



Haryana's Stubble Burning Crisis

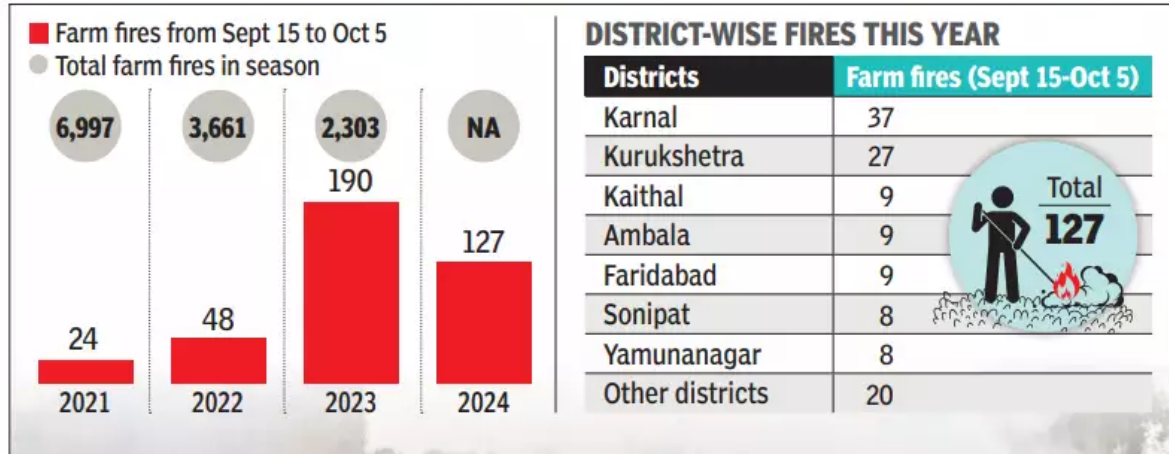
Why in News?

Recently, a report highlights that 84% of [Haryana's stubble burning](#) cases are concentrated in just seven districts, exacerbating [air pollution](#) and [environmental concerns](#).

Key Points

- **Stubble Burning:**
 - **84%** of Haryana's stubble burning incidents come from **seven districts**.
 - The highest contributors are **Fatehabad, Kaithal, Karnal, Jind, Kurukshetra, Ambala, and Yamunanagar**.
 - These seven districts account for **1,343 of the total 1,595 farm fire incidents** recorded in the current season.
- **Environmental Impact:**
 - Stubble burning is a significant contributor to [air pollution](#) in Haryana and the [Delhi-NCR region](#).
 - The smoke from these fires exacerbates health issues and worsens the already deteriorating air quality during the winter months.
- **Government Efforts:**
 - The Haryana government has introduced various initiatives to discourage stubble burning, including promoting alternatives like [crop residue management equipment](#).
 - **Fines and incentives** have been implemented to motivate farmers to adopt eco-friendly methods of disposing of crop stubble.
- **Challenges Faced by Farmers:**
 - Many farmers continue to burn stubble due to the **high costs** associated with alternative methods and the **limited availability** of machinery.
 - The short window between harvesting and sowing the next crop puts pressure on farmers, leading them to opt for the quickest solution, i.e., burning the stubble.
- **Policy and Enforcement:**
 - Enforcement of anti-burning laws remains a challenge, despite penalties being in place for violators.
 - The government has encouraged the use of [Happy Seeder machines](#), but their adoption has been slow.

190 FIRES RECORDED IN SAME PERIOD LAST YR



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