सीधी बोनी (जीरो टिलेज), नरवाई प्रबंधन एवं फसल की नवीन किस्मों के पैकेज ऑफ प्रैक्टिस, प्रशिक्षण एवं क्रियान्वयन के संबंध में सलाह उपलब्ध करायेगा।

5. क्रियान्वयन एजेंसी :-

किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास विभाग मुख्य क्रियान्वयन एजेंसी होगी एवं पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग की सहभागिता रहेगी।

6. फसल प्रदर्शन :-

जीरो जुताई आधार पर गेहूँ/चने की सीधी बुवाई के फसल प्रदर्शन वृहद स्तर पर लिये जायेंगे, इसी प्रकार धान में नरवाई प्रबंधन के फसल प्रदर्शन लिये जायेंगे, इन फसल प्रदर्शन में धान की फसल की कटाई उपरांत तत्काल हैप्पी सीडर/सुपर सीडर से सीधी बोनी करना एवं रबी फसल की कटाई के उपरांत हैप्पी सीडर/सुपर सीडर से ग्रीष्म कालीन फसलों की सीधी बोनी करना है। इस हेतु जिले को जारी कार्यक्रम परिशिष्ट -1 पर है। फसल प्रदर्शन का मॉडल प्रारूप परिशिष्ट - 2 पर है, जिसमें कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र के वैज्ञानिकों की सलाह पर जिले की विशेष परिस्थिति अनुरूप सुधार किये जा सकेंगे। कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र के वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा बनाये गये फसल प्रदर्शन के केफेटरिया अनुरूप फसल प्रदर्शन प्रगतिशील कृषकों के खेत पर लिये जायेंगे।

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हैप्पी सीडर से सीधी बुवाई हेतु फसल प्रदर्शन 1 एकड़ का होगा, जिसकी लागत रू. 3600/- प्रति एकड़/प्रति प्रदर्शन रहेगी। गेहूँ एवं चने के फसल प्रदर्शन के लक्ष्य संचालनालयीन पत्र क्र./राखासुमि/कार्यक्रम/1/2024-25/188-189 भोपाल, दिनांक- 13.06.2024 से जारी किये गये हैं, जारी किये गये लक्ष्यों में से ही उक्त फसल प्रदर्शन का आयोजन किया जायेगा। धान के फसल प्रदर्शन के लक्ष्य अलग से जारी किये जा रहे हैं।

7. नरवाई जलाने से मुक्त ग्राम (Stubble burning free Village):-

नरवाई जलाने से मुक्त ग्राम बनाने हेतु गाँव में प्रगतिशील कृषकों के साथ मिलकर कार्य किया जाये, जिससे प्रगतिशील कृषकों के यहाँ लगाये गये फसल प्रदर्शनों का प्रचार-प्रसार कर पूरे गाँव में नरवाई प्रबंधन से संबंधित Zero Tillage Sowing को प्रचारित कर गाँव को Stubble burning free Village बनाने हेतु प्रयास किये जाये। प्रत्येक जिले में प्रति विकास खण्ड के मान से 2 ग्राम लिया जाना आवश्यक है, जिनको नरवाई जलाने से मुक्त ग्राम बनाना है। जिलो हेतु निर्धारित लक्ष्य परिशिष्ट - 3 पर है।

8. प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम 3 स्तरीय निम्नानुसार होगा :-

1. मास्टर ट्रेनर को प्रशिक्षण - मास्टर ट्रेनर हेतु अधिकारियों का चयन जिले के उप संचालक कृषि द्वारा किया जायेगा। प्रत्येक जिले से 2 या 3 अधिकारियों को मास्टर ट्रेनर हेतु चयनित किया जावेगा, जो BISA से नरवाई जलाने से मुक्त गाँव संबंधित प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करेंगे एवं अपने जिले के मैदानी अमले (ट्रेनर) को प्रशिक्षित करेंगे।
2. ट्रेनर को प्रशिक्षण - ट्रेनर हेतु प्रत्येक विकास खण्ड से 2 या अधिक अधिकारियों का चयन कर नामंकित किया जावे, इनको ट्रेनिंग मास्टर ट्रेनर द्वारा दी जावेगी। ट्रेनर द्वारा चयनित कृषकों को ट्रेनिंग दी जावेगी।
3. कृषकों का प्रशिक्षण:- ट्रेनर/प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त मैदानी अमले द्वारा कृषकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जावेगा। प्रशिक्षण संबंधित व्यवस्थाये उप संचालक कृषि द्वारा की जावेगी। मास्टर ट्रेनर एवं प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किये जाने वाले ट्रेनर/ मैदानी अमले की आवश्यकता का प्रारूप परिशिष्ट - 4 पर है। सभी चयनित कृषकों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाना आवश्यक है।

9. हैप्पी सीडर की उपलब्धता :-

नरवाई जलाने से मुक्त गाँव की धारणा पूर्णतः हैप्पी सीडर की उपलब्धता पर आधारित है। उप संचालक कृषि जिले हेतु मांग के अनुरूप हैप्पी सीडर की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करें। जिस पर SMAM के नार्स लागू होंगे (सब्सिडी दर SC/ST कृषकों 50 % या 1.05 लाख जो भी कम हो एवं अन्य कृषकों हेतु 40 % या 0.84 लाख जो भी कम हो)।

हैप्पी सीडर/सुपर सीडर किसानों को लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करें एवं उनसे आवेदन प्राप्त कर संचालक, कृषि अभियांत्रिकी को उपलब्ध कराये। जिलो में उपलब्ध हैप्पी सीडर के अलावा अतिरिक्त मांग होने पर जानकारी परिशिष्ट - 5 में संचालक किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास एवं संचालक कृषि अभियांत्रिकी को भरकर भेजे।

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10. गेहूँ एवं चने के बीज सीधी बुवाई:-

हैप्पी सीडर का प्रयोग करते हुये धान/सोयाबीन/अन्य फसल में कटाई उपरांत गेहूँ एवं चने की सीधी बुवाई करायी जाये। इसी प्रकार गेहूँ/चने की कटाई उपरांत ग्रीष्म कालीन फसलो की सीधी बुवाई हैप्पी सीडर द्वारा कराई जाये।

11. एप के माध्यम से हैप्पी सीडर की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना:-

जिले में उपलब्ध हैप्पी सीडर की उपलब्धता आम कृषको तक पहुँच सके, इसके लिये ओला पेटर्न पर एप विकसित किया जावेगा, जिससे हैप्पी सीडर की उपलब्धता की जानकारी प्राप्त हो सकेगी।

12. आगामी फसल क्रम में सीधी बुवाई पद्धति को अपनाना:-

रबी फसल कटाई उपरांत क्षेत्र विशेष जहाँ ग्रीष्म कालीन फसल ली जाती है, वहाँ गेहूँ/चना/मसूर/अन्य फसल उपरांत आगामी फसल की सीधी बुवाई की जाये एवं यही प्रक्रिया खरीफ फसल हेतु भी अपनाई जाये, खरीफ में तिल एवं उड़द फसल को प्राथमिकता दी जाये।

13. विभिन्न गतिविधियों हेतु समय सीमा:-

क्रं	गतिविधियाँ	दिनांक
1	मास्टर ट्रेनर का चयन	27 सितम्बर तक
2	मास्टर ट्रेनर का प्रशिक्षण	3 से 5 अक्टूबर तक
3	प्रशिक्षण हेतु विभाग के मैदानी अमले का चयन	3 से 5 अक्टूबर तक
4	मैदानी अमले का प्रशिक्षण	7 से 10 अक्टूबर तक
5	फसल प्रदर्शन आयोजित किये जाने हेतु कृषको का चयन	5 अक्टूबर तक
6	चयनित कृषको का प्रशिक्षण	14 से 19 अक्टूबर तक
7	हैप्पी सीडर हेतु कृषको का आवेदन प्राप्त करना	3 अक्टूबर तक
8	प्राप्त आवेदनो का सत्यापन	8 अक्टूबर तक
9	बुवाई हेतु कार्यक्रम निर्धारण	20 अक्टूबर से 15 नवम्बर तक
10	बुवाई कार्य प्रारंभ	25 अक्टूबर से 25 नवम्बर तक
11	फसल कटाई एवं आगामी फसल की बुवाई कार्यक्रम	15 फरवरी से 25 मार्च तक
12	आगामी फसल की बुवाई	15 फरवरी से 25 मार्च तक

df

14. मॉनीटरिंग एवं विभागीय रूप से मूल्यांकन की प्रक्रिया:-

1. जिला स्तर पर आत्मा योजना के क्रियान्वयन हेतु आत्मा गर्वनिंग बोर्ड है, इसी के माध्यम से प्रोजेक्ट का क्रियान्वयन एवं मॉनीटरिंग, कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता में किया जायेगा, इस बैठक में मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी (CEO) जिला पंचायत, आत्मा, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, कृषि अभियांत्रिकी, सहकारिता, म.प्र. राज्य ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (MPSRLM), के अधिकारियों को आवश्यक रूप से आमंत्रित किया जावे।
2. उक्त कमेटी की माह में एक बार बैठक आवश्यक रूप से आयोजित की जावे, जिसमें योजना के क्रियान्वयन एवं मॉनीटरिंग पर समीक्षा हो।

15 प्रचार-प्रसार:-

उक्त प्रोजेक्ट का व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार किया जावे, जिले में होने वाले वर्कशॉप, सेमिनार, प्रशिक्षण में इसको शामिल किया जावे। हैप्पी सीडर से बोनी के समय माननीय संसद सदस्य, माननीय विधायक, स्थानीय जन प्रतिनिधि, एवं अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों को भी आमंत्रित किया जावे।

16. पुरस्कार:-

नरवाई जलाने से मुक्त ग्राम (Stubble burning free Village) बनाने में सबसे अच्छी प्रगति वाले जिले को पुरस्कृत किया जायेगा, इसी प्रकार से नरवाई जलाने से मुक्त ग्राम बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भागीदारी वाले कृषक एवं विस्तार अधिकारी को पुरस्कृत किया जावेगा, इस हेतु दिशानिर्देश अलग से जारी किये जायेगे।

17. मूल्यांकन:-

नरवाई जलाने से मुक्त ग्राम (Stubble burning free Village) बनाने हेतु आयोजित फसल प्रदर्शन में से कम से कम 1 % फसल प्रदर्शनों का लाभ के संबंध में सूक्ष्म मूल्यांकन किया जाये, इसका रिकार्ड संधारण किया जावे।

(एम. सेलवेन्द्रन)

सचिव

मध्यप्रदेश शासन

किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास विभाग

मंत्रालय, भोपाल

प्रतिलिपि:- सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु:-

1. विशेष सहायक माननीय मंत्री, किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास विभाग, भोपाल।
2. प्रमुख सचिव, पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, भोपाल।
3. संचालक, किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास, मध्यप्रदेश भोपाल।
4. प्रबंध संचालक म.प्र. राज्य बीज एवं फार्म विकास निगम भोपाल।
5. संचालक, कृषि अभियांत्रिकी मध्यप्रदेश भोपाल।
6. प्रबंध संचालक, म.प्र. राज्य बीज प्रमाणीकरण संस्थान भोपाल।
7. प्रबंध संचालक म.प्र. राज्य ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (MPSRLM) भोपाल म.प्र.
8. संभागीय आयुक्त संभाग..... म.प्र.।
9. कलेक्टर, जिला- (म.प्र.)।
10. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी, जिला पंचायत जिला..... म.प्र.)
11. क्षेत्रीय संचालक, बोरलॉग संस्थान फॉर दक्षिण एशिया, नई-दिल्ली।
12. राज्य प्रमुख, बोरलॉग संस्थान फॉर दक्षिण एशिया, जबलपुर।
13. संभागीय संयुक्त संचालक, किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास, संभाग- म.प्र. की ओर भेजकर लेख है, कि प्रोजेक्ट के क्रियान्वयन हेतु उपरोक्तानुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही करना सुनिश्चित करें।
14. परियोजना संचालक (आत्मा), किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास, जिला- म.प्र. की ओर भेजकर लेख है, कि प्रोजेक्ट के क्रियान्वयन हेतु उपरोक्तानुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही करना सुनिश्चित करें।

सचिव

मध्यप्रदेश शासन

किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास विभाग

मंत्रालय, भोपाल

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परिशिष्ट - 1
 नरवाई प्रबंधन तकनीक अपनाना नरवाई जलाने से मुक्त ग्राम बनाने हेतु फसल प्रदर्शन कार्यक्रम
 Rs. In lakh

क्र	जिले का नाम	गेहूँ		दलहन चना		धान		कुल योग	
		भौतिक (एकड़)	वित्तीय	भौतिक (एकड़)	वित्तीय	भौतिक (एकड़)	वित्तीय	भौतिक (एकड़)	वित्तीय
1	रीवा	800	28.80	0	0.00	1700	61.20	2500	90.00
2	बालाघाट	0	0.00	2000	72.00	0	0.00	2000	72.00
3	सिवनी	900	32.40	1100	39.60	0	0.00	2000	72.00
4	सतना	900	32.40	1100	39.60	0	0.00	2000	72.00
5	रायसेन	600	21.60	1400	50.40	0	0.00	2000	72.00
6	होशंगाबाद	0	0.00	2000	72.00	0	0.00	2000	72.00
7	कटनी	500	18.00	0	0.00	1500	54.00	2000	72.00
8	मण्डला	0	0.00	0	0.00	1500	54.00	1500	54.00
9	जबलपुर	0	0.00	1500	54.00	0	0.00	1500	54.00
10	शहडोल	0	0.00	1500	54.00	0	0.00	1500	54.00
11	डिण्डोरी	0	0.00	0	0.00	1500	54.00	1500	54.00
12	अनूपपुर	0	0.00	0	0.00	1500	54.00	1500	54.00
13	पन्ना	300	10.80	0	0.00	1200	43.20	1500	54.00
14	सीधो	300	10.80	0	0.00	1200	43.20	1500	54.00
15	ग्वालियर	0	0.00	1000	36.00	0	0.00	1000	36.00
16	दमोह	0	0.00	0	0.00	1000	36.00	1000	36.00
17	सिंगरौली	0	0.00	1000	36.00	0	0.00	1000	36.00
18	उमरिया	0	0.00	1000	36.00	0	0.00	1000	36.00
19	नरसिंहपुर	0	0.00	1000	36.00	0	0.00	1000	36.00
20	देतिया	0	0.00	1000	36.00	0	0.00	1000	36.00
21	शिवपुरी	700	25.20	300	10.80	0	0.00	1000	36.00
22	विदिशा	700	25.20	300	10.80	0	0.00	1000	36.00
23	सागर	1000	36.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1000	36.00
24	श्यामपुरकला	0	0.00	1000	36.00	0	0.00	1000	36.00
25	सीहोर	0	0.00	1000	36.00	0	0.00	1000	36.00
26	छिंदवाड़ा	0	0.00	1000	36.00	0	0.00	1000	36.00
27	बेतुल	0	0.00	1000	36.00	0	0.00	1000	36.00
28	भापाल	0	0.00	800	28.80	0	0.00	800	28.80
29	भिण्ड	0	0.00	700	25.20	0	0.00	700	25.20
30	अशोकनगर	200	7.20	300	10.80	0	0.00	500	18.00
	कुल	6900	248.40	22000	792.00	11100	399.60	40000	1440.00

नरवाई प्रबंधन तकनीक अपनाकर नरवाई जलाने से मुक्त ग्राम (गाँव) बनाने हेतु फसल प्रदर्शन कार्यक्रम
नरवाई प्रबंधन हेतु फसल प्रदर्शन कैफेटेरिया (प्रति एकड़)

गेहूँ / चना एवं ग्रीष्म कालीन फसलो की हैप्पी सीडर/सुपर सीडर से सीधी बोनी

क्रं	घटक	विवरण	दर प्रति प्रदर्शन (रूपये)	रिमार्क
1	रबी - गेहूँ / चना	10 वर्ष से कम अवधि एवं उच्च उपज वाली अधिसूचित एवं क्षेत्र के लिए अनुशंसित किस्मों का बीज	-	बीज की राशि का वहन कृषक द्वारा स्वयं किया जावेगा।
2	बोनी, बीज उपचार एवं जैव उर्वरक	हैप्पी सीडर/सुपर सीडर से सीधी बोनी, अनुसंधित बीज उपचार दवा एवं जैव उर्वरक	रू. 1650.00/ प्रति एकड़	धान/सोयबीन की कटाई (हार्वेस्टिंग) के बाद बिना जुताई किये हैप्पी सीडर/सुपर सीडर से बोनी करना।
3	जायद - ग्रीष्म कालीन फसल की बोनी	10 वर्ष से कम अवधि एवं उच्च उपज वाली अधिसूचित एवं क्षेत्र के लिए अनुशंसित किस्मों का बीज	-	बीज की राशि का वहन कृषक द्वारा स्वयं किया जावेगा।
4	बोनी, बीज उपचार एवं जैव उर्वरक	हैप्पी सीडर/सुपर सीडर से सीधी बोनी, अनुसंधित बीज उपचार दवा एवं जैव उर्वरक	रू. 1650.00/ प्रति एकड़	गेहूँ / चना की कटाई (हार्वेस्टिंग) के बाद बिना जुताई किये हैप्पी सीडर/सुपर सीडर से बोनी करना।
5	वैज्ञानिकों का भ्रमण, फील्ड डे, साहित्य प्रचार		रू. 300/-	
	योग		3600/-	

नरवाई प्रबंधन तकनीक अपनाकर नरवाई जलाने से मुक्त ग्राम (गाँव) बनाने हेतु फसल प्रदर्शन कार्यक्रम
 धान नरवाई प्रबंधन हेतु फसल प्रदर्शन केफेटरिया (प्रति एकड़)
 धान नरवाई प्रबंधन + गेहूँ/चना की हैप्पी सीडर/सुपर सीडर से सीधी बोनी हेतु फसल प्रदर्शन केफेटरिया + जायद - ग्रीष्म कालीन फसल की हैप्पी सीडर/सुपर सीडर से सीधी बोनी

क्रं	घटक	विवरण	दर प्रति प्रदर्शन (रूपये)	रिमार्क
1	खरीफ - धान	-	-	धान नरवाई प्रबंधन
3	रबी - गेहूँ/चना	10 वर्ष से कम अवधि एवं उच्च उपज वाली अधिसूचित एवं क्षेत्र के लिए अनुशंसित किस्मों का बीज	-	बीज की राशि का वहन कृषक द्वारा स्वयं किया जावेगा।
4	बोनी, बीज उपचार एवं जैव उर्वरक	हैप्पी सीडर/सुपर सीडर से सीधी बोनी, अनुशंसित बीज उपचार दवा एवं जैव उर्वरक	रू. 1650.00/ प्रति एकड़	धान की कटाई (हार्वेस्टिंग) के बाद जुताई किये बगर सीधी बोनी
	जायद - ग्रीष्म कालीन फसल की बोनी	10 वर्ष से कम अवधि एवं उच्च उपज वाली अधिसूचित एवं क्षेत्र के लिए अनुशंसित किस्मों का बीज	-	बीज की राशि का वहन कृषक द्वारा स्वयं किया जावेगा।
	बोनी, बीज उपचार एवं जैव उर्वरक	हैप्पी सीडर/सुपर सीडर से सीधी बोनी, अनुशंसित बीज उपचार दवा एवं जैव उर्वरक	रू. 1650.00/ प्रति एकड़	गेहूँ/चना की कटाई (हार्वेस्टिंग) के बाद बिना जुताई किये हैप्पी सीडर/सुपर सीडर से बोनी करना।
5	वैज्ञानिकों का भ्रमण, फील्ड डे, साहित्य प्रचार		रू. 300/-	
	योग		3600/-	

नरवाई जलाने से मुक्त ग्राम हेतु जिलों को लक्ष्य

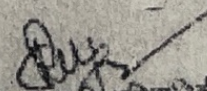
क्रमांक	जिले का नाम	नरवाई जलाने से मुक्त ग्राम हेतु लक्ष्य
1	रीवा	18
2	बालाघाट	20
3	सिवनी	16
4	सतना	16
5	रायसेन	14
6	होशंगाबाद	14
7	कटनी	12
8	मण्डला	18
9	जबलपुर	14
10	शहडोल	10
11	डिण्डोरी	18
12	अनूपपुर	8
13	पन्ना	10
14	सीधी	10
15	ग्वालियर	8
16	दमोह	14
17	सिंगरोली	6
18	उमरिया	6
19	नरसिंहपुर	12
20	दतिया	6
21	शिवपुरी	16
22	बिदिशा	14
23	सागर	22
24	श्यामपुरकला	10
25	सीहोर	10
26	छिंदवाड़ा	22
27	बेतुल	20
28	भापाल	4
29	भिण्ड	12
30	अशोकनगर	8
	कुल	388

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परिशिष्ट -4

नरवाई प्रबंधन प्रशिक्षण हेतु मास्टर ट्रेनर एवं ट्रेनर /मैदानी अमले की संख्या

क्रमांक	जिले का नाम	मास्टर ट्रेनर की संख्या	ट्रेनर /मैदानी अमले की संख्या
1	रीवा	3	18
2	बालाघाट	3	20
3	सिवनी	3	16
4	सतना	3	16
5	रायसेन	3	14
6	होशंगाबाद	3	14
7	कटनी	3	12
8	मण्डला	3	18
9	जबलपुर	3	14
10	शहडोल	3	10
11	डिण्डोरी	3	18
12	अनूपपुर	3	8
13	पन्ना	3	10
14	सीधी	3	10
15	ग्वालियर	2	8
16	दमोह	2	14
17	सिंगरौली	2	6
18	उमरिया	2	6
19	नरसिंहपुर	2	12
20	दतिया	2	6
21	शिवपुरी	2	16
22	विदिशा	2	14
23	सागर	2	22
24	श्यामपुरकला	2	10
25	सीहोर	2	10
26	छिंदवाड़ा	2	12
27	बेतूल	2	20
28	भीमाल	2	4
29	भिण्ड	2	12
30	अशोकनगर	2	8
	कुल	74	388


 राज्यक संचालक कृषि अभियांत्रिकी
 राष्ट्रीय कृषि अभियांत्रिकी
 मध्य प्रदेश, ग्वालियर

//Notification//

Date / 5 May, 2017

No.F 12-37/2017/18-5- The Government of Madhya Pradesh in consultation with Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Control Board has declared the whole of the State of Madhya Pradesh as Air Pollution Control area under section 19(1) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 vide Notification no. 1481-1473-32-88 dated 09 March 1988 for the purpose of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

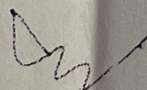
Whereas, the Government of Madhya Pradesh had considered the matter relating to the indiscriminate burning of left over paddy and wheat straw/stubble in the open fields in the State and it has been observed that the indiscriminate burning of said left over straw/stubble in open fields after the harvesting crops is causing wide spread pollution in whole of the State of Madhya Pradesh resulting in various kinds of environmental problems.

And whereas, air pollution caused by the burning of the left over straw leads to eye irritation respiratory diseases like bronchitis, asthma etc. increasing individual diseases mitigation expenses and also affecting one's working capacity. In addition, open burning in the field affects the life of animals, birds and other insects below and above the earth and also causes poor visibility and increases the incidence of road accidents.

Whereas, section 19(5) of the air (prevention & control of pollution) act 1981 empowers the state Government to prohibit the burning of any material (not being fuel) in the air pollution control area of part thereof, which may cause or is likely to cause air pollution by issuing a notification in this regard after consultation with the state pollution control board.

And whereas, the state Government after consultation with the Madhya Pradesh state pollution control board is of the opinion that the indiscriminate burning of left over paddy and wheat straw/stubble after harvesting of the crop in the state causes wide spread air pollution, which is harmful to the environment as well as other living creatures.

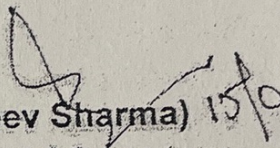
Therefore, in exercise of the power conferred under section 19 (5) of the air (prevention & Control of pollution act 1981, Governor of Madhya Pradesh is pleased to issue directions to all concerned and general public and hereby prohibits the indiscriminate burning of left over paddy and wheat straw/stubble in the whole of state of Madhya Pradesh with immediate effect.



Any person or body that is found offending this direction would be liable to pay Environmental Compensation as per directives of Honourable National Green Tribunal as follows :-

1. Small land holders having an area less than 2 acres shall pay Environmental Compensation of Rs. 2500/- per incidence.
2. Land holders having land area more than 2 acres but less than 5 acres shall pay Environment Compensation of Rs. 5000/- per incidence.
3. Land holders having an area more than 5 acres shall pay Environmental Compensation of Rs. 15000/- per incidence.

The District Magistrate of concerned district shall be responsible for executing these orders.

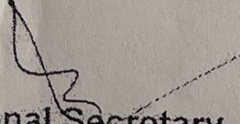

 (Rajeev Sharma) 15/05
Additional Secretary
Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
Department of Environment

Endst No. F 12-37/2017/18-5-

Dated 15 May, 2017

A copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information and further necessary action

- (1) Principal Secretary, Hon'C.M. Govt. Of M.P. Bhopal.
- (2) Principle Secretary, Chief Secretary, Govt. Of M.P.
- (3) All the additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary of the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (4) All the Commissioners of the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (5) All the Collectors of the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (6) Chairman, Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board.
- (7) Regional Officer, M.P. Pollution Control Board (OIC) Bhopal.
- (8) Shri Sachin K. Verma, Standing Council, NGT. Bhopal.
- (9) Controller, Printing and Stationary, Madhya Pradesh. He is requested to publish the notification in the gazette of state and to send 50 (fifty) copies of the same to government.


Additional Secretary
Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
Department of Environment

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास विभाग
मंत्रालय भोपाल

ANNEXURE-V

क्र./तक/फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन/2021-22/238
प्रति,

भोपाल दिनांक 9/3/2022

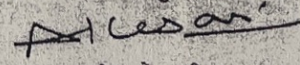
कलेक्टर,
जिला-समस्त

विषय-प्रदेश में नरवाई जलाने की घटनाओं के नियंत्रण के संबंध में।

000

प्रदेश में गेहू की फसल की कटाई का कार्य प्रारंभ हो चुका है। प्रदेश के अधिकांश क्षेत्रों में फसल कटाई का कार्य कम्बाइन हार्वेस्टर के माध्यम से किया जाता है। नरवाई में आग लगाने की घटनाएं मुख्यतः कम्बाइन हार्वेस्टर के क्षेत्रों में ही होती हैं। गत खरीफ से नरवाई जलाने की घटनाओं की सेटलाइट मॉनीटरिंग प्रारंभ की गई है जिसमें ग्रामवार घटनाओं की जानकारी आपको ई-मेल के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराई गई थी। जानकारी के साथ यह अपेक्षा की गई थी कि घटना स्थलों पर अधिकारियों का दल भेजकर कृषकों को समझाईश देते हुए प्रभावी कार्यवाही की जावे। आपके द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के परिणामस्वरूप गत खरीफ की फसल में नरवाई जलाने की घटनाओं में लगभग 31 प्रतिशत की कमी विगत वर्ष की तुलना में दर्ज की गई है। माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी द्वारा भी इस पर प्रसन्नता व्यक्त की गई है।

उल्लेखनीय है कि प्रदेश में मुख्य रूप से नरवाई में आग लगाने की घटनाएं गेहू की कटाई के उपरांत ही होती हैं। अतः गेहू की कटाई वाले क्षेत्रों में अभी से ही कृषकों को जागरूक करने का अभियान चलाया जाना आवश्यक है। कृषि अभियांत्रिकी संचालनालय द्वारा शीघ्र ही आपको दैनिक रूप से घटनाओं की ग्रामवार जानकारी उपलब्ध कराना प्रारंभ किया जा रहा है। मैं यह अपेक्षा करूंगा कि गत खरीफ की भांति रबी की फसल की कटाई में भी घटनाओं को नियंत्रित करने के संबंध में त्वरित कार्यवाही प्रतिदिन करने की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करें जिससे इसे नियंत्रित किया जा सके।



(अजीत केसरी)

अपर मुख्य सचिव

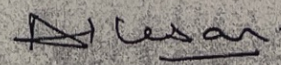
म.प्र. शासन

किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास विभाग

भोपाल दिनांक 9/3/2022

क्र./तक/फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन/2021-22/239
प्रतिलिपि:-

1. अपर मुख्य सचिव सह कृषि उत्पादन आयुक्त, म.प्र. शासन, भोपाल।
2. संभागीय आयुक्त, संभाग-समस्त।
3. सचिव, म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मंडल, अरेरा कॉलोनी पर्यावरण परिसर, भोपाल।
4. संचालक, किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास/कृषि अभियांत्रिकी, म.प्र. भोपाल।
5. संयुक्त संचालक, किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास, संभाग-समस्त।
6. कृषि यंत्री/कार्यपालन यंत्री, कृषि अभियांत्रिकी, संभाग-समस्त।
7. उप संचालक, किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास, जिला-समस्त।
8. सहायक कृषि यंत्री, कृषि अभियांत्रिकी, जिला-समस्त।



अपर मुख्य सचिव

म.प्र. शासन

किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास विभाग



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

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असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (i)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, नवम्बर 6, 2024/कार्तिक 15, 1946

No. 632]

NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 2024/KARTIKA 15, 1946

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 2024

सा.का.नि. 690(अ).—केंद्रीय सरकार, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग अधिनियम, 2021 (2021 का 29) की धारा 25 की उप-धारा (2) के खंड (ज) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग (पराली जलाने पर पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर का अधिरोपण, संग्रह और उपयोग) नियम, 2023 में संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:-

1. संक्षिप्त नाम, लागू और प्रारंभ होना - (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम राष्ट्रीय राजधानी और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग (पराली जलाने पर पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर का अधिरोपण, संग्रह और उपयोग) संशोधन नियम, 2024 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में उनके प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. राष्ट्रीय राजधानी और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग (पराली जलाने पर पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर का अधिरोपण, संग्रह और उपयोग) नियम, 2023 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त नियमों कहा गया है) में, नियम 3 के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित नियम को रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

“3. आयोग अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुसार निम्नलिखित दरों पर पराली जलाने वाले कृषकों पर पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर अधिरोपित और संगृहीत कर सकता है, अर्थात्:-

- (क) दो एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले कृषक, प्रति घटना के लिए पांच हजार रुपये के पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर का संदाय करेंगे;
- (ख) दो एकड़ या उससे अधिक किन्तु पांच एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले कृषक, प्रति घटना के लिए दस हजार रुपये के पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर का संदाय करेंगे;
- (ग) पांच एकड़ से अधिक भूमि वाले कृषक, प्रति घटना के लिए तीस हजार रुपये के पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर का संदाय करेंगे”।

- 3. उक्त नियमों में, नियम 4 के उप-नियम (4) में, "उप-नियम (4) में निर्दिष्ट अधिकारी" कोष्ठक, शब्दों और आंकड़ों के लिए, कोष्ठक, शब्द और आंकड़े "उप-नियम (3) में निर्दिष्ट अधिकारी" प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएंगे।"
- 4. उक्त नियमों के प्ररूप के लिए, निम्नलिखित प्ररूप रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

**“प्ररूप
(नियम 3 और 4 देखें)**

चालान संख्या.....

तारीख: .././.....

चालान

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग अधिनियम, 2021 (2021 का 29) की धारा 15 और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग (पराली जलाने पर पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर का अधिरोपण, संग्रह और उपयोग) नियम, 2023 के अनुपालन में, नीचे दिए गए वर्णन के अनुसार कृषक के पराली जलाने की सूचना मिली थी/की गई है या इस आशय का कोई साक्ष्य है कि उसकी भूमि में पराली जलाई गई है और परिणामस्वरूप अधिनियम और उल्लिखित नियमों के अनुसार पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर का अधिरोपण किया गया है, और उसे निम्नलिखित विवरण के अनुसार ऐसे पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर को जमा करने का निर्देश दिया जाता है, अर्थात्:-

1. कृषक का नाम:
2. मकान नंबर :
3. गली :
4. ग्राम :
5. डाकघर :
6. तहसील :
7. जिला :
8. राज्य :
9. संपर्क संख्या :
10. भूमि का नंबर खसरा, खेत और खतौनी सहित भूमि का विवरण:

11. कृषक की भूमि का क्षेत्रफल, जिस पर पराली जलाई गई है: (उपयुक्त बॉक्स पर निशान लगाएं)

(i)	2 एकड़ से कम		(ii)	2 से 5 एकड़ के बीच		(iii)	5 एकड़ से अधिक	
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12. ऊपर नामित कृषक चालान की तारीख से तीस दिनों के भीतर पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर संबन्धित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति, जैसा भी हो, के पक्ष में, नकद या डिमांड ड्राफ्ट या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मोड के द्वारा _____ रुपये (शब्दों में _____ केवल) जमा कर सकता है।

हस्ताक्षर :

नाम :

पदनाम :

पता :

अधिकारी की मुहर :

संपर्क नंबर :

[फा. सं. क्यू -15014/10/2021-सीपीए/इ-160523]

वेद प्रकाश मिश्रा, संयुक्त सचिव

नोट- मूल नियम भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (i) में सा.का.नि. 322 (अ), तारीख 28 अप्रैल, 2023 द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए थे।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 6th November, 2024

G.S.R. 690(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (h) of sub-section (2) of section 25 of the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Act, 2021 (29 of 2021), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to amend the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (Imposition, Collection and Utilization of Environmental Compensation for Stubble Burning) Rules, 2023, namely:-

1. Short title and commencement.- (1) These rules may be called the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (Imposition, Collection and Utilization of Environmental Compensation for Stubble Burning) Amendment Rules, 2024.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (Imposition, Collection and Utilization of Environmental Compensation for Stubble Burning) Rules, 2023 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), for rule 3, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:-

“**3.** The Commission may impose environmental compensation as per the provisions of the Act for stubble burning, at the following rates:-

(a) the Farmer having an area of land of less than two acres shall pay an environmental compensation of five thousand rupees, per incidence;

- (b) the Farmer having an area of land of two acres or more but less than five acres shall pay an environmental compensation of ten thousand rupees, per incidence;
- (c) the Farmer having an area of land of more than five acres shall pay an environmental compensation of thirty thousand rupees, per incidence.”.
3. In the said rules, in sub-rule (4) of rule 4, for the bracket, words and figures “The officer referred to in sub-rule (4)”, the bracket, words and figures “The officer referred to in sub-rule (3)” shall be substituted.
4. For the Form to the said rules, the following Form shall be substituted, namely:-

“FORM
(See rule 3 and rule 4)

Challan No.....

Dated: .././....

CHALLAN

In pursuance of the section 15 of the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Act, 2021 (29 of 2021) and the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (Imposition, Collection and Utilization of Environmental Compensation for Stubble Burning) Rules, 2023, the Farmer described below was found/ has been reported to burn stubble or there is an evidence to the effect that Stubble Burning has happened in his land, and consequently Environmental Compensation has been imposed as per the Act and the rules mentioned above, and is directed to deposit such Environmental Compensation as per the following details, namely:-

1. Name of the Farmer:
2. House No. :
3. Street :
4. Village :
5. Post Office :
6. Tehsil :
7. District :
8. State :
9. Contact No. :
10. Details of land including Khasra, Khewat and Khatoni number of the land:
11. The area of land of the farmer who has resorted to stubble burning: (tick the appropriate box)

i	Less than 2 acres	ii	Between 2 to 5 acres	iii	More than 5 acres
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The Farmer named above may deposit the Environmental Compensation of Rupees _____ (in words _____ only), through Cash or Demand Draft or through electronic mode in the account of respective State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be within thirty days from the date of Challan.

Signature :
Name :
Designation :
Address :
Seal of the Officer:
Contact No :

[F. No. Q-15014/10/2021-CPA/(e-160523)]

VED PRAKASH MISHRA, Jt. Secy.

Note.-The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide notification number G.S.R. 322(E), dated the 28th April, 2023.

VAKALATNAMA
 [Rule 4(1) of the Rules framed under Advocates Act, 1961]
BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
ORIGINAL APPLICATION 249/2024
CENTRA ZONAL BENCH


IN THE MATTER OF:

Suo moto action on the newspaper articles dated 16.11.2024 published in Times of India titled as “MP Faces burning questions on sharp rising fires”


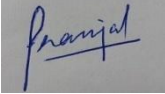
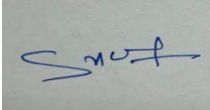
IBrijesh Sharma , Regional Officer Bhopal ,MPPCB named below do hereby appoint, engage, and authorize advocate(s) named below to appear, act and plead as aforesaid case proceedings which shall include application for restoration, setting aside of ex- party orders, corrections, modifications, review and recall of orders passed in these proceedings, in this court or any other court in which the same may be tried/ heard/proceeded and also in appellate. Revisional and executing court in respect of proceedings arising from this case/ proceedings as per agreed terms and conditions and authorize him/them to sign and file pleadings, appeals, cross objections, applications, affidavit or other documents as may be deemed necessary for the proper prosecution/defence of the case in all its stages and also agree to ratify and confirm act done by him/them as if done by me.

In witness whereof i/we do hereunto set my/our hand to the presents, the contents of which have been duly understood by me /us this **13 January 2025 at Bhopal.**

PARTICULARS OF EACH PARTY EXECUTING VAKALATNAMA

Name	Registered Address	E-Mail Add & Telephone (If any)	Status in case	Signature
Brajesh Sharma, Regional Officer Bhopal , MPPCB	E5, Arera Colony ParyawaranParisar Regional Office MPPCB Bhopal - 462016	9893002888 romppcb_bpl@rediff.com	Officer-in-Charge	

Accepted

Name & Enrollment. No.	Address (If any) E-Mail Add.	Telephone (If any)	Full Signature
PARUL BHADORIA 1587-2012	parul.bhadoria04@gmail.com	8085977111	
PRANJAL PANDEY MP 2881-2021	advocatepranjalpandey@gmail.com	9340657120	
SHIVAM DWIVEDI MP 3857-2023	advshivamdwwivedi20@gmail.com	8878471359	



PROOF OF SERVICE

ADVOCATE PRANJAL PANDEY <advocatepranjalpandey@gmail.com>

Joint Committee Report in compliance of order dated 20.11.2024

1 message

ADVOCATE PRANJAL PANDEY <advocatepranjalpandey@gmail.com>

Mon, Jan 13, 2025 at 7:53 PM

To: harnengt@gmail.com, cpcb.bhopal@gov.in, commissioner@mpurban.gov.in, tg035.ifs@nic.in

Cc: parul.bhadoria04@gmail.com, bs24465@gmail.com

Sir

Please find enclosed the Joint Committee Report in compliance of Hon'ble NGT (CZ) order dated 20.11.2024 in O.A. No. 249/2024 **Suo moto action on the newspaper articles dated 16.11.2024 published in Times of India titled as "MP Faces burning questions on sharp rising fires.** This mail is being sent on behalf of Counsel of MP PCB (**Advocate Parul Bhadoria**).

This mail may be treated as proof of service.

Regards

PRANJAL PANDEY

ADVOCATE

F-3, Vidhya Vihar, Hoshangabad Road,

Bhopal, 462026.

9340657120, 8349313812

advocatepranjalpandey@gmail.com

 **Joint Committee Report in OA 249 of 2024 13.01.2025.pdf**
24759K