

Pusa Decomposer

By IASToppers | 2021-09-06 17:20:00



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Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI) has come up with **a bio enzyme** (Pusa decomposer) that can decompose the rice stubble as an alternative to farmers burning it.

• IARI has tied up an agritech start-up called **nurture farm** to distribute the bio enzyme to farmers in stubble burning states **for free**.



[Ref: Indian Express]

<u>Pusa Decomposer:</u>

- The Pusa Decomposer comprises of seven species of fungi.
 - Most of these fungi live in the soil and are known for their ability to decompose paddy straw.
- This is sprayed on the paddy straw after it is harvested, and takes 25 to 30 days to decompose
 the straw.
- This is a **long-term sustainable solution** for keeping good soil health and controlling pollution.

Issue of Stubble burning:

- **North-western plains** (which includes Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh) follow cropping cycle where rice followed by the wheat crop.
- There is not **much gap** between the period when rice is harvested and wheat is sowed. If the sowing is delayed, the **wheat output comes down significantly**.
- Therefore, farmers **resort to burning paddy stalks** and get the fields ready quickly. This happens towards the **end of October** and the **first week of November**.
 - This causes major air pollution issue, especially for **Delhi** in winters.

Key Facts:

• Punjab grows rice on 3 million hectares of land and Haryana grows rice in 1.2 million hectares of land.



- About 15 to 20 million tonnes of paddy biomass is produced on three million hectares of land, which is huge.
- Machine substitutions for baling, happy seeders and super seeders can aid stubble burning.
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 puts ban on stubble burning and action against those burning crop residue.
 - In 2020 around 76,590 cases of farm fire occurrence were reported in Punjab.
 - In 2019 there were 52,991 such incidents, while in 2018, 51,766 incidents were recorded.