

Effective utilization of biomass can be an effective means to raise the green footprint in the country.

Examine.

India's emissions from agriculture is around 18%. As per MNRE India generates 750 million tonnes of biomass waste / year.

### Crop residue / stubble generations

Due to the skewed MSP towards particular crops, resulted in mono-cropping. Also, the Punjab preservation of sub-surface water act has delayed paddy cultivation and farmer resort to burn stubble.

Ministry of Power has issued co-firing of stubble with coal.

### Revised policy of biomass utilization

The co-firing of biomass with coal can generate 6000-8000 MW of electricity.

The thermal power plants have been mandated to use 5% of biomass blend

Also, minimum procurement of 7 years of biomass pellets ensures long term availability of crop residue.

The DISCOMs can meet their renewable purchase obligation (RPO) targets by generating co-firing.

The National policy on management of crop

residue - suggests

to use stubble as on-site conservation, mixing of residue acts as mulch as reduces fertilizer application,

Biomass can be used to make biogas, carbon boxes, fodder and for mushroom cultivation,

Enabling provisions needed

Legal backing is essential to use biomass in power plants. Also ministry needs to

issue model agreement for biomass

procurement. It will help to achieve our

Panchajanya targets