



ANNUAL PLAN 2015-16

VOLUME-I (WRITE-UP)

GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING
SCO 70-72, SECTOR 17-D, CHANDIGARH

ANNUAL PLAN 2015-16
(CHAPTER PORTION)

Sr.No.	Contents	Pages
	PUNJAB-AT-A- GLANCE	I-III
1	INTRODUCTION	1-40
2	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITES	41-81
2.1	Crop Husbandry	41-56
2.2	Soil and Water Conservation	57-62
2.3	Animal Husbandry	62-73
2.4	Dairy Development	73-75
2.5	Fisheries	75-77
2.6	Agriculture Research and Education	77-78
2.7	Cooperation	78-79
2.8	Agriculture Marketing Board	80-81
2.9	Punjab Livestock Development Board	81
3	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	82-90
3.1	Special Programme for Rural Development	82-85
3.2	Rural Employment	85-88
3.3	Other Rural Development Programme	88-90
4	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL	91-120
4.1	Major and Medium Irrigation	91-98
4.2	Minor Irrigation	98-103
4.3	Command Area Development	103-109
4.4	Flood Control and Antiwater Logging	109-120
5	ENERGY	121-142
5.1	Power	121-137
5.2	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	138-142
6	INDUSTRY AND MINERALS	143-146
7	TRANSPORT	147-158
7.1	Road Transport	147
7.2	Roads & Bridges	147-156
7.3	Civil Aviation	156-157
7.4	Punjab Infrastructure Development Board (PIDB)	158
8	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT	159-178
8.1	Scientific Research	159-162
8.2	Information Technology	162-165
8.3	Governance Reformance	165-170
8.4	Ecology & Environment	171-175
8.5	Forestry and Wildlife	175-178
9	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	179-204
9.1	Secretariat Economic Services	179-188
9.2	Tourism	189-191
9.3	Census Survey and Statistics	191-197
9.4	Civil Supplies	198-204
10	SOCIAL SERVICES	205-389
10.1	General Education	205-233
10.2	Technical Education	233-241
10.3	Sports and Youth Services	241-250
10.4	Art and Culture	251-253
10.5	Medical and Public Health	254-284

Sr.No.	Contents	Pages
10.6	Water Supply and Sanitation	285-301
10.7	Urban Development	302-313
10.8	Housing	314-316
10.9	Information and Publicity	316-319
10.10	Welfare of SCs and BCs.	320-344
10.11	Social Security and Woman & Child Development	345-367
10.12	Nutrition	367-372
10.13	Labour Welfare	372-374
10.14	Employment Generation & Training	374-377
10.15	Industrial Training	378-384
10.16	Defence Services Welfare	384-389
11	GENERAL SERVICES	390-408
11.1	Home Affairs & Justice	390-398
11.2	Police Housing	399-400
11.3	Vigilance	400
11.4	Hospitality	400
11.5	Printing and Stationery	401-402
11.6	MGSIPA	402-403
11.7	Revenue and Rehabilitation	403-408
12	NRI Affairs	409
13	EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS	410-418
14	EMPLOYMENT	419-439
15	DECENTRALISED PLANNING	440-451
16	ROLE OF NGOs IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS	452-455
17	BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	456-509
18	GENDER BUDGETING	509-516
19	ANNEXURES	
	Annexure -1 A Details of Five Year Plans	517
	Annexure-1 B Details of Five Year Plans (Budgetary and Extra-Budgetary)	518
	Annexure - 1 C Subhead-wise Outlay and Expenditure For the 11th Plan (2007-12)	519-521
	Annexure - 1 D Sectoral Outlays 2015-16	522
	Annexure -2 A Sectoral Compound Growth Rate of GSDP at Constant Prices (India and Punjab)	523
	Annexure -2 B Sector-wise GSDP at Constant Prices in India and Punjab	524-525
	Annexure -2 C Per Capita Income in India and Punjab	526
	Annexure -2 D District wise Sex Ratio in Punjab, 2011 (Number of females per 1000 males)	527

PUNJAB-AT-GLANCE

PUNJAB-AT-A-GLANCE

SN	Item	Unit	Status
1	2	3	4
1	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	Sq Km	50362 India-3287240 (% of Punjab to India-1.53)
	Rural Area	Sq Km	48265 (95.84%)
	Urban Area	Sq Km	2097 (4.16%)
	Area Under Forests	Sq Km	3058 (6.07%) India-750500 (22.83%)
2	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE		
	Divisions	No.	5
	Districts	No.	22 India-640
	Sub Divisions/Tehsils	No.	82
	Sub-Tehsils	No.	86
	Blocks	No.	146
	Seats in Rajya Sabha	No.	7
	Lok Sabha Constituencies	No.	13
	Vidhan Sabha Constituencies	No.	117
	Towns (Census 2011)	No.	143 India-4041
	Cities (Census 2011)	No.	74 India-3892
	Inhabited Villages	No.	12581 India-640930
	Gram Panchayats	No.	12775
	Zila Prashids	No.	22
	Municipal Corporations/Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats	No.	165
	Improvement Trusts	No.	23
3	TOTAL POPULATION (Census- 2011)	Lakh	277.43 India-12105.69 (% of Punjab's population to India-2.29)
	Male Population	Lakh	146.39 (52.8%) India-6231.22 (51.47%)
	Female Population	Lakh	131.04 (47.2%)
	Rural Population	Lakh	173.44 India-8334.63
	% to total population		62.52 India-68.85
	Urban Population	Lakh	103.99 India-3771.06
	% to total population		37.48 India-31.15

SN	Item	Unit	Status
1	2	3	4
	Decennial Growth Rate (2001-11)	%	13.9 India-17.70
	Density	Per Sq.Km	551 India-382
4	SCHEDULED CASTE	Lakh	88.6 India-2013.78
	POPULATION		
	% to total population	%	31.94 India-16.63
	Decennial Growth Rate (2001-11)	%	26.1 India-20.90
5	PER CAPITA INCOME (2014-15) A		
	Constant Prices (at 2004-05 Prices)	Rs.	51403 India-38856
	Current Prices	Rs.	99578 India-67839
6	ENERGY (2014-15)		
	Consumption of Electricity	MKWH	39755
	Per Capita Consumption of Electricity	KWH	1390
	% of electrified villages	%	100
7	AGRICULTURE		
	Net Area Sown to Total Area (2012-13) (P)	0 Hectares	4134 India-141580
	Total Cropped Area		7901
	Net irrigated area to Net Area Sown (2010-11)	%	99 India-44.92
	Production (2013-14)		
	Wheat	LMT	165.91 India-924.60
	Paddy	LMT	113.74 India-1570
	Procurement (2013-14)		
	Wheat	LMT	111 India-250.91
	Paddy	LMT	133.71 India-511.58
	Contribution to Central Pool (2012-13)		
	Wheat	%	43.43
	Paddy	%	25.16
8	MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HELATH		
	Life Expectancy (2002-2006)	Years	69.4 India-63.40

SN	Item	Unit	Status
1	2	3	4
	Life Expectancy (2011-2015)		70.2 India-68.40
	Sex Ratio females per 1000 males (2012)	Per thousand	893 India-908
	Sex Ratio (0-6) females per 1000 males (2012)	Per thousand	863 India-912
	Birth Rate (2014)	Per thousand per annum	15.7 India-21.4
	Death Rate (2014)	"	6.7 India-7.0
	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (2014)	"	26 India-40
	MMR (2011-13)	Per lakh per annum	141 India-167
9	EDUCATION		
	Literacy Rate (Census-2011)	%	76.7 India-74.04
	Male	%	81.5 India-82.14
	Female	%	71.3 India -65.46
	No. of Institutions (31/03/2015)		
	Universities	No.	14
	Art, commerce, Home Science, Science Colleges & B.Ed Colleges	No.	542
	High/Senior Secondary Schools	No.	3430
	Middle Schools	No.	2885
	Primary Schools	No.	13185
	Teacher-Pupil ratio	No.	29
	Class I to V	No	22
	Class VI to VIII	No	17
	Class IX to X	No.	32
	Class XI to XII		
10	ANNUAL PLAN SIZE (2014-15)		
	Total	(₹ Cr)	21174
	Budgetary	(₹ Cr)	11797
	Extra-Budgetary	(₹ Cr)	9377

WRITE-UP-PORTION

1. INTRODUCTION

1. The economy of Punjab is largely dependent on agriculture. Punjab has played a significant role in making the country self sufficient in food-grain production though it has been at the cost of its own natural resources. The state has been contributing about 50-60% of wheat and about 35-40% of rice procured by the Government of India for food security of the country for the last four decades. Government has taken various steps to improve the viability and sustainability of agriculture and also to promote diversification of crops. However, a package of dynamic, pro-active and responsive policies and action programmes are required to revive Punjab's agriculture.

2. The first meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog was held on 8th February, 2015. It was decided in the meeting that 3 sub-groups of Chief Ministers on i) Rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes ii) Skill Development in India and iii) Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan will finalize their recommendations and submit to NITI Aayog. Besides, this 2 task forces i.e. i) Poverty Elimination and ii) Agriculture Development were also constituted. The states were also requested to form such task forces at the state level. These task forces have been constituted to formulate a long term strategy for elimination of poverty and strengthening of agriculture in the state. In compliance to the decision taken by the Governing Council of NITI Aayog, a Project Monitoring Group has been constituted to set up mechanism for monitoring of important projects in the state.

3. The Union Government had restructured the Centrally Sponsored Schemes into 66 schemes in the year 2014-15, which have been further classified in 2015-16 into 3 categories i.e. i) Schemes to be fully supported by Union Government ii) Schemes delinked from support of the centre and iii) Schemes to be run with the changed sharing pattern. The implementation of these guidelines is being finalized by the various Ministries of GoI in consultation with the Administrative Departments of the state.

4. In the spirit of "Cooperative Federalism, Government of India has accepted the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission headed by Sh.

Y.V. Reddy, to devolve the increased size of shareable pool of central taxes from existing 32% to 42% by making a 10% increase. It would have positive impact on the revenue generation capacity of the state. To achieve the compositional shift in fiscal transfer as envisaged by 14th F.C, Central Assistance to State Plan has been restructured.

5. The assiduous efforts of state government have made Punjab a leading state in the implementation of e-governance initiatives. One such landmark initiative in citizen centric service delivery is the setting up of Unified Service Centers (Sewa Kendras) in rural and urban areas. 2174 Sewa Kendras will be set up within this year for providing 50 services to the citizens at their doorsteps. Within the next two years, over 200 services will be covered through Sewa Kendras. The digitization of 206 Services notified under Punjab Right to Service (PRTS) Act (2011) will be completed under various state initiatives.

PLAN PERFORMANCE

6. The Plan Performance during the 10th Plan Period, with an expenditure of ₹ 14823 Cr, was 89%. The total outlay earmarked at the beginning of the 11th Plan was ₹ 28923 Cr against which the total outlay of five year annual plans is ₹ 40616 Cr. The total expenditure incurred during the 11th Plan Period was ₹ 32705 Cr which works out to 81% of the annual outlays. The plan performance from 10th Plan to 12th plan is given as under:-

(₹ Cr)			
Year	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	%age
1	2	3	4
10th Plan (2002-2007)	16645	14823	89
11th Plan (2007-2012)	40616	32705	81
12th Plan (2012-17)			
(i)2012-13	14000	9685	69
(ii)2013-14	16125	11808	73
(iii)2014-15	20100	15030	75

7. The state government has accorded high priority to the power sector. The Punjab State Electricity Board was dissolved and as per Central

Electricity Act, 2003, two new State owned companies- Punjab State Transmission Corporation Limited and Punjab State Power Corporation Limited have been created. Three thermal power projects of 3920 MW capacity were allocated to private developers in 2007-09. Thermal Power Plants of 2060 MW have already been commissioned and remaining power plants of 1860 MW are likely to be become functional within this year.

8. Health and Education were the other key sectors which received top priority during the 12th Five Year Plan. Under the National Health Mission, it has been proposed to upgrade infrastructure and deploy additional manpower including 1100 doctors. A 100-bedded advanced Cancer Diagnostic Treatment & Research Centre has been set up at Bathinda and a 40 bedded centre at Civil Hospital, Sangrur has been operationalized in collaboration with the Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai. A 200 bedded state-of-the-art Cancer Research centre with an outlay of ₹ 450 Cr is being setup by Tata Memorial Centre Mumbai at Mullanpur and will be operationlized in 2017. NABARD approved a project of ₹ 86.12 Cr for establishment of primary rehabilitation centres in the state during 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr is provided for the annual plan 2015-16. A major project for creation of urban infrastructure by way of providing cent percent water supply, sewerage and sewage treatment plants was launched. Atta Dal scheme for about 51% of the population in the state was implemented throughout the plan period.

9. The World Bank has approved the 2nd Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project spread over six years (2015-16 to 2020-21) with a total cost of ₹ 2200 Cr. The objective of the project is to improve rural water supply and sanitation services and service delivery arrangements in the state. The state made tremendous progress in providing rural water supply & sanitation. As of now, out of 15333 habitations, there are only 102 not covered villages and 1747 partially covered villages which will be taken up during the 12th Plan.

10. Another area which has received importance in the plan is the social sector, where, so far most of the schemes are being implemented for the welfare of BPL and SC families. The scope of most of the schemes has been widened so as to include families of Backward Classes and economically

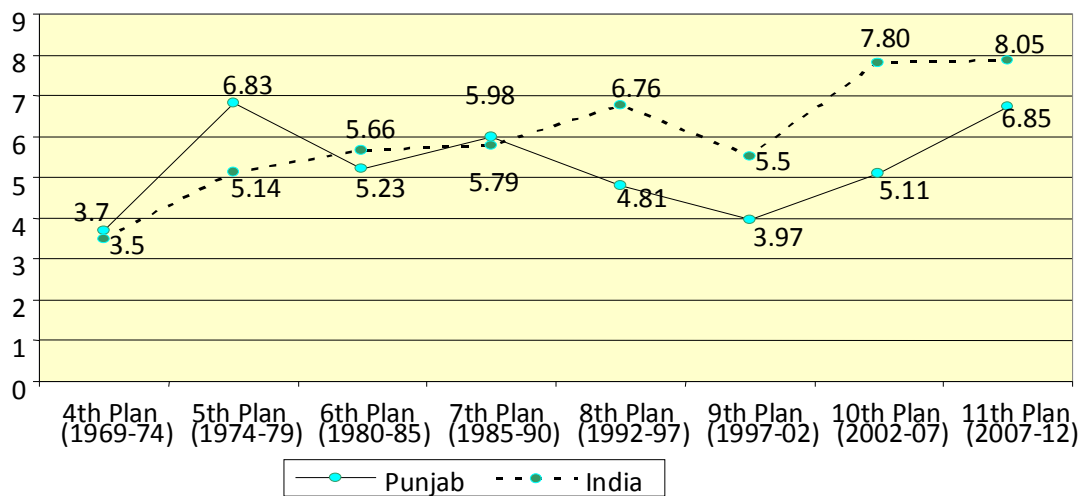
weaker sections. Some specific schemes exclusively for the welfare of women like Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan scheme with deposit of ₹ 20,000 on the birth of a girl child, Mai Bhago Vidya scheme for providing free bicycles to girl students studying in class 9th to 12th in government schools, scholarship @ ₹ 30,000 to girl students of poor families for professional courses and National Mission for empowerment of women including Indira Gandhi Malritva Sahyog Yojana will be implemented.

STATE'S ECONOMY

11. The insurmountable debt burden and persistent gap between revenue and expenditure are unfortunately the characteristics of the state's Public Finance. The growth rate in the state over the previous years is shown as under:-

Economic Growth Over the Five Year Plans

Growth Rate



12. The state has recorded 6.85%, and 5.73% growth rate against the target of 5.90% fixed by the Planning Commission for 11th Plan which is slightly lower than the growth of 8.05% & 4.74% achieved at all India level during 11th Plan and 2013-14 respectively . According to Advance Estimate for the year 2014-15, the state is likely to achieve growth rate of 5.32%. The sector-wise growth targets being fixed by the Planning Commission for the state for the 12th Plan are as under:-

SN	Sector	Growth target (%age)
1	2	3
1	Primary	1.6
2	Secondary	7.50
3	Tertiary	8.00
4	Overall	6.40

COMPOSITION OF STATE'S ECONOMY

13. A significant development is noticeable in the sectoral composition of state economy since 1980. The contribution of primary sector has declined from 39.65% in 1980 to 26.18% in 2000 and this declining trend is continued since 2013-14(Q) i.e. 21.40%. The contribution of secondary and tertiary sector has increased at the expense of primary sector continuously since 1980 to 2013-14(Q). It clearly shows that primary sector especially agriculture has reached its plateau in Punjab. This demonstrates the progressive and positive trend of growth.

PER CAPITA INCOME

14. Per capita income of Punjab viz-a-viz India at current and constant prices is given as under:-

(₹)

State	Per Capita Income										
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Punjab											
i) Current Prices	2674	4578	8318	15471	27881	36199	69582	76895	84512	92350	99578
ii) Constant Prices	2674	3249	3730	13008	25986	34096	44769	46325	47854	49529	51403
INDIA											
i) Current Prices	1630	2730	4983	10149	16688	27131	54021	61855	67839	74380	NA
ii) Constant Prices	1630	1841	2222	8489	16172	26015	36202	38048	38856	39904	NA
Note: - Per capita income for the year 1980, 1985 and 1990 are on 1980-81 prices, 1995 at 1993-94 prices, 2000 at 1999-2000 prices and 2005, 2010 and 2014 at 2004-05 prices.											

ANNUAL PLAN 2015-16

15. The size of the Annual Plan 2015-16 has been fixed at ₹ 21174 Cr i.e.5.34% increase over the previous year. The budgeted plan for 2015-16 is ₹ 11797 Cr, while the remaining ₹ 9377 Cr would form the extra-budgetary component. The source-wise detail is as under: -

(₹ Cr)

SN	Components	Annual Plan 2015-16	
		Approved Outlay	%age of total outlay
1	2	3	4
A	Extra Budgetary Outlays		
1	PIDB	1600.00	7.55
2	POWER	3800.00	17.94
3	PUDA	500.00	2.36
4	GMADA	464.00	2.19
5	Agriculture Marketing Board	243.00	1.15
6	Urban Local Bodies	600.00	2.83
7	Rural Local Bodies	1000.00	4.72
8	GLADA	100.00	0.47
9	PIMDC	500.00	2.36
10	Punjab Technical University	200.00	0.94
11	Livestock Development Board	50.00	0.24
12	Punjab Technical Education Board	200.00	0.94
13	Cattle Development Board	70.00	0.33
14	PSIEC	50.00	0.24
	Total:A	9377.00	44.28
B	Budgetary Outlays		
1	State Contribution (St.Schemes, St.Share of CSS etc)	6105.00	28.83
2	Plan Assistance By Gol (100% and shareable)	4072.00	19.23
3	Externally Aided Projects	387.00	1.83
4	NABARD Projects/ Schemes	1013.00	4.78
5	Block Grants	220.00	1.04
	Total: B	11797.00	55.71
	Grand Total [A+B]	21174.00	100.00

16. The Annual Plan 2015-16 focuses on development of infrastructure in rural areas, health, medical education and research, education and higher education. Cleaning of river waters, by way of providing 100% water supply,

sewerage and sewage treatment plants in the cities situated on the banks of major rivers is also a priority work. The other major priority areas are to boost renewable energy, skill development and to check the menaces of drug abuse.

17. The Sector-wise allocations for the Annual Plan 2015-16 is indicated below:

(₹ Cr)

SN	Sector	Annual Plan 2015-16		
		Outlay	% of outlay	SCSP component
I	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1723.39	8.14	181.94
II	Rural Development	1404.86	6.63	658.55
III	Irrigation and Flood Control	1005.31	4.75	68.70
IV	Energy	3807.20	18.00	1218.68
V	Industry and Minerals	161.00	0.76	16.00
VI	Transport	3035.05	14.33	578.10
VII	Science, Technology & Environment and Forest	44.88	0.21	0.53
VIII	General Economic Services	1246.61	5.88	497.80
IX	Social Services	8568.55	40.46	3541.17
X	General Services	177.05	0.84	2.63
	Total	21173.90	100.00	6764.10

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

18. An outlay of ₹ 387.00 Cr has been provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16, which includes ₹ 279.25 Cr as reimbursable from the external sources.

AGRICULTURE

19. Punjab has been a pioneer in agrarian economy. The state has made noteworthy progress in consolidation of land holding, land reclamation for agriculture, development of irrigation, usage of high yielding seed varieties, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and mechanical inputs. Agriculture is the mainstay of Punjab economy providing livelihood to over 60% population in the state. The contribution of agriculture in state SDP is one of the highest in India. Punjab has been contributing about 50-60% of wheat and about 35-40%

of rice procured by the Government of India for food security of the country for the last four decades.

20. Punjab's agriculture growth strategy has reached a stage where 83% of its total geographical area (50.33 lakh ha) is under cultivation and 98.8% of it is under irrigation resulting in high cropping intensity of 191%. Fertilizer consumption at 217 kg/ha is almost 1.69 times higher than the national average of 128 kg/ha. The state's farm economy is highly mechanized. 18% of the country's tractors are in Punjab. The Rice and wheat productivity in the state is 3952 kg/ha and 5017 kg/ha against the national average of 2462 kg/ha and 3118 kg/ha respectively. The state produces 18% of the country's wheat, 11% rice, 5% cotton and contributes significantly to the central pool with about 42% of wheat and 24% of the rice. During the Rabi season 2013-14, the state produced 176.20 lakh MT of wheat out of which 119.31 lakh MT has been procured. During 2014-15, the State produced 164.82 lakh MT of paddy of which 117.79 lakh MT was procured. Cotton is a major cash crop of the state grown over 4.46 lakh ha area of the state.

21. The Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), established in 1962, is a premier state agricultural university in India. It has played a pivotal role in transforming the state into 'Grain basket' of India. For sustenance of Punjab's agriculture it would develop high yielding crop varieties with resistance to abiotic and biotic stresses for improving agricultural production and productivity for raising farm income and employment generation. An outlay of ₹ 160 Cr is provided for PAU in the Annual Plan 2015-16. While the state would continue supporting the University, there is a need for ICAR and Government of India to support research programmes of PAU on 100% basis in priority areas.

22. The major strategy of the state is to ensure growth and sustainability of agriculture in the state with a thrust on conservation of natural resources especially land and water and raising the income level of the farmers by increasing the productivity of various crops and reducing the cost of production. For this purpose, in the Annual Plan 2015-16, ₹ 230 Cr has been provided for strengthening of agriculture and allied sectors under RKVY, ₹ 50 Cr for National Food Security Mission, ₹ 53.27 Cr for National Mission of Agriculture

Extension and Technology, ₹ 2.00 Cr for National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture and ₹ 1.88 Cr for National Oil Seeds & Oil Palm Mission.

23. The crop diversification process in the State is going on successfully. Four maize drying units have been installed and three more units are being set up. A project has been started to mechanize the cotton production system from sowing till picking. Every year, additional area of approximately 4000 hectare is brought under fruits by supplying healthy, disease free plants. Horticulture Development Board is being setup in the state to promote development of Citrus, Guava, Litchi & Pear fruits. Hi-tech vegetable seedlings nurseries are proposed for Patiala, Attari (Amritsar) and Bir Charik (Moga). It is proposed to set-up a multi product mega food park in 200 acres of land at Ladhowal. A centre of excellence for vegetable cultivation in collaboration with Government of Israel has been set up on 15 acres of land at Kartarpur, Jalandhar and a centre of excellence for potato is being set up at Dhogri (Jalandhar) under Indo-Dutch Agreement. It is proposed to modernize existing cold stores which have bunker system in next 3 years.

24. The Government of India in its budget-2015-16 has announced setting up of Post Graduate Institute of Horticulture Research and Education in Amritsar. With the establishment of this institute, Punjab is set to become a leading state in Horticulture Research and the crop diversification process will scale new heights.

25. Farmer indebtedness is a grave challenge facing the State. Rs 94 Cr have been distributed during 2012-14 covering 4688 families affected by farmers' suicides from 2000-2011. To take care of the farmers' families, ₹ 20 Cr have been provided for compensation to the families of the farmers who have committed suicide.

26. Government is alive to the need for soil & water conservation in the State. A number of initiatives have been taken to address this issue like banning the early plantation of paddy, providing machines like happy seeders, rotavators, zero-till-drills, laser land levellers, balers and rakes to farmers on subsidy. An allocation of ₹ 129 Cr have been provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16 for judicious use of available water & soil conservation measures.

ALLIED SECTORS

27. Allied sector of agriculture comprising animal husbandry, dairy, fishery etc. is a focus area of the Government due to its huge employment generation potential especially in rural areas. To boost the livestock sector, Advisory Boards have been set up for Dairy, Piggery, Goatry and Fisheries. Subsidy would be provided for setting up Automatic Milk Dispensing Units. Five Dairy Service Centres for renting out costly machinery would be established. For Breed improvement, Cattle Breeding Farm at Rauni, district Patiala is being established and Semen Bank Nabha is being upgraded. A new veterinary college is proposed to be established at Rampuraphul in district Bathinda. MOU is being signed with China for promotion of fisheries sector. A Regional Research Centre for fisheries would be established at village Jodhpur Rumana, district Bathinda. Modern hygienic wholesale fish markets would be set up at district Bathinda and Amritsar.

28. An allocation of ₹ 48.65 Cr has been provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16 for Animal Husbandry sector. Out of this, 20 Cr has been allocated for GADVASU.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

29. The Annual Plan for the Rural Development for the year 2015-16 focus on creation of rural employment and rural livelihood. The total plan outlay of ₹ 329 Cr including centre share of ₹ 275 Cr has been earmarked for rural development for the year 2015-16.

30. In an earnest endeavor towards rural rejuvenation of all 12673 villages, the Panchayati Raj Institutions are being involved by the government not only in asset formation and management, but also in the entire process of planning. The state government is committed to the provision of modern amenities and sanitation facilities in rural areas and also to the creation of employment opportunities for rural poor in the villages. Activities of 7 department's v.i.z. Social Security, Women and Child Development, Scheduled Caste and Backward Classes, Water Supply and Sanitation, Rural Development & Panchayats, Health & Family Welfare, School Education and Animal

Husbandry have been transferred to the PRIs. 1186 rural health dispensaries, 5752 primary schools and 582 rural veterinary hospitals have been transferred to the Zila Parishads. 1160 medical service providers, 12551 primary school teachers and 369 veterinary service providers have been recruited by the Zila Parishads. ICDS centres are being run under the supervision of Gram Panchayats. Also, 876 rural water supply schemes have been transferred to the Gram Panchayats. Presently 888 medical service providers (RMO), 12227 primary school teachers and 389 (RVO) veterinary service providers are working through the PRIs. The training of panches/ sarpanches is being carried out on a large scale.

31. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has proved instrumental in enhancing the livelihood security of rural households. Under this scheme, the Gram Panchayats have succeeded in enhancing livelihood security to the people in rural areas. Kusla Gram Panchayat of District Mansa has been adjudged as one of the eleven best in the country for work done under NREGA. The outlay of the scheme is ₹ 233 Cr but low wage rates are proving to be the bottlenecks in implementation. Though the daily wage rates have now been increased from ₹ 202/- to ₹ 210/- but it should be increased further to ₹ 251/- equivalent to the neighboring state of Haryana.

32. The Mission of NRLM is to reduce poverty by enabling poor households to access gainful self-employment, skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvements in their livelihoods on sustainable basis through building strong institution of the poor. An outlay of ₹ 33.73 Cr including centre share has been earmarked under “National Rural Livelihood Mission” (NRLM) including DRDA. This mission would be implemented in 5 districts of the State.

33. The objective of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is primarily to help construction of dwelling units as well as construction of unserviceable Kutcha Houses into Pucca/Semi Pucca houses by members of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and also non-SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line by extending them grant-in-aid. Sanitary latrine and smokeless Chullhas are integral part of this Scheme. Under the scheme

assistance of ₹ 70,000 is provided to the BPL households for the construction of new house in plain areas and ₹ 75,000 in Hilly areas. An assistance of ₹ 15000 is provided for the upgradation of the house in both areas. An outlay of ₹ 41.18 Cr has been earmarked for the Annual Plan 2015-16. As per latest household survey conducted as part of census operations, out of total 33.15 lac rural families, 7.9 % or 2.61 lac are without pucca houses.

BPL Families

34. The number of registered BPL families is too less in the state. In fact, the entire list has been exhausted for the purpose of construction of houses under Indira Awaas Yojana and the state has not been able to utilise the funds earmarked for this scheme. Expert Group to review the methodology for measurement of poverty constituted by Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan has submitted its report. As per findings of the Expert Group, 11.30% of the total population in the State is below poverty line. In rural areas, the percentage of people below poverty line is 7.40% and in urban areas, it is 17.60%. These poverty ratios are based on per day per capita consumption expenditure of ₹ 37.12 in rural areas and ₹ 48.71 in urban areas of the State. The poverty ratios worked by this Expert Group are based on better parameters and will help the State to access funding under various central schemes based on poverty ratios.

IRRIGATION

35. Punjab is predominantly an agricultural state where irrigation plays an important role in sustaining its growth and economy. The strategy in the irrigation sector is to rehabilitate the existing canal system and undertake measures such as lining of canals and water courses for minimizing the seepage losses and for conservation of water. The canal surface water distribution system consists of 14500 km of canals/distributaries comprising six major systems in the state namely: Sirhind Canal system, Bhakhra Main Line, Bist Doab Canal, Upper Bari Doab Canal, Sirhind feeder and Eastern canal. The canal system which is one of the oldest in the country has outlived its life and its carrying capacity has been sub-optimized. Contrary to common perception,

only 27% of the area is irrigated by canals and the remaining 73% is irrigated by tubewells in Punjab.

36. The work of lining of Kandi Canal Phase II from Hoshiarpur to Balachaur at a revised cost of ₹ 540 Cr under AIBP is in progress. The total length of Kandi Canal is 130 km. Phase-1 comprising 60 km of Kandi Canal is already complete. The work of remaining 70 km was taken up under Phase-II and 56 km length has already been completed. The remaining 14 km of length would be completed in the year 2015-16. A sum of ₹ 383.00 Cr has been spent on Kandi Canal Stage-II upto 31.3.2015. ₹ 83.00 Cr is provided in Annual Plan 2015-16 to complete it by March, 2016. The work of rehabilitation of 1st Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch at a cost of ₹ 199 Cr has been initiated since 2007-08 to provide better irrigation facilities to the cotton belt areas of Patiala, Sangrur and Mansa districts. An expenditure of ₹ 121 Cr was incurred during 2007-12 and work on 1st Phase of Patiala Feeder has been completed and work on Kotla Branch is in progress.

37. With the strenuous efforts of the state government, the 206 MW Shahpur Kandi Dam has been declared as a National Project. The total cost of the project is ₹ 2286 Cr out of which the irrigation component is ₹ 597 Cr (29%) and the power component is ₹ 1689 Cr (71%). The irrigation component is being shared between Government of India and Government of Punjab in the Ratio of 90:10. The total irrigation potential would be 5000 ha in Punjab & 32713 ha in J & K and 206 MW power capacity would be created. The work of Shahpur Kandi Dam project has been allotted in January, 2013 and construction was started in April/May 2013. The project will be completed in 2016-17. The state government has accorded highest priority to the implementation of this prestigious hydro project for which ₹ 316 Cr (including power component) has been earmarked during 2015-16.

38. The 2 new interstate AIBP Projects sanctioned in 2011-12 are ₹ 952 Cr relining of Rajasthan Feeder and ₹ 489 Cr relining of Sirhind Feeder. The canals closures have already been obtained for March 2015 and work will be completed in 4 years.

39. The State is fully conscious of the depleting ground water table and the fact that Central Ground Water Authority has banned new tubewell connections in 18 of its 138 blocks and around 110 blocks have been declared as dark. The State is taking a number of measures to check the depleting water table like construction of low cost dams, micro irrigation schemes, re-charge of rain water, the diversification of crops. A project costing ₹ 3498 Cr for management of declining ground water through resource conservation by way of laser leveling, underground pipe system, implementing on-farm practices, artificial recharge of ground water, conservation of low dams, adoption of micro irrigation techniques and rain water harvesting has been submitted under National Food Security Mission to the Ministry of Water Resources for financial assistance.

40. Under Command Area Development and Water Management Programme to provide assured irrigation to the farmers, two projects namely Sirhind feeder Phase-II and Bathinda canal Phase-II costing ₹ 995 Cr are under progress. Work of lining of Abohar canal and water courses on Bhakhra Main Branch canal are being carried out with NABARD assistance. A length of 1500 km of watercourses is proposed to be lined at a cost of ₹ 211 Cr during 2015-16. The central grant for lining of water courses under CADWM is subject to a maximum of ₹ 25050/- per hectare of area covered which was fixed on the price index as on 1/4/2013. This limit needs to be enhanced to at least ₹ 40,000/- per hectare in view of present price index and enhanced cost of material and labour.

41. Flood protection works along the river Sutlej, Beas, Ravi and its tributary Ujh at a cost of ₹ 330 Cr have been initiated under the Flood Management Programme. Likewise, work on the canalization of Sakki/Kiran Nallah in border districts of Amritsar and Gurdaspur is in progress at a cost of ₹ 118 Cr. Another project of ₹ 137 Cr for canalization of river Ghaggar including re-modeling of cross drainage works falling in Punjab has been initiated. To combat water logging effectively in the State, project worth ₹ 960 Cr has been initiated in Muktsar, Ferozepur and Faridkot districts. The grant recommended by 13th Finance Commission has been utilized to redress the problem of anti water logging in south western districts of state.

POWER

42. The government is fully aware that power is the most crucial factor to ensure all round growth and development of the State. Therefore, relentless efforts are being made to make Punjab a power surplus state in the near future and to ensure reliable, affordable and round the clock availability of electric power supply to the people. An outlay of ₹ 3800 Cr is provided for the power sector which constitutes 18% of the total state plan. ₹ 1010 Cr would be spent on strengthening of transmission systems, ₹ 1040 Cr on generation and ₹ 1750 Cr for distribution systems. Augmenting and strengthening of the transmission and distribution systems to ensure proper supply of power in both urban as well as in rural areas, reduction of losses, conservation of energy, load management and adoption of information technology in the power sector are some of the other initiatives planned for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

43. The present generation capacity of Punjab is 8859 MW including central share of 3071 MW, The State is likely to become power surplus by the year 2015-16 during 12th Plan. The state government during its last tenure launched an ambitious plan to make Punjab a power surplus state. Three Thermal Power Projects of 3,920 MW generation capacity were allotted to private developer in 2007-09. Fulfilling commitment, 1st unit of Rajpura Thermal Power Plant (700 MW) was commissioned in February, 2014 and the second unit of 700 MW has been commissioned on 10th July, 2014. The first unit of 660 MW of Talwandi Sabo (1980 MW) was commissioned on 5th July, 2014, and the remaining two units would become functional within this year. While the 540 MW Goindwal Sahib Thermal plant has been synchronised on oil, it could not become functional because of lack of availability of coal. However, with the Government of India agreeing to provide tapering linkage to it, this plant is also likely to be functional soon. These plants are being developed by private developers. The construction of 206 MW Shahpur kandi Dam has also started in April, 2013 and is expected to be commissioned in October, 2017. We are thus on target to making Punjab a power surplus state.

44. Under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), the work of providing electric infrastructure to rural households including single point

connection to 80,400 BPL families has been completed. The state has brought down its T&D losses to 16.65% during 2014-15 from 20.12% during 2009-10 and aims to bring it down to 15% by the year 2015-16. Re-structured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) aims to use Information Technology for improving the service quality and reducing the Transmission and Distribution losses. The programme has been allocated ₹ 950 Cr in 2015-16 and is being implemented in 47 towns having a population of more than 30,000 each.

45. The state provides free power to its farmers and the Power Corporation is compensated every year by the Government. The annual liability has gone upto from ₹ 2543 Cr in 2007-08 to ₹ 5300 Cr in 2014-15. A sum of ₹ 5484 Cr has been budgeted for 2014-15. The Corporation has taken a number of initiatives. All the villages of the state have been provided urban pattern supply and agriculture power is supplied through separate agricultural feeders. Some of the other initiatives planned for achieving full and effective electrification of rural and urban areas include clearing of pending agriculture power connections, conversion of low voltage distribution systems into high voltage distribution systems in agriculture sector and shifting of meters outside consumer premises.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

46. The micro and small enterprises have made a significant contribution to the overall development of the manufacturing sector in the State. There are approximately 1.57 lac registered Micro, Small, Medium and Large Industrial units in the State employing about 14.03 lac persons. These units produced industrial goods worth about ₹ 1,99,606 Cr in 2013-14 including items such as hosiery goods, bicycles & cycle parts, automobile parts, sewing machine parts, yarn and textile, hand tools & machine tools, sports goods and leather goods.

47. The State Government has implemented Fiscal Incentives for Industrial Promotion Policy 2013 under which special package of concessions has been provided for Information Technology & Knowledge Based Industries, Food Agro-based Industries and Food processing Industries to boost Industrial

Investments in the State. For promoting ease of doing business, Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion has been set up. 153 proposals with proposed investment of about ₹ 9600 Cr have been received in the Bureau.

48. Four Textile Parks have been set up for the promotion of Textile Industry in the State which are already functional. An allocation of ₹ 10 Cr for Focal Points and ₹ 1 Cr for Northern India Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFFT) scheme, is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

INFRASTRUCTURE

49. Punjab Infrastructure Development Board (PIDB) a nodal agency for infrastructure development in the state is funded by infrastructure fee of 2% on agricultural produce except fruits and vegetables and ₹ 1 on every liter of petrol. Since its inception, it has facilitated 47 infrastructure projects with an estimated cost of ₹ 2790 Cr s including 14 roads, 4 modern bus terminals, 8 O&M of bus terminals, 4 hospitals, 4 five star hotels, 1 three star hotels, 2 polytechnics, 9 ITIs, 1 tourist complex.

50. PIDB plans to make an investment of ₹ 1600 Cr during 2015-16. The major allocation for planned works is:-

₹ 315.34 Cr – for Road Sector

₹ 680.56 Cr – for Transport Sector

₹ 64.21 Cr – for ROBs/RUBs

₹ 66.26 Cr – for HLBs

₹ 136.27 Cr – for water Supply, sewerage and STPs

₹ 13.91 Cr – for Education Sector

₹ 101 Cr – for Tourism & Cultural Infrastructure

₹ 3 Cr – for Health Infrastructure

₹ 161 Cr – for Governance Infrastructure

TRANSPORT

51. Roads and communication network hold the key to the overall growth of the economy. It is a basic infrastructure for promotion of agriculture, industry, trade and business. Punjab has a large road network of 72,000 km of roads consisting of 2496 km of national highways, 1318 km of state highways, 1972 km of major district roads, and 66214 km of rural roads which includes, state highways, other district roads and village link roads.

52. A sum of ₹ 2018 Cr is proposed to be spent on road infrastructure in the year 2015-16. In addition ₹ 3000 Cr has been provided for National Highways.

The major scheme wise allocations for the year 2015-16 are:

- ₹ 700 Cr – Strengthening of Rural Roads.
- ₹ 100 Cr under Punjab State Road Sector project for strengthening of 150 km roads.
- ₹ 100 Cr – NABARD Assisted Projects for construction of widening of Roads and construction of bridges.
- ₹ 150 Cr – Special repair of Plan Roads.
- ₹ 66 Cr high level bridges.
- ₹ 64 Cr ROBs/RUBs.
- ₹ 70 Cr towards Centre Road Fund for upgradation of existing road infrastructure.
- ₹ 302 Cr under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

53. Punjab contributes about ₹ 600 Cr per year in terms of levy of cess of ₹ 1.5 per litre on diesel and petrol to Central Road Fund (CRF). However, the formula of allocation of funds under CRF was altered to the disadvantage of the state in the year 2010. As per the earlier formula, the weightage was given to the states for area and fuel consumption in the ratio of 40:60. Now this ratio has been changed to 70:30. Due to this change, the state has to bear a loss

upto 35% of the annual accrual. The earlier formula for allocating funds should be restored.

54. The proposals planned for 2015-16 Transport Sector are:-

- ₹ 42.75 Cr–Introduction of 225 new buses in Punjab Roadways.
- ₹ 75 Cr – 315 new buses in PUNBUS.
- Replacement of existing fleet of Punjab Roadways with 265 loan free buses from Punbus.
- Setting up of 32 Automatic Driving Test Centres & Automatic Vehicles Fitness Centres in PPP Mode.

CIVIL AVIATION

55. A sum of ₹ 13 Cr has been earmarked for upgradation of extension of air terminals and aerodromes for enhancing the air connectivity. The 1st phase of Chandigarh International Civil Air Terminal at Mohali is complete and likely to be commissioned soon. International flights are expected to start shortly from the existing terminal of Chandigarh airport. Sahnewal air strip is being converted into a full fledged airport. Approval has been received for starting two civil commercial flights from Indian Airforce Station Bhisiana near Bathinda.

TOURISM & CULTURE

56. The state government is deeply committed to properly project and protect the rich cultural heritage of the state & realise its full potential in tourism sector. The Government is setting up memorials in the memory of important events and personalities. A State of the Art Memorial Jang-e-Azadi in the memory of people of Punjab who participated in the freedom struggle is being set up at Kartarpur. War Memorial cum Museum is coming up at Amritsar. Guru Ravidass Memorial is being set up at Khuralgarh, in district Hoshiarpur, Bhai Mardana ji Memorial at Ferozepur and Baba Moti Ram Mehra ji Memorial at Fatehgarh Sahib. Bhagwan Balmiki Tirath Sthal (Ram Tirath) at Amritsar is also being redeveloped. Over Rs 500 Cr have been earmarked for these initiatives.

57. A sum of Rs 500 Cr has been provided for carrying out various tourism and culture related works in the Holy city of Amritsar. Some of the major works proposed to be undertaken are construction of entrance plaza in the Forecourt of Shri Harmandir Sahib, Facade improvement of surroundings of Golden Temple, Jallianwala Bagh, town hall and Hall Gate in Amritsar.

NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

58. The state has fixed revised ambitious target of 5400 MW under New and Renewable Energy Policy 2012, to be achieved, in order to fulfill 15% renewable purchased obligation, by the year 2022. The State Government has accorded top priority to the development of new and renewable sources of energy (NRSE). 43 mini hydel plants of 135 MW capacity have already been commissioned on different canals in the state. 17 more projects of capacity 43.78 MW have been allocated to various agencies on BOO basis and are under execution. At present, 34 Solar Power Plants of 206 MW capacity are commissioned and operational in the state. The state has also successfully facilitated the completion of 7.5 MW Solar plant on a single roof which is the largest such plant in India. PEDDA has allotted Solar Power Projects of 282 MW capacity to private companies on BOO basis which are planned to be commissioned before 31st January, 2016.

59. 7 biomass power projects of 62.5 MW total capacity have been commissioned in the state and another 10 MW capacity projects are under installation. 50 biomass co-generation power projects of 410.45 MW capacity have been commissioned in distilleries/ paper and pulp/ rice shellers/ sugar mills in the state.

60. PEDDA is successfully implementing Biogas Development & Solar Water Heating Programme under which 1.63 lac biogas plants and 34.50 lac litres per day capacity Solar Water Heating Systems have been installed. Besides, 11562 Solar Street Lights and 1,950 Solar Water Pumps have also been installed in the state.

61. The state has notified Net-Metering Policy on solar power which will provide a major fillip to the Solar Rooftop programme in the state. A pilot

project for Roof top programme exclusively for SC population has been included with an outlay of ₹ 1.50 Cr in Annual plan 2015-16.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

62. Punjab State Council for Science and Technology (PSCST) is the nodal agency for promoting environment improvement, natural resource conservation, science popularization and communication. Strategy and Action Plan for Climate Change has been prepared by PSCST and Climate Change Centre has been set up with support of Department of Science and Technology, GoI at a total cost of ₹ 2.54 Cr.

63. The state government has taken steps to prevent burning of paddy straw in fields. Energy Conservation Measures (ECM) have been adopted by 13 re-rolling mills and 52 mills are in the process of implementation of ECM at Mandi Gobindgarh under United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

64. Punjab Biotechnology Incubator, a State Government Undertaking, an integral part of the Knowledge City being developed in SAS Nagar, Mohali is operational for the Testing, Certification of Agri, Food, Environmental and Allied Sectors. Punjab Biotechnology Incubator's facilities have been recognized by Agriculture Produce Export Development Authority (APEDA) in July 2014 and Export Inspection Council (EIC) in February 2015.

GREENING PUNJAB

65. Hon'ble Chief Minister launched Green Punjab Mission in 2013-14. Under the Mission, during 2014-15, a sum of ₹ 44.68 Cr has been kept for the maintenance of plantation over an area of 4556 ha and other activities. During 2015-16, a sum of ₹ 25 Cr has been kept for the maintenance of old plantation and other important projects like MALWA Plantation Project, and other activities. The Mission would be strengthened in the coming years with contribution from the public, industry, boards and corporations of the state government. For rehabilitation of waterlogged and degraded areas through bio-drainage, agro forestry and other plantation activities, a three year project at a cost of ₹ 94 Cr has been initiated (2014-15 to 2016-17).

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND TRAINING

66. Growth in employment, especially in the organized sector, has not been commensurate with the growth in the economy. To enhance the employability of the youth in the state, the state government created a separate Department of Employment Generation and Training in March, 2007.

67. Manpower survey of unemployment has been completed for 22 districts. Mass counseling programmes providing educational and vocational guidance to youth are being organized since 2008 in all the districts. The department is also the nodal office for providing training to the youth. There are 16 training camps where basic training is given to youth. Each camp is commanded by Lt. Col. (Retd.) with a Major/Captain (Retd.) as a Adjutant-cum-Training Officer. During 2014-15, training has been provided to 8784 candidates. An expenditure of ₹ 5.06 Cr incurred during 2014-15 and ₹ 7.45 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

68. Construction Skill Development Centre set up in collaboration with Larsen & Toubro (L&T) and Driving & Automotive Skill Centre set up in collaboration with Tata Motors in Lambi block, district Muktsar, provides training in different trades i.e. Mason, Bar bender, Carpenter, Plumber, Welder & Electrician. During 2013-14, training has been provided to 70 candidates. For the year 2014-15 training process is going on.

69. 16 C-PYTE centres have been set up in the state for training of youth for jobs in army and para-military forces. During the year 2013-14, these centres imparted training to 9273 candidates and 8784 candidates in 2014-15.

70. Maharaja Ranjit Singh Armed Forces Preparatory Institute, Mohali has been established at a cost of ₹ 10.00 Cr to facilitate placement of youth in defence services. Every year the institute imparts training to prepare students of + 1 and + 2 for various jobs at officer level in the armed forces. During 2014, 41 students were trained for NDA. During 2013, 7 cadets successfully made their way to the NDA. 22 cadets joined NDA in 2014, among them one cadet stood first in the entire country. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 1.80

Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 3.00 Cr has been provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

71. To tackle the problem of unemployment, a Marine Academy at Rup Nagar will be setup to train about 600 students from science background and prepare them for various trades of navy. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr is provided in Annual Plan 2014-15.

72. The youth of state are being provided Skill Development Training through the following institutions under State Skill Development Mission constituted in Employment Generation & Training Department, Punjab.

- i State Institute of Automotive and Driving Skill Mahuana District Muktsar Sahib
- ii Construction Skill Development Centre
- iii Foreign Employment and Training Bureau
- iv Centre for Employment and Training of Punjab Youth(C-PYTE)
- v Maharaja Ranjit Singh Armed Forces Preparatory Institute, Mohali
- vi Punjab Police Security Corporation
- vii Apparel Textile Design Centre Khuni Majra
- viii Marine Academy

73. **Mai Bhago Armed Forces Preparatory Institute (for girls) , Mohali** - with the implementation of new scheme in Annual Plan 2015-16, the number of women officers in Armed Forces will increased.

FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

74. There has been a procurement of 119.00 lac MT of wheat during Rabi 2014-15. 121.00 lac MT of paddy was procured in Kharif 2014-15. The State government has implemented National Food Security Act, 2013 and has launched New Atta Dal Scheme after revamping the existing Atta-Dal Scheme in December, 2013. Under the modified scheme, the income limit for identification of beneficiary family has been raised from ₹ 30,000/- per annum to ₹ 60,000 per annum and the selling price of wheat has been reduced from ₹ 4/- per kg to ₹ 2/- per kg. The no. of beneficiaries under the new Atta-Dal

Scheme has been doubled from 15.41 lac to 31.00 lac. Under the new Atta-Dal Scheme, wheat and pulses are provided at ₹ 2/- per kg and ₹ 30/- per kg respectively subject to a limit of ₹ 35/-kg of wheat to AAA category of beneficiary family and ₹ 25/- kg to others and ₹ 2.5 kg of pulses per family per month. The total subsidy amounts to ₹ 2025.67 Cr from August 2007 up to March, 2015 and subsidy of ₹400.00 Cr is being provided in current year. The Government of India is proposing to bring reforms in the Public Distribution System. The state government is going to computerize the PDS system by providing Smart Card to all the households in the State. Besides this, a data bank for all 120 major godowns and 17815 depot holders has been computerized. The scheme would for the first time also allow online tracking of ration card from the godown to the depot holder and finally to the individual card holder. It will also provide micro detail about depot holder with whom card holders are attached allowing for easy monitoring.

75. In the Annual Plan 2014-15, ₹400.00 Cr has been allocated and it is estimated that 8,70,000 MTs of wheat and 65,000 MTs of pulses shall be distributed during current year.

EDUCATION

76. Punjab Government is committed to provide quality and affordable education to all. In order to strengthen the school system, a special emphasis has been laid on the recruitment of teachers. Since 2007, 43,455 new teachers have been recruited and the recruitment of 2342 teachers is in process. The state aims to achieve 100% GER, 100% NER, Zero dropout and 100% retention by the end of 12th Plan. The literacy rate of the state has improved to 76.7% against all India level of 74.04% as per 2011 census. The latest indicators are:-

Indicators	Primary (2006-2014)	Elementary (2006-2014)	Secondary (2010-2014)
Drop out rate	8.50 to 1.02	10.04 to 1.71	10.60 to 5.58
Net enrolment ratio (NER)	66.53 to 95.76	63.26 to 90.62	39.14 to 48.58
Gross enrolment ratio (GER)	87.62to 105.21	80.40 to 96.52	63.17 to 86.50

77. The Right of Children for Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 aims to provide free and compulsory education to all children of India in the age group of 6 to 14. Right to Education Act has been notified. Household survey was conducted in December, 2014 to identify out of school children in the age group 6-14 years. In total 9087 out of school children in the age group of 6-14 have been identified. The guidelines for admission of 25% students belonging to weaker sections have been issued.

78. 6487 schools have been covered under the ICT Project for imparting computer education to students of 6th to 12th class. 138 more schools will be covered in 2015-16. 2983 EDUSAT libraries have been setup in government senior secondary and secondary schools so that the students can view and listen to lectures mixed with multimedia content of their choice.

79. Mid Day Meal scheme covering 18 lac students in 20369 government elementary schools is being successfully implemented in the state. The government aims to provide separate toilets for boys & girls in all the schools by the end of financial year 2015-16. Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 304 middle schools were upgraded to high schools during 2009-15. 2949 secondary schools were strengthened with additional infrastructure during 2010-15. 105950 secondary teachers were trained during 2009-15.

80. To encourage our young children further for academic excellence, Dr. Hargobind Khurana Scholarship scheme was launched on 1st August, 2013. The students who have scored at least 80% marks in class 10th examination, have been selected for annual scholarship of ₹ 30,000 per student for their two year senior secondary education. Under this scheme, 5522 students have been covered. An outlay of ₹ 10 Cr has been provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

81. To provide quality education to meritorious students of poor families, the state has set up 7 residential schools each in the districts of Amritsar, Bathinda, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Mohali, Patiala and Hoshiarpur. These schools are imparting free education in English medium to meritorious students of class 11th and 12th.

HIGHER EDUCATION

82. Punjab Higher Education Council has been constituted to plan, implement, monitor and take quality initiatives for making Higher Education relevant to the needs of the students. The state is implementing Rashtriya Ucchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) under which 2 new Model degree colleges at Pathankot and Ferozepur, 2 new professional colleges one in Aeronautic sector and other in sports at Patiala will be opened during 2015-16. An amount of ₹ 51.53 Cr has been provided for RUSA programme in the Annual Plan 2015-16. The state government has provided ₹ 130 Cr to Punjabi University Patiala, Punjab University Chandigarh and Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

83. The state government is making earnest efforts to promote sports in the state. With a view to provide more sports facilities, a Comprehensive Sports Policy has been implemented. As per this policy, the Cash Incentives provided to the gold medallists of Olympics, Asian and Commonwealth Games have been increased to ₹ 2.25 Cr, ₹ 26 lac & ₹16 lac respectively. Significant enhancement has been made for silver and bronze medallists also. The medalists of Asian Games and Common Wealth Games – 2014 were provided cash award amounting to ₹ 5.43 Cr during 2014-15.

84. To encourage the traditional game of Circle kabaddi, 5th kabaddi World Cup was organized in the state in the month of December, 2014 in which 11 men and 8 women teams participated. The winning team in men section was given a Prize Money of ₹ 2.00 Cr and in women section ₹ 1.00 Cr was provided. The Punjab Government spent ₹ 7.00 Cr for this purpose. The Government of Punjab would continue promoting traditional games of the state.

85. To promote sports in schools/colleges, 4000 promising players were admitted in sports wings during 2012-13, 2013-14 & 700 residential players were admitted in 2014-15. They are being provided diet, equipment & training. In 2015-16, there is a target of admitting 3000 talented players in sports wings

of schools/colleges. This will be in addition to the sports persons who will be admitted to the Centers of Excellence under PIS.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

86. The state government accords highest priority to the skill development of our youth in the state. For the effective implementation of various skill development schemes across various departments, Punjab Skill Development Mission has been constituted by our state government vide notification No. 12/7/14/5TEI/180 dated 2/9/2014 issued by the department of Technical Education and Industrial Training with three bodies – Governing Council, State Steering Committee and State Executive Committee.

87. Punjab Skill Development Mission will bring the necessary synergy, oversight & effective coordination in the implementation of various skill development schemes. An overarching MoU has been signed with NSDC to improve the employability skills of the beneficiaries participating in skill development schemes. The state has carried out an extensive exercise to weed out obsolete courses in ITIs and introduce new courses and it has planned to take its current capacity of 22,000 students to 40,000 in a phased manner. An amount of ₹ 267.92 Cr has been earmarked for skill development of 1,21,000 youth under following Skill Development schemes:-

SN	Scheme	2015-16	
		Target	Outlay (₹ Cr)
1	Aajeevika Skills of NRLM (CS75:SS25)	32000	80.00
2	Employment through Skill Training and Placement of NULM (CS75:SS25)	26000	39.00
3	Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) of Construction Workers - Mission formulated scheme and funded by BOCW	25000	25.00
4	Skill Development of the Wards/Dependents of CWs and Construction Workers not covered under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)	20000	50.00
5	Skill Development component of Multi Sectoral Development Project (MSDP) for Minorities- 6 Blocks of Sangrur and Gurdaspur Districts.	5000	11.00
6	Seekho aur Kamao Scheme of National Minority development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)	13000	62.92
	Sub Total-A	121000	267.92

88. Skill Development Initiative scheme is a component of Skill Development Mission. The objective of the scheme is to provide vocational training to school leavers, existing workers, ITI graduates etc. to improve their employability by optimally utilizing the infrastructure available in government private institutions and the industry. For implementation of the scheme, Gol provide funds for reimbursement of training cost and assessment fee as well as for administrative expenses. The training is provided by Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) registered with DGE&T, Gol and its assessment is done as per the pre-defined parameters by the assessing bodies, approved by Gol. There are 87 assessing bodies approved on the panel. An outlay of ₹ 2.50 Cr is provided under Skill Development Mission/Initiative Scheme for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL EDUCATION

89 The state government is committed to upgrade infrastructure in terms of manpower, civil works and equipments in the hospitals for better health care. An outlay of ₹ 990.83 Cr has been provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16

90. The state has recorded an impressive performance in regard to vital health Indicators. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) declined by 18 points from 44 in 2006 to 26 in 2013. The state has been awarded by Government of India in each of the last 3 years on this account. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) declined from 192 in 2004-06 to 141 in 2011-13. The child sex ratio has also improved from 798 in 2001 to 863 in SRS 2012.

91. Under the National Health Mission's progressive plan prepared by the state, it has been proposed to upgrade infrastructure and deploy additional manpower including 1100 doctors. The dial 108 service initiative of our Government has been a huge success, Nearly 10.51 lakh lives have been saved so far due to this service. In another major initiative, the government has launched the 104 medical helpline to provide 24x7 medical advice, grievances redressal, and counselling services.

92. The State Government has taken several measures for treatment of cancer patients. Chief Minister Cancer Relief Fund provides assistance of ₹ 1.5 lakh for cashless treatment of cancer in various governments and empanelled private hospitals. Financial assistance of ₹ 277 Cr has been given to 22744 cancer patients. Infrastructure for treatment of cancer in all the three government medical colleges is being upgraded. A 100-bedded advanced Cancer Diagnostic Treatment & Research Centre has been set up at Bathinda and a 40 bedded centre at Civil Hospital, Sangrur has been operationalized in collaboration with the Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai. A 200 bedded state-of-the-art Cancer Research centre with an outlay of ₹ 450 Cr is being setup by Tata Memorial Centre Mumbai at Mullanpur and will be operationlized in 2017.

93. The State Government is committed to eradicate drug menace in an effective manner. The Punjab State Cancer and Drug Addiction Treatment Infrastructure Act, 2013 has been enacted. The state is in the process of operationalisation of five state-of-the-art 50-bedded drug de-addiction centres at Bathinda, Faridkot, Patiala, Jalandhar and Amritsar. Apart from this, 31 ten-bedded drug de-addiction centres are being set up in district hospitals and selected sub divisional hospitals. Establishment of Drug Rehabilitation centres for each district is in progress. A new NABARD Project has been incorporated in the Annual Plan 2015-16 with an outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr for establishment of Primary Rural Rehabilitation and Drug de-addiction centres in the state.

94. The Bhagat Puran Singh Sehat Bima Yojna was launched last year to provide medical expenses insurance coverage up to ₹ 30000/- per annum to blue card holder families. This scheme alongwith other health insurance schemes like Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna, and Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna, will substantially mitigate the hardship caused to poor families on account of medical expenses. ₹ 73 Cr have been allocated for 2015-16. This will cover 5.23 lacs BPL families and 31 lac Blue Cardholder families.

95. The state government in its budget for the year 2012-13 had announced free supply of essential generic medicines in all the government hospitals. The Health Department has prepared a list of 270 essential medicines, including consumables and most of these are now supplied free of

cost to all patients in all government hospitals. This facility will be extended to the 3 government colleges at Amrtisar, Patiala and Faridkot.

96. An outlay of ₹ 37 Cr has been earmarked for treatment of persons affected with HIV/AIDS and generating awareness. An outlay of ₹ 3 Cr has been earmarked for providing funds to Punjab State Blood Transfusion Council for making access to safe blood and promotion of voluntary blood donation programme.

97. Under Medical Education, an outlay ₹ 44.00 Cr has been provided in 2015-16, of which ₹ 35.00 Cr is earmarked for Baba Farid University of Health Service. AIIMs like institution is proposed to be set up in the State as per the decision of Union Government.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

98. The coverage status of rural habitations as on 31/3/2015 is given below: -

Particulars	Habitations		
	Main	Other	Total
Fully Covered Habitations(FC)	10989	2495	13484
Not Covered Habitations (NC)	32	70	102
Partially Covered Habitations (PC)	1276	471	1747
	12297	3036	15333

99. Presently, 99% of rural population has been covered with supplies of potable drinking water. Moreover 8200 habitations get 70 lpcd service level. The state government has notified Punjab State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Policy -2014. The main aim of the policy is to provide (a) 100% coverage of all households in rural areas of Punjab with at least 70 lpcd of potable water, supplied through 24x7 piped and metered individual water supply connections and (b) to ensure that 100% rural households have access to and use safe sanitation facilities that do not contaminate the environment, particularly ground water.

100. Heavy metal contamination in ground water is an emerging challenge for the state. As per recent report the samples of 3937 habitations

have been found contaminated with various toxic metals like uranium, nickel and aluminium. To provide safe drinking water, 1824 Reverse Osmosis (ROs) have already been set up. Besides, the state government is installing 561 RO systems under the NABARD project of ₹ 88.74 Cr. The state has a proposal to provide safe drinking water in 1971 quality affected habitations by installing 1829 RO systems.

101. The First World Bank Punjab Water Supply and Sanitation Project envisaged on 26-02-2007 at a cost of ₹ 1280.30 Cr has been completed at an cost of ₹ 997 Cr (WB ₹ 752 Cr + GoP ₹ 211 Cr+ GoI ₹ 10 Cr + Bene share ₹ 24 Cr). Under this project 1373 water supply schemes have been commissioned in 1452 villages and service level of 70 lpcd is being provided in these villages, 97 sewerage schemes commissioned in 98 villages and 718 existing schemes have been improved.

102. The World Bank has approved the 2nd Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project spread over six years (2015-16 to 2020-21) with a total cost of ₹ 2200 Cr. The objective of the project is to improve rural water supply and sanitation services and service delivery arrangements in the State.

103. To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014. The Mission Coordinator shall be Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) with two Sub-Missions, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), which aims to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019.

104. National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog has constituted Sub-group of Chief Ministers on Swachh Bharat Abhiyan under the chairmanship of Chief Minister Karnataka vide its order dated 9th March, 2015.

105. As per Census, 2011, state has 70.4% coverage of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) in the Rural Punjab. A total 33,15,632 households exist in Rural Punjab & out of which 23,34,205 households are having individual latrines. Year 2012 survey reveals that 8, 38,950 IHHLs are yet to be constructed in the rural areas of the state; out of which 2, 22,555 and

6, 16,395 are for BPL and APL respectively. Implementation of Second World Bank project and convergence of the project with Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) would ensure individual toilets for every household in the state by 2018.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

106. The State Government is committed to provide 100% sewerage and water supply coverage in all Municipal and Corporation towns. For this purpose, a composite plan for integrated development of all urban and rural areas in one go has been prepared. Government of India has launched three mega flagship schemes aimed at transforming urban India.

1. Housing for All by 2022 - The mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals:

- Slum rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a resource
- Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy
- Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private sectors
- Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction

2. Smart Cities Mission

- Rs 48,000 Cr to be spent on creating 100 smart cities across India. Based on the population and area, a fix number of cities are to be allocated for each state. Punjab is likely to get 3 cities. Each selected city will get central assistance of Rs 100 Cr per year for five years

3. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)-

- AMRUT adopts a project approach to ensure basic infrastructure services relating to water supply, sewerage, storm water drains,

transport and development of green spaces and parks with special provision for meeting the needs of children. This Mission will be implemented in 500 cities and towns each with a population of one lakh and above, some cities situated on stems of main rivers, a few capital cities and important cities located in hilly areas, islands and tourist areas. Punjab is likely to get 17 cities.

107. In the line of proposed "Housing for all by 2022 " scheme of Govt. of India, the State Government intends to construct affordable / EWS houses across the state of Punjab in coming years for the segment at the bottom of pyramid. Population of Punjab as per census 2011 is 2,77,04,236. Considering the average size as 4.5 persons (as per planning norms), the total dwelling units required is 61,56,497. Number of households existing in Punjab as per census 2011 is 54,09,699 Therefore, the shortage of dwelling units is about 7,46,798 including 2,80,050 in urban areas. The state has set the target of constructing 50,000 affordable houses in next two years. The state has already identified about 600 acres land (about 250 acres by housing & urban department and about 350 acres by Local Government Department) in urban areas for creation of affordable housing

108. **Other major housing initiatives during 2015-16 include:**

- Ecocity – Phase-II to be developed in an area of 310 acres.
- Medicity Phase-II-160 acres of land acquired, of which 10 acres of land allotted to the Max Healthcare institute, Chaitanya Hospital, Indal IVF Nursing Home and Grewal Eye Institute.
- Edu City - GMADA is in process of acquiring 309 acres of land for development of Edu City and an amount of ₹ 300 Cr is proposed to spent in 2015-16.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/BACKWARD CLASSES & MINORITIES

109. The state government is committed to uplift the under privileged sections of the society by improving their socio-economic conditions and promoting educational development with the objective of bringing them at par with the other sections of the society. The State of Punjab has the highest

percentage of Scheduled Caste (SC) population in the country. As per 2011 census, out of total population of 277.43 lac in the State, SC population is 88.60 lac which constitutes 31.94%. The main thrust during 12th Plan period is to protect the rights of vulnerable/depressed classes and launch programmes for their overall development. An outlay of ₹ 1394 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan for the sub-head 'Welfare of SCs, BCs and Minorities'. The outlay under this head has been enhanced from ₹ 819 Cr for Annual Plan 2014-15 to ₹ 984 Cr in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

110. Welfare of SCs, BCs and Minorities is the top priority of the state government. ₹ 411 Cr are provided for the development of Scheduled Castes including scholarships to SC students. ₹ 298 Cr are provided for Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for minorities including scholarships to minority students and infrastructure development of minority concentration blocks. Similarly ₹ 93 Cr are provided for development of Backward Classes including scholarships to BC students, Separate allocation is made to provide pre-matric scholarships to children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations.

111. State government is providing Shagun of ₹ 15000/- to BC and other economically weaker families in addition to SC and Christian families (annual family income up to ₹ 32,790/- at the time of marriage of their daughters, remarriage of widows/divorcees and marriage of daughters of widows. ₹ 98 Cr are provided to fulfill the Shagun requirement of 66,666 beneficiaries during 2015-16.

112. State Government is providing attendance scholarship to SC primary girl students for which ₹ 12.50 Cr are provided in Annual Plan 2015-16. The state government has extended the attendance scholarship at primary school level to all girl students of backward classes and economically weaker sections in addition to SC girl students. The scholarships are being disbursed directly into the accounts of students and efforts are being made to disburse these at the start of academic session.

113. Funds for construction of toilets for SCs are provided under Rural Sanitation Programme. All SC and BPL families get free electricity up to 200

units per month. State government fully reimburses the cost of free power to the Punjab State Power Corporation Limited. Separate funds are provided for construction of Dr. B.R Ambedkar Bhawns and their operations

114. Wide publicity is given for creating awareness about the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989. Financial assistance of ₹ 50,000/- is given to inter-caste married couples (wherein one spouse belongs to the scheduled castes). Panchayats and voluntary organizations (NGOs) which do outstanding work for overall development of scheduled castes are given a grant of ₹ 25,000/-.

115. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India has taken up Punjab State under the ambit of 'Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana' for the integrated development of villages having more than 50% Scheduled Caste population. There are as many as 2800 villages which have 50% or more than 50% SC population in Punjab. ₹ 45.00 Cr are provided for the infrastructural development of these villages.

SCSP COMPONENT

116. As per guidelines of the Planning Commission, Government of India, size of SCSP is being determined equivalent to the percentage of SC Population of the State. The SCSP component has been depicted separately for individual schemes. The size of 12th Five Year Plan is ₹ 92100 Cr out of which SCSP component is ₹ 26570 Cr. The Directorate of Scheduled Sub-Plan (SCSP) is the nodal department for the effective implementation of plan schemes earmarked for SC population. 32% of the plan outlay equal to the percentage of SC population in the State as per 2011 census is earmarked for SCSP in the Annual Plan 2015-16. Out of the total plan size of ₹ 21174 Cr, a sum of ₹ 6764 Cr has been earmarked for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.

SOCIAL SECURITY WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT

117. The state government is conscious of its responsibility towards the weaker sections of the society. As compared to an outlay of ₹ 2784 Cr during 11th Plan period, higher outlay of ₹ 4901 Cr is provided during 12th Five Year Plan for programmes related to women, children, old age and handicapped

persons. Besides ₹ 1375 Cr are provided for Nutrition sector during 12th Plan. An outlay of ₹ 1468 Cr including ₹ 596 Cr for Nutrition is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

118. At state level a sum of ₹ 692 Cr has been earmarked towards a dedicated Social Security Fund for disbursing old age and other pensions to 20 lac beneficiaries @ ₹ 250 per month. Besides 2 lac beneficiaries belonging to BPL families would receive an additional pension ranging from ₹ 200/- to ₹300/- per month under National Social Assistance Programme for which ₹ 70 Cr are provided. The state government has decided to disburse these pensions at the homes of beneficiaries through Electronic Benefit transfers (EBT) in collaboration with banks.

119. The state government has launched some ambitious schemes exclusively for the welfare of women. Under 'Mai Bhago Vidya Scheme 1.11 lac and 1.52 lac students of 11th & 12th classes in government schools were provided free bicycles during 2011-12 & 2013-14 respectively. This scheme will continue with an outlay of ₹ 40 Cr during 2015-16. Beti Bachao Beti Padho Campaign would be launched in 11 districts of the state. Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana will be implemented with an outlay of ₹ 16 Cr. The Centrally Sponsored 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme for the protection of rights of children shall be implemented with an outlay of ₹ 24 Cr.

120. A sum of ₹ 594 Cr has been earmarked to implement re-structured Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) to provide supplementary nutrition to over 15 lac children and pregnant mothers in 26656 Anganwadi Centres functioning in the State. There are 26656 Anganwadi Centres in the State out of which 559 are functioning from government buildings, 3278 from rented buildings and 22819 from community buildings. Under ICDS ₹ 30 Cr will be spent on the construction of buildings of Anganwadi Centers.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

121. Punjab has a 553 km long international border with Pakistan. The six border districts of Punjab were one of the most prosperous areas in the state. The Indo-Pak war and the prolonged militancy in the state rendered them

un-attractive for investment and other economic activities. Due to high security sensitivity and absence of any developmental incentives for basic infrastructure, the condition of the border villages and even towns is appalling. The grant provided under BADP is also too meagre to meet the critical gaps. Government of India has been requested to announce an Industrial Package in these border areas on the lines of the package provided for some of the hilly states.

122. Special Central Assistance (now ACA) (100%) is received under Normal BADP from Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, (Department of Border Management). Against an amount of ₹ 32.92 Cr released by Government of India during 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 40.70 Cr (₹ 3526.00 lac for Normal allocation + ₹ 543.88 lac for Special Projects) has been released by Gol during 2012-13. An amount of ₹ 3217.76 lac and ₹ 2690.51 lac has been released by Gol during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An amount of ₹ 4000.00 lac has been provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

HOME

123. Under this sub-head funds are provided for creation of infrastructural facilities for the judiciary, Strengthening Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & System (CCTNS) prevention of Crime and Improvement of Police and Public relations, and setting up of Suvidha Centres Project (₹ 1.00 Cr) for the purpose of community participation in resolving disputes and conflicts in the society.

124. An amount of ₹ 153.02 Cr has been allocated in Annual Plan 2014-15. Against an expenditure of ₹ 232.96 Cr incurred during 2014-15.

125. During the year 2013-14 crime situation in the state remained under control. Punjab Government took the initiative of setting up a unique toll-free Punjab Police Helpline 'DIAL181', which provides round-the clock response, support and assistance to women, children, and senior citizen, NRIs and other citizens. Under the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & System (CCTNS), all Police Stations are getting connected.

126. The state has decided to create the infrastructure facility for judiciary against an expenditure of ₹ 130.16 Cr during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 110.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

127. The State endeavors to ensure a safe environment to the people of the state and make largest and prestigious cities 'safe' by deploying the latest and most sophisticated crime prevention technology solutions. The 'Safe City' Project involves installation of smart cameras, various types of sensors and Automatic License Plate readers at all city entry and exit points. The implementation of the 'Safe City' Project over the next 12-15 months at a cost of about ₹150.00 Cr would revolutionize policing and public safety operations in the state bringing it at par with the most modern cities in the world.

128. A new scheme namely "Fast track courts to handle cases related to Crime against Women" is included in the Annual Plan 2015-16 with an outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr.

GOVERNANCE REFORMS

129. The assiduous efforts of state government have made Punjab a leading state in the implementation of e-governance initiatives. One such landmark initiative in citizen centric service delivery is the setting up of Sewa Kendras. Fulfilling commitment to bring the 'Government at the Doorstep' state government is establishing Unified Service Centers (Sewa Kendras) in rural and urban areas. 2174 Sewa Kendras will be set up within this year for providing 50 services to the citizens at their doorsteps. Within the next two years, over 200 services will be covered through Sewa Kendras.

130. E-tendering has been implemented with online mode of payments in 41 Departments/ Organizations to bring transparency and cost savings in procurement. More than 54,756 tenders have been uploaded on centralized Punjab Government Portal. e-district Project has been successfully implemented with automated back-end process for delivery of 47 services in 2 Pilot districts of Kapurthala and SBS Nagar. State wide roll out of e-district project has also been started in the remaining 20 districts. Under National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN), broadband connectivity to more than 12000

Gram Panchayats of the state will be provided. State look forward to early completion of the National Optical Fiber Network for which the state government has already provided all required support.

131. Necessary steps are being taken for digitization of citizen centric services progressively so as to build transparency, efficiency in governance mechanism and to provide services in a convenient manner to citizens. While implementing online services, office procedure shall be simplified and made people friendly apart from digitalizing of documents & files. State is geared up to implement “Digital India” programme launched by GoI. The necessary institutional mechanism required to monitor this programme has already been established with constitution of a State Committee on Digital India under chairmanship of Honb’le Chief minister, Punjab.

AADHAAR AND DIRECT BENEFIT TRANSFER

132. The state government has generated over 2.63 Cr Aadhaar cards, which is 94.8 per cent of the total 2.77 Cr population of the state. The state government is successfully implementing the Direct Benefit Transfer schemes in all the districts. An amount of ₹ 135 Cr has been disbursed through Aadhaar Payment Bridge to 4.38 lac beneficiaries under various schemes of the departments of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Social Security and Women & Child Development and Rural Development.

133. State government has adopted DBT rollout for disbursement of benefits directly to beneficiaries’ bank accounts in various state level schemes also. An amount of ₹ 75 Cr has been disbursed to 4 lac beneficiaries under schemes of the departments of Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Backward Classes and Minorities. Besides, disbursement of ₹ 83 Cr has been made to 5.18 lac beneficiaries under State level Pension schemes which has been routed through Electronic Benefit Transfer/Biometric Smart Card project in 7 districts of the state.

DECENTRALIZED PLANNING

134. The state government has constituted District Planning Committees for all the districts of the State. From the year 2010-11, the Administrative Departments are implementing the District Level Plan Schemes through District Planning Committees (DPCs). The guidelines for the preparation of the District Plan of the District Level Schemes by District Planning Committees have been issued. An outlay of ₹ 4496.24 Cr and ₹ 785.90 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2015-16 respectively under the various district level plan schemes.

2. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Outlay – ₹ 1430.39 Cr

2.1 CROP HUSBANDRY

Outlay – ₹ 412.72 Cr

2.1.1 Punjab has been a pioneer in agrarian economy. The state has made noteworthy progress in consolidation of land holding, land reclamation for agriculture, development of irrigation, usage of high yielding seed varieties, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and mechanical inputs. Agriculture is the mainstay of Punjab economy providing livelihood to over 60% population in the state. The contribution of agriculture in state SDP is one of the highest in India. Punjab has been contributing about 50-60% of wheat and about 35-40% of rice procured by the Government of India for food security of the country for the last four decades. The status of agriculture in Punjab is as under:-

- Against a total geographical area of 50.33 lac hectares, the state has 41.75 lac hectares (83%) under cultivation. The cropping intensity is around 191% with over 98.8% of the cultivable area being under assured irrigation.
- The state produces 18% of the country's wheat, 11% of rice and 5% cotton and contributes significantly to the central pool with about 42% wheat and 24% rice.
- Against the national average of 2462 kg/ha, Punjab's rice productivity is 3952 kg/ha. In wheat, against the national average of 3118 kg/ha, Punjab's productivity is 5017 kg/ha.
- Fertilizer consumption at 217 kg/ha is almost 1.69 times higher than the national average of 128 kg/ha.
- The state's farm economy is highly mechanized, 18% of the country's tractors being in Punjab.
- During 2014-15 production of paddy was 164.82 lac MT of which 117.79 lac MT was procured.
- During Rabi 2013-14, the state produced 176.20 lac MT of wheat and procured 119.3 lac MT.
- The MSP for wheat which was ₹ 1400 per quintal for the marketing season 2014-15 is enhanced to ₹ 1450/- for market season 2015-16.

2.1.2 Lately, agricultural activities have begun to show signs of fatigue. Today, Punjab is at the crossroads, as the existing production pattern and marketing systems are out of tune with the immediate and long-term supply and demand situation in both national and international markets. A package of dynamic, pro-active and responsive policies and action programmes are required to revive Punjab's agriculture, so as to meet the increasing pressures of free trade, liberalization and globalization. The state envisages to have a vibrant, dynamic agricultural sector which is well integrated with the rural economy on the one side and domestic and international markets for supply of food and fiber on the other. The major approach of the state is to ensure growth and sustainability of agriculture in the state with thrust on conservation of natural resources, especially land and water, crop diversification and post harvest handling of produce to improve the quality of produce, minimize the cost of production and improvement in income of farmers.

2.1.3 Against an expenditure of ₹ 739.10 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 1412.76 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 224.41 Cr, ₹ 268.11 Cr and ₹ 368.26 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 412.72 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Agriculture

Outlay – ₹ 348.68 Cr

2.1.4 To sustain the development of agriculture in the State, the following major schemes/programmes would be taken up during 12th Plan period:-

Ongoing schemes

CSS-Flagship Scheme

AGR-06 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (ACA)

Outlay – ₹ 230.00 Cr

2.1.5 To spur growth in the Agriculture and allied sectors, National Development Council (NDC), in its meeting held on 29th May, 2007 observed that a special Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme 'Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana' be introduced to incentivize states to draw up comprehensive agriculture development plans taking into account agro-climatic conditions,

natural resources and technology for ensuring more inclusive and integrated development of agriculture and allied sectors. By virtue of this scheme agriculture and allied sectors could achieve an annual growth rate of 3.64% during the XI plan against a growth rate of 2.46% per annum in the X plan period.

2.1.6 Based on feedback received from states experiences garnered during implementation in XI Plan and inputs provided by stakeholders; operational guidelines of RKVY have been revised to not only enhance efficiency and efficacy of the programme but also its inclusiveness during XII plan period.

Objectives of RKVY

- (i) To incentivise the states so as to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors.
- (ii) To provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing agriculture and allied sector schemes.
- (iii) To ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for the districts and the states based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
- (iv) To ensure that the local needs/crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the states.
- (v) To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops through focused interventions.
- (vi) To maximize returns to the farmers in agriculture and allied sectors.
- (vii) To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of agriculture and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.

Components of RKVY;

2.1.7 RKVY funds would be provided to the states by the Central Government in following streams:-

- (a) RKVY (Production Growth) with 35% of annual outlay.

- (b) RKVY(Infrastrucutre and Assets) with 35% of annual outlay,
- (c) RKVY(Special Schemes) with 20% of annual outlay; and
- (d) RKVY (Flexi Fund) with 10% of annual outlay(states can undertake either Production Growth or Infrastructure & Assets Projects with this allocation depending upon state specific needs/priorities).

Eligibility Criteria

Computing Eligibility for Allocation of Funds under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

1. Each state will become eligible to receive RKVY allocation, if and only if
 - a) The base line share of Agriculture and allied sectors in its total State Plan (excluding RKVY funds) expenditure is at least maintained.
 - b) District Agriculture Plans and State Agriculture Plans have been formulated.
2. The base line level of expenditure will be the “minimum of the percentage expenditure incurred on agriculture and other identified related sectors during 3 years preceeding to previous year”.
3. For states to become eligible, “average percentage share of expenditure in agriculture and other identified related sectors during last three years” should be at least equal to base line level.
4. Baseline percentage expenditure = Minimum percentage expenditure during preceding three (3) years (excluding RKVY funds).

Inter State Allocation of the funds under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

2.1.8 Inter State allocation of RKVY funds will be based on the following parameters and weights:

SN	Criteria/Parameters	Weightage
1	Percentage share of net un-irrigated area in a state to the net un-irrigated area of all eligible States.	15%
2	Last three(3) years average area under oil seeds and pulses	5%
3	State’s highest GSDP for agriculture and allied sectors for the past five years	30%
4	Increase in expenditure in Agriculture and allied sectors in the previous year over the year prior to that year. (For example, previous year for allocating State’s share for 2014-15 would be the year 2012-13 and the year prior to that would be 2011-12.	30%

SN	Criteria/Parameters	Weightage
5	Increase in Plan and non-plan expenditure made by the States from the State Budgets on Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Agricultural Research & Education in the previous years over the year prior to that year.	10%
6	Yield gap between state average yield and potential yields as indicated in the frontline demonstration data.	10%

Status of Eligibility of Punjab - 2015-16:

2.1.9 The condition of eligibility for the year 2015-16 is that the average percentage share of last three years expenditure is more than the baseline expenditure i.e. minimum percentage expenditure during preceding three years excluding RKVY funds. The figures are as follows:-

Year	Plan Size	Total Plan Exp	Exp on Agriculture Sector	% Exp on Agriculture Sector	Average of expenditure of three years
1	2	3	4	5	6
2003-04	2822.00	1585.81	65.42	4.13	
2004-05	3479.80	1955.93	51.55	2.64	
2005-06	3550.00	3754.67	69.97	1.86	2.88
2006-07	4000.00	5751.83	142.99	2.49	2.33
2007-08	5111.00	4986.00	142.64	2.86	2.40
2008-09*	6110.00	6837.48	165.25	2.41	2.59
2009-10*	8535.00	4900.52	137.05	2.80	2.69
2010-11*	9080.00	8146.16	271.88	3.33	2.84
2011-12*	11420.00	7388.01	42.11	0.57 (Required 2.85%)	2.23 (Required 2.99%)
2012-13*	13863.00	9772.34	348.06	3.56	3.24
2013-14*	15925.00	11555.83	410.95	3.55	3.32
1	2	3	4	5	6
2014-15	19599.82 (SS:13108.25)	15198.46 (SS:11214.34)	434.30 (SS:348.72)	2.86% (SS:3.11%)	3.41
2015-16 (OUTLAY)	20943.90 (SS:17101.85)		1201.78 (SS:1025.65)	5.73% (SS:6%)	
*Excluding RKVY.					

- (i) As per existing guidelines of RKVY minimum baseline expenditure from previous 3 years i.e. 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is 2.85%.
- (ii) Since average of last 3 years(2012-13, 2013-14 &2014-15) share of expenditure (3.41%) is more than baseline percentage expenditure (2.85%) we are eligible for receiving funds during 2015-16.
- (iii) To be eligible during 2016-17 minimum baseline expenditure from previous 3 years i.e. 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 is 3.11%.

2.1.10 Against an expenditure of ₹ 417.26 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 600.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 113.16 Cr, ₹ 252.54 Cr and ₹ 311.35 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 230.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSS – Other Schemes

National Food Security Mission

Outlay – ₹ 50.00 Cr

The following scheme would be covered under this programme:

CS(AGR)-10 National Food Security Mission (100%) (NFSM)

Outlay – ₹ 50.00 Cr

2.1.11 The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) started during 11th plan is being continued during 12th Five Year Plan with new targets of additional production of 25 million tons of foodgrains comprising of 10 million tons of rice, 8 million tons of wheat, 4 million tons of pulses and 3 million tons of coarse cereals by the end of 12th Five Year Plan. NFSM during the 12th Five Year Plan will have five components:-

- (i) NFSM : Rice; (ii) NFSM: Wheat; (iii) NFSM : Pulses; (iv) NFSM : Coarse cereals and (v) NFSM : Commercial Crops.

Objectives

- 1) Increasing production of rice, wheat, pulses and coarse cereals through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the country;

- 2) Restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level; and
- 3) Enhancing farm level economy (i.e. farm profits) to restore confidence amongst the farmers.

Districts of Punjab Covered under NFSM

2.1.12 The following districts of the state have been approved by Government of India for assistance under NFSM:

SN	Crop	No of districts	Name of Districts
1	2	3	4
1	Wheat	10	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Mohali (Ajitgarh), Ropar and Tarn Taran Sahib.
2	Pulses	20	Amritsar, Barnala, Bathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Mohali, Muktsar, Nawanshehr, Patiala, Rupnagar, Sangrur and Taran Taran Sahib.
3	Coarse cereals	3	Hoshiarpur, Ropar(Rupnagar) and Nawanshehr
4	Rice	0	-

2.1.13 Before restructuring of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes the amount under NFSM was released by Government of India directly to the implementing department. As per the decision taken by Government of India, from 2014-15, the amount has been provided to the implementing department through State Finance Department. An expenditure of ₹ 29.17 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. As such, an outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr as Government of India share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

National Mission of Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET)

Outlay – ₹ 53.27 Cr

The following schemes would be covered under this programme:

AGR-03 Support to State Extension Programme (90:10) (NMAET)

Outlay – ₹ 30.00 Cr

2.1.14 The major objectives of the scheme would be identifying research/extension priorities for districts, keeping in mind agro ecology conditions and existing gaps in technology dissemination in all agriculture and allied sector areas/activities. States can take forward local software development initiatives with 25% amount (out of the entire money earmarked for software development).

2.1.15 Against an expenditure of ₹ 7.96 Cr as 90% Government of India's share and ₹ 2.32 Cr as 10% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 112.50 Cr as 90% Government of India's share and ₹ 12.50 Cr as 10% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 10.86 Cr as 90% Government of India's share and ₹ 1.28 Cr as 10% state share was incurred during 2012-13 , an expenditure of ₹ 9.72 Cr as 90% Government of India's share and ₹ 1.51 Cr as 10% state share was incurred during 2013-14 and an expenditure of ₹ 10.40 Cr as 90% Government of India's share and ₹ 0.81 Cr as 10% state share was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 27.00 Cr as 90% Government of India's share and ₹ 3.00 Cr as 10% state share is provided during 2015-16.

CS(AGR)-11 Sub-mission on Agriculture Mechanization(75:25)(NMAET)

Outlay - ₹ 23.27 Cr

2.1.16 To achieve a greater synergy from the various ongoing programmes for agriculture mechanization, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India has envisaged a Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization(SMAM) which will focus on the following:-

- Small and Marginal Farmers;
- Reaching the unreached : Lowly mechanized villages;
- Custom Hiring Services : Entrepreneurship;
- Creating ownership;
- Capacity/Awareness building

Mission Objectives

- Increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low;
- Offsetting adverse 'economies of scale' and 'higher cost of ownership' of high value farm equipment by promoting 'Custom Hiring Centre' for agricultural machinery;
- Passing on the benefit of hi-tech, high value and hi-productive agricultural machinery to farmers through creating hubs for such farm equipment;
- Promoting farm mechanization by creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities;
- Ensuring quality control of newly developed agricultural machinery through performance evaluation of agricultural machinery and equipment and certifying them at designated testing centers located all over the country.

2.1.17 An outlay of ₹ 18.60 Cr as Government of India's share and ₹ 4.67 Cr as state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

Outlay – ₹ 5.03 Cr

The following schemes would be covered under this programme:

AGR-17 Upgradation of Soil Health Labs under the National Project on Management of Soil health and Fertility (75:25)(NMSA)

Outlay - ₹ 2.00 Cr

2.1.18 Out of the 4 interventions under NMSA, Soil Health Management (SHM) is one of the most important interventions. SHM will aim at promoting location as well as crop specific sustainable soil health management including residue management, organic farming practices by way of creating and linking soil fertility maps with macro-micro nutrient management, appropriate land use based on land capability, judicious application of fertilizers and minimizing the soil erosion. Assistance will be provided for various improved packages of practices based on land use and soil characteristics, generated through geographical information system (GIS)

based thematic maps and database on land and soil characteristics through extensive field level scientific surveys.

2.1.19 To meet the objective of promotion of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micro nutrients in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers, for improving soil health and its productivity, the following interventions would be taken up in the state under “Soil Health Management(SHM)” during 2015-16:-

- Capacity building through training of staff of STL/extension officers/farmers;
- Strengthening of existing fertilizer quality control laboratories;
- Creation of data bank for site specific balanced use of fertilizers;
- Providing portable soil testing kit to field level officers of the state govt.
- Strengthening of existing soil testing lab;
- On farm water management.

2.1.20 An expenditure of ₹ 1.51 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr as Government of India’s share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

NEW SCHEME

CS(AGR)-27 Centrally Sponsored Scheme National e-Governance Plan - Agriculture(NeGP-A)

Outlay – ₹ 3.03 Cr

2.1.21 NeGP-A is proposed to be implemented across the country and aims at offering Government to Citizen/Farmer(G2C or G2F), Government to Business(G2B) and Government to Government(G2G) agricultural services in an integrated manner through the Central Agriculture Portal(CAP) and State Agriculture Portals(SAPs).

The key objective of the Project include:

1. Bringing farmer centricity & service orientation to the programs;
2. Enhancing reach & impact of extension services;
3. Improving access of farmers to information & services throughout Crop cycle.
4. Building upon, enhancing & integrating the existing ICT initiatives of Centre, and States;
5. Enhancing efficiency & effectiveness of programs through process Redesign;
6. More effective management of schemes of DAC;
7. Promoting a common framework across states.

The scheme is expected to bring the following benefits to the Stakeholders – Farmers, business and Government(s):

1. Provide uniform face of government to agriculture sector stakeholders especially farmer;
2. Service-level governed service delivery with built-in checks and balances to increase efficiency;
3. Streamlines processes which make Government efficient and effective for service delivery;
4. Integrating of existing initiatives with new ones, thus creating sustainable balance of ICT;
5. Improved monitoring of compliance, MIS and utilization of public money;
6. The Project would make current service delivery mechanisms more efficient, transparent and accountable. Further, it would facilitate farmers to have easy accessibility to these services through multiple service delivery channels.

2.1.22 An outlay of ₹ 3.03 Cr as Government of India's share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

NEW PROGRAMME

Prampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (75:25)

Outlay – ₹ 8.00 Cr

Objective:

2.1.23 Organic agriculture is a production of agricultural products free from chemicals and pesticides residues by adopting ecofriendly low cost technologies “Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna” as an elaborated component of Soil Health Management(SHM) of major project National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture(NMSA). Under PKVY, Organic farming is promoted through adoption of organic village by cluster approach and PGS certification (Annexure-I).

Expected Outcome:

The scheme envisages:

- Promotion of commercial organic production through certified organic farming;
- The produce will be pesticide residue free and will contribute to improve the health of consumer;
- It will raise farmer’s income and create potential market for traders.
- It will motivate the farmers for natural resource mobilization for input production.

2.1.24 An outlay of ₹ 6.00 Cr as 75% Government of India’s share and ₹ 2.00 Cr as 25% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

National Oilseeds and Oil Palm Mission (NOOPM)

Outlay – ₹ 1.88 Cr

The following scheme would be covered under this programme:

AGR-02 Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (75:25)(NOOPM)

Outlay – ₹ 1.88 Cr

2.1.25 The main objective of the scheme is to increase the productivity of oilseeds, provide disease free quality seeds and to bring more area under oilseeds and maize crops. The strategy to implement the proposed mission will include increasing Seed Replacement Ratio(SRR) with focus on Varietal

Replacement; increasing irrigation coverage under oilseeds from 26% to 36%; diversification of area from low yielding cereals crops to oilseeds crops; inter-cropping of oilseeds with cereals/pulses/sugarcane; use of fallow land after paddy/potato cultivation; expansion of cultivation of oil palm. The scheme would be implemented in a mission mode through active involvement of all the stakeholders.

2.1.26 Cost of the interventions proposed under the Mission will be in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central and the State Governments except in case of few ongoing interventions where 100% assistance would be provided by Government of India. Upto 1% of the funds allocated under the Mission will be earmarked at national and state level to meet the contingency expenditure including engagement of contractual manpower for monitoring of implementation of the Mission. As per the guidelines of Ministry of Finance, 10% of the plan budget of NMOOP would be earmarked as flexi-fund.

2.1.27 Against an expenditure of ₹ 3.57 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ₹ 1.18 Cr as 25% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 21.00 Cr as 75% Government of India share and ₹ 7.00 Cr as 25% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 45.31 lac as 75% Government of India's share and ₹ 16.91 lac as 25% state share was incurred during 2012-13, no expenditure was incurred during 2013-14 and an expenditure of ₹ 36.99 lac as 75% Government of India's share and ₹ 11.99 lac as 25% state share was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.44 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ₹ 0.44 Cr as 25% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSS – Other Schemes

CS(AGR)-06 Agricultural Census

Outlay – ₹ 50.00 lac

2.1.28 This is a staff scheme. Under this scheme main characteristics of operational holdings are collected as per instructions of Government of India. The number of operational holdings (size/class-wise) are also collected by conducting sample study after every five years.

2.1.29 Against an expenditure of ₹ 1.19 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 2.50 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 44.71 lac, ₹ 39.34 lac and ₹ 22.04 lac was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lac as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Horticulture

Outlay – ₹ 64.04 Cr

2.1.30 Horticulture which includes fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushroom, floriculture, medicinal and aromatic plants etc. is very significant in improving land use, promoting crop diversification, generating employment and above all providing nutritional security to the people. Punjab will become a leading state in horticulture research with the setting up of Post Graduate Institute of Horticulture Research and Education in Amritsar. With the establishment of this institute, Crop Diversification process in the state will scale new heights. The main schemes /programmes included in the Annual Plan 2015-16 are as under:-

CSS – Other Schemes

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture

Outlay – ₹ 63.50 Cr

The following scheme would be covered under this programme:

HORT-01 National Horticulture Mission (85:15) (MIDH)

Outlay – ₹ 63.50 Cr

2.1.31 NHM is a centrally sponsored scheme for the holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants etc. While Government of India (GoI) contributes 85% of total outlay for developmental programmes 15% share is contributed by State Government.

Objectives

- (1) Promote holistic growth of horticulture sector, including bamboo and coconut through area based regionally differentiated strategies which include research, technology promotion, extension, post harvest management, processing and marketing, in consonance with

comparative advantage of each state/region and its diverse climate features.

- (2) Encourage aggregation of farmers into farmer groups like FIGs/FPOs and FPCs to bring economy of scale and scope.
- (3) Enhance horticulture production, augment farmers income and strengthen nutritional security.
- (4) Improve productivity by way of quality germplasm, planting material and water use efficiency through Micro Irrigation.
- (5) Support skill development and create employment generation opportunities for rural youth in horticulture and post harvest management, especially in the cool chain sector.

Components

2.1.32 Research & Development; New Nurseries; Additional coverage of area to be given crop wise; Rejuvenation; INM/IPM; Protected cultivation; Organic farming; Water sources; Horticulture Mechanization; Training of farmers; PHM Infrastructures; New Markets; New Processing units; and Formation of FPOs; Monitoring/TSG.

2.1.33 Against an expenditure of ₹ 162.45 Cr as 85% Government of India's share and ₹ 18.36 Cr as 15% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 453.33 Cr as 85% Government of India share and ₹ 80.00 Cr as 15% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 58.63 Cr as 85% Government of India's share and ₹ 18.47 Cr as 15% state share (including unspent balance of previous year) was incurred during 2012-13 , an expenditure of ₹ 57.72 Cr as 85% Government of India's share and ₹ 9.48 Cr as 15% state share was incurred during 2013-14 and an expenditure of ₹ 38.50 Cr as 85% Government of India's share and ₹ 5.82 Cr as 15% state share was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 54.00 Cr as 85% Government of India's share and ₹ 9.50 Cr as 15% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Catalytic Development Programme under Sericulture (CDPUS)

Outlay – ₹ 53.00 lac

The following scheme would be covered under this programme:

HORT-02 Catalytic Development Programme (36:26:38) (GoI: State: Beneficiary) (CDPUS)

Outlay – ₹ 53.00 lac

2.1.34 In Punjab, Sericulture is under administrative control of Directorate of Horticulture Punjab, Chandigarh. The state produces Bivoltine Silk. The popular silk work races are NB-4 D2 x SH6 and it's reciprocal. The agro-climatic condition of some pockets of the state is very congenial and conducive for cultivation of mulberry silk. The funding of the scheme is met from contribution from Central Silk Board, beneficiary & state share in the ratio of 38:26:36. The broad objectives of the project are to bring horizontal and vertical growth in cocoon production in the cluster, to promote bivoltine sericulture and sericulture in cluster and to harness the available natural resources viz waste/degraded land for development of viable and sustainable sericulture.

2.1.35 Against an expenditure of ₹ 42.54 lac as 38% Government of India's share and ₹ 15.45 lac as 26% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 1.83 Cr as 38% Government of India's share and ₹ 1.25 Cr as 26% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 52.36 lac as 38% Government of India's share and ₹ 7.47 lac as 26% state share was incurred during 2012-13 , an expenditure of ₹ 18.55 lac as state share was incurred during 2013-14 and no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 32.00 lac as 38% Government of India's share and ₹ 21.00 lac as 26% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

NEW SCHEME

HORT-12 Institute of Horticulture Research & Education

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

2.1.36 The Government of India in its budget 2015-16 has announced setting up of Post Graduate Institute of Horticulture Research and Education in Amritsar. With the establishment of this institute, Punjab is set to become a leading state in Horticulture Research and the crop diversification process will scale new heights. A token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

2.2 SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Outlay – ₹ 129.02 Cr

2.2.1 About 73% of irrigated area is under tube well irrigation and the depleting ground water level is a cause of concern for the state. The water intensive wheat rice cropping pattern has increased soil salinity/alkalinity, water logging as well as imbalances in soil micro-nutrients. Out of the total geographical area of 50.36 lac hectares of the state, about 13 lac hectares (26%) is under various forms of degradation due to soil erosion in northern Punjab, water logging and stalinization of soils in south-western Punjab. Approximately 70% area constituting the central Punjab faces ground water depletion. 112 out of 141 blocks have already been categorized as over-exploited or dark blocks. The present challenges are:

- (1) To control soil erosion in Kandi area and siltation of rivers & water bodies;
- (2) To increase productivity of rainfed areas through integrated watershed management, rainwater harvesting and ground water recharge;
- (3) Management & conservation of on-farm water to increase the water use efficiency;
- (4) Reclamation of degraded soils;
- (5) To create public awareness regarding the natural resource degradation and its management.

2.2.2 Against an expenditure of ₹ 47.83 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 266.35 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 54.60 Cr, ₹ 50.73 Cr and ₹ 53.90 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 129.02 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16. The physical target is 30063 hac.

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

SWC-04 Project for promotion of Micro Irrigation in Punjab RIDF-XVI (NABARD) (95:05).

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

2.2.3 A new 3 year project for promotion of micro irrigation under RIDF-XVI has been sanctioned by NABARD during 2010-11 at a total project cost of Rs.23.87 Cr out of which 95% NABARD share is Rs.22.68 Cr and 5% state share

is Rs.1.19 Cr. The area uncovered under RIDF-XIII during year 2009-10 and beyond shall be taken up under this new project to provide additional 25% subsidy on micro irrigation as per the limits of the prevalent Gol guidelines. Subsidy @ 90% of the cost, subject to Gol cost limits shall also be provided for demonstrations of 0.4 hac each at the farms of PAU/Government & progressive farmers. Subsidy @ 50% of the cost, subject to a limit of Rs.1 lac, shall also be provided to the farmers opting for micro irrigation in canal command areas of south-western districts and tubewell irrigated areas of other districts.

2.2.4 An outlay of ₹ 20.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year. An expenditure of ₹ 16.82 Cr and ₹ 2.16 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. A token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac is made in the Annual Plan 2015-16 to complete the project.

SWC-10 Project for judicious use of available water and harvesting of rain water for enhancing irrigation potential in Punjab (RIDF-XVII) (95:5)

Outlay - ₹ 15.00 Cr

2.2.5 A three year "Project for judicious use of available water and harvesting of rainwater for enhancing irrigation potential in Punjab state" has been approved by NABARD during 2011-12 under RIDF-17 for ₹ 120.00 Cr in the ratio of 95:5. The NABARD share would be ₹114.00 Cr and the state share would be ₹ 6.00 Cr. Under the project 90% assistance would be provided for Community Underground Pipeline System (UGPS) Projects in 12 districts and 100% assistance would be provided on Rainwater Harvesting Structures in Kandi area to benefit approximately 35000 hac.

2.2.6 An outlay of ₹ 120.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year. An expenditure of ₹ 23.42 Cr, ₹ 30.21 Cr and ₹ 15.99 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 15.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16 to cover area of 14000 ha.

SWC-11 Community Micro Irrigation Project in Kandi Belt of Talwara and Hazipur blocks of district Hoshiarpur (RIDF-XVIII)(95:5)

Outlay-₹ 10.00 Cr

2.2.7 A three year “Community Micro Irrigation Project in Kandi-belt of Talwara and Hajipur blocks of District Hoshiarpur” at a total cost of ₹ 3157.89 lac has been sanctioned by NABARD during 2012-13 under RIDF-XVIII. The Project aims at lifting Kandi Canal Water and proposes to use it for irrigation through Micro Irrigation (Drip and Sprinklers) in the fields of farmers falling on the left side of Kandi Canal for its efficient utilization to benefit 658 ha.

2.2.8 An expenditure of ₹ 6.32 Cr and ₹ 10.00 Cr was incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided in Annual Plan 2015-16.

SWC-12 Project for laying of underground pipeline for irrigation from sewage treatment plants of various towns/cities (RIDF-XVIII) (95:5)

Outlay-₹ 10.00 Cr

2.2.9 A three year “Project for laying of Underground Pipeline for irrigation from Sewage Treatment Plants of various Towns/Cities(RIDF-XVIII)” at a total cost of ₹ 3157.80 lac has been sanctioned by NABARD during financial year 2012-13 under RIDF-XVIII. Under this Project, underground pipelines have been proposed to be laid from the Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) of 33 cities/towns upto the farmers’ fields to provide treated sewage water for irrigation to benefit 7306 ha.

2.2.10 An expenditure of ₹ 5.88 Cr and ₹ 5.17 Cr was incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16 to cover area of 2000 ha.

SWC-14 Scheme for conveyance of irrigation water to the fields at the tail ends of canal network in Sangrur and Barnala Districts

Outlay – ₹ 35.00 Cr

2.2.11 The scheme was included in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to provide irrigation water to the farmer fields through underground pipelines. For this

purpose 90% subsidy would be provided to the farmers. The target is to cover 7082 hect of Sangrur and Barnala districts.

2.2.12 An expenditure of ₹ 20.00 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 35.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

SWC-16 Project for promotion of Micro Irrigation in Punjab (NABARD- RIDF-20)(95:5)

Outlay – ₹ 5.00 Cr

2.2.13 A three year project for “Promotion of Punjab” has been approved by NABARD during 2014-15 under RIDF XX for ₹ 77.39 Cr in the ratio of 95:5.

2.2.14 An outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

NEW SCHEME

SWC-17 Scheme for providing assured irrigation water through underground pipes(NABARD)

Outlay – ₹ 50.00 Cr

2.2.15 A new project for providing assured irrigation water through underground pipes is being submitted to NABARD. In anticipation of the approval of scheme has been included in Annual Plan 2015-16.

2.2.16 An outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSS – Other Schemes

National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture

Outlay – ₹ 4.00 Cr

The following scheme would be covered under this programme:

SWC-02 National Mission on Micro Irrigation (80:20) (NMSA)

Outlay – ₹ 4.00 Cr

2.2.17 Government of India started a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Micro Irrigation in 2005-06 under which subsidy @50% (GoI 40% + State 10%) was available for farmers on installation of Micro Irrigation (Drip & Sprinkler)

systems. The initiative greatly contributed in adoption of Micro irrigation (MI) in Punjab and to-date more than 28,000 hectares have been covered.

2.2.18 Government of India has subsumed National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) under the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) from 2014-15 onwards. Under On Farm Water Management (OFWM) component of NMSA, the rate of subsidy for Micro Irrigation has been reduced to 45% (GoI 35% + State 10%) for small/marginal farmers and 35% (GoI 25% + State 10%) for other farmers while administrative cost has been enhanced from 1% to 5%.

2.2.19 Against an expenditure of ₹ 42.34 Cr as 80% Government of India's share and ₹ 6.99 Cr as 20% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 100.00 Cr as 80% Government of India share and ₹ 25.00 Cr as 20% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 7.46 Cr as 80% Government of India's share and ₹ 4.61 Cr as 20% state share was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 5.91 Cr as 80% Government of India's share and ₹ 13.74 lac as 20% state share was incurred during 2013-14 and an expenditure of ₹ 2.59 Cr as 20% state share was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 3.00 Cr as 80% Government of India's share and ₹ 1.00 Cr as 20% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16 to cover physical target 4617 ha.

CSS-Other Than Restructured Schemes

CS(SWC)-03 Scheme for Special Problematic and Degraded Land in the state under Technology Development Extension and Training(TDET)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

2.2.20 Under this scheme, projects for reclamation of special problematic areas and degraded soils would be taken up by Government of India under its Technology Development, Extension and Training Programme. District Gurdaspur of Punjab has been selected for this programme.

2.2.21 Assistance is provided on 100% basis by Government of India for the soil and water conservation works on the government/community lands. For private lands of farmers 60% assistance is provided by Government of

India and balance 40% is contributed by the beneficiary. The major activities covered under these projects include drainage, flood water harvesting, bench terracing, land leveling, plantation, sand scrapping, desilting of ponds, precision leveling and demonstration of high value crops etc.

2.2.22 Against an expenditure of ₹ 3.73 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. Last installment of project was released by Government of India during 2013-14. An expenditure of ₹ 6.60 lac was incurred during 2013-14. No expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

2.3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Outlay - ₹ 46.98 Cr

2.3.1 Animal Husbandry plays an important role in the state's rural economy by contributing approximately 13% to the state GDP. The state has extensive veterinary infrastructure for animal health care through which it is providing quality health services to the livestock owners and also giving impetus on improving animal breeds which includes production of better quality of semen and also providing artificial insemination services at the door step of the farmers. Surveillance and monitoring of livestock diseases has been one of the major activities of animal health care delivery system in Punjab. Due to the strenuous efforts of the state, there has been an overall increase of 10.9% in the total bovine population in the 19th livestock census-2012 as compared to the previous census of 2007. Milk production in Punjab has doubled during the last two decades from around 5.3 million tonnes in 1992-93 to 9.7 million tonnes in 2012-13. The per capita availability of milk in the state is highest in the country.

2.3.2 Diversification of state agriculture through allied activities comprising animal husbandry, commercial dairying & fisheries has acquired added significance in the reduction of income disparities between rural and urban population. Livestock keeping along with marketing services, manufacturing of livestock products, inputs and other subsidiary and

supporting industries offer a great scope for gainful employment to the expanding labour force, small and marginal farmers and agricultural labour and thereby helping in raising the standard of living of rural population especially of weaker sections of the society.

2.3.3 Against an expenditure of ₹ 91.56 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 284.01 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 27.49 Cr, ₹ 50.60 Cr and ₹ 15.88 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 46.98 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the implementation of following schemes:-

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

AH -07 Upgradation of Vety Institutions in the State under RIDF-XVII (95:5)

Outlay - ₹ 3.65 Cr

2.3.4 A three year project for upgradation of Veterinary Institutions in the state has been approved by NABARD during 2011-12 under RIDF XVII for ₹ 24.73 Cr in the ratio of 95:5. Under this project, up-gradation of 800 veterinary dispensaries by providing latest equipment and other related items, construction of building of 48 veterinary hospitals, establishment of Regional Multi-disciplinary Training & Extension Centre at Jalandhar would be carried out.

2.3.5 An outlay of ₹ 25.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 9.45 Cr, ₹ 6.53 Cr and ₹ 3.12 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 3.65 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

AH-08 Construction of Civil Infrastructure for Guru Angad Dev Vety. Animal Science University (GADVASU) (NABARD)

Outlay- ₹ 20.00 Cr

2.3.6 For provision/development of infrastructural facilities of GADVASU, NABARD has approved a project for the Construction of Civil Infrastructure for Guru Angad Dev Vety. Animal Science University (GADVASU) during 2011-12. The total cost of the project would be ₹ 40.00 Cr which would be in the ratio of 80:20. During 2012-13, Government of India has also approved an ACA of ₹ 35.00 Cr for strengthening of infrastructure of GADVASU. It has been decided

to meet the state share of ACA i.e. ₹ 24.50 Cr through NABARD under this scheme. The funds would be provided as under:-

(₹ Cr)

SN	Name of the work	District	NABARD share	State share	Total
1	College of Fisheries	Ludhiana	6.62	0.35	6.97
2	Milk Plant(Demonstration Unit)	Ludhiana	3.37	0.18	3.55
3	School of Animal Bio-technology	Ludhiana	9.63	0.50	10.14
4	Vet Referral Hospital	Ludhiana	14.62	0.77	15.39
5	Directorate of Extentions	Ludhiana	3.76	0.20	3.95
	Total		38.00	2.00	40.00

2.3.7 An amount of ₹ 40.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 14.00 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

AH -09 Setting up of new polyclinics and strengthening of Vety Institutions in the State under RIDF- XIV (90:10)

Outlay -₹ 3.12 Cr

2.3.8 A project to set up 3 new veterinary polyclinics at Ludhiana, SBS Nagar and Tarn Taran and to strengthen the existing 10 veterinary polyclinics and 782 hospitals by providing latest equipments was approved by NABARD at a total cost of ₹19.65 Cr under RIDF XIV during 2008-09 in the ratio of 90:10. Construction work has been completed and purchase of equipments is being done.

2.3.9 Against an expenditure of ₹ 13.70 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 15.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 2.83 Cr was incurred during 2012-13. No expenditure was incurred during 2013-14. An expenditure of ₹ 4.16 lac was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 3.12 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

AH-18 Construction of buildings of tehsil and block level vety hospitals and other veterinary hospitals in the state under RIDF-XVIII(95:5)

Outlay- ₹ 10.00 Cr

2.3.10 The department of Animal Husbandry is engaged in providing health care and breeding services to the indigenous and exotic animals being reared by the farmers of the state. Besides this, the services of sero-monitoring and diagnosis are also given to the livestock owners for saving the precious livestock wealth from many infectious diseases. The department is having a network of 1362 veterinary hospitals. Presently the buildings of majority of these hospitals are in a dilapidated condition and few of them are also at the verge of collapse.

2.3.11 New buildings of 19 veterinary hospitals have been completed under RIDF XIII project and new buildings of 14 tehsil level and 34 block level vety hospitals are under process under RIDF XVII. Now it is felt that the grass root level vety hospitals should also be constructed with latest building plans for providing better services to livestock farmers at village level.

2.3.12 For construction of 9 tehsil level, 28 block level and 110 veterinary hospitals in the state, a project has been approved by NABARD under RIDF XVIII at a total cost of ₹ 3663.47 lac in the ratio of 95:5.

2.3.13 An expenditure of ₹ 7.33 Cr and ₹ 6.86 Cr was incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSS – Other Schemes

Veterinary Science & Animal Health (VSAH)

Outlay – ₹ 6.10 Cr

The following schemes would be covered under this programme:

AH-01 Assistance to states for control of animal diseases-creation of Disease Free Zone (75:25) (VSAH)

Outlay-₹ 2.11 Cr

2.3.14 Under this component, assistance is provided to state governments for control of economically important and zoonotic diseases of livestock and poultry through immunization, strengthening of existing State Veterinary Biological Production Units & State Disease Diagnostic Laboratories, for holding of workshops/seminars & training of Veterinarians and Para-veterinarians. The programme is being implemented on 75:25 sharing basis between the centre and the states. However, 100% assistance will be provided for conducting training and holding the seminars/workshops. Under immunization programme, funds will also be provided for vaccination against canine rabies. Under parasitic control programme, funds will be provided to control endo-parasites in cattle and buffaloes. The State Vaccine Production Units will be strengthened. State Disease Diagnostic Laboratories will also be strengthened to make them GLP compliant.

2.3.15 Against an expenditure of ₹ 8.11 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ₹ 2.64 Cr as 25% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 13.50 Cr as 75% Government of India share and ₹ 4.50 Cr as 25% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 2.86 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ₹ 88.52 lac as 25% state share was incurred during 2012-13 , an expenditure of ₹ 51.77 lac as Government of India's share and ₹ 13.60 lac as state share in 2013-14 and an expenditure of ₹ 2.74 Cr as Government of India's share and ₹ 40.60 lac as state share was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.58 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ₹ 0.53 Cr as 25% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

AH-03 Professional Efficiency Development through strengthening of Punjab Veterinary Council (50:50)(VSAH)

Outlay- ₹ 7.46 lac

2.3.16 For improvement in the efficiency of Veterinary professionals, states through its veterinary council are mandated to impart training to

veterinarians on the latest technical knowledge by way of Continuing Veterinary Education (CVE).

2.3.17 Against an expenditure of ₹ 51.50 lac as 50% Government of India's share and ₹ 51.50 lac as 50% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac each as 50% Government of India share and 50% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹15.00 lac each as 50% Government of India's share and 50% state share was incurred during 2012-13. An expenditure of ₹ 5.25 lac each as 50% Government of India's share and 50% state share was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 3.73 lac each as 50% Government of India's share and 50% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

AH-04 Establishment and Strengthening of existing Vety. Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) (75:25)(VSAH)

Outlay- ₹ 2.08 Cr

2.3.18 Government of India has initiated a programme on 75:25 sharing basis for establishing new hospitals & dispensaries and strengthening of existing hospitals and dispensaries during 11th plan period and is continued in 12th plan period also. A new activity i.e. Mobile Veterinary Clinics (MVCs) will also form part of the component of ESVHD.

2.3.19 Against an expenditure of ₹ 4.00 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ₹ 1.33 Cr as 25% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 45.00 Cr as 75% Government of India share and ₹ 15.00 Cr as 25% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 7.80 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ₹ 2.60 Cr as 25% state share was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 1.54 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ₹ 0.54 Cr as 25% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS(AH)-06 National Project on Rinderpest Eradication(100%)(VSAH)

Outlay - ₹ 6.15 lac

2.3.20 India has been declared Rinderpest and Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) infection free country by the OIE in 2006 and 2007 respectively. However, it is important that country's freedom status against

CBPP is maintained as per OIE requirements. Under the programme, the state is required to carry out physical surveillance through village, stock route & institutional searches to maintain the freedom status of CBPP and to undertake surveillance of other animal diseases on routine basis. 100% funds will be provided by Government of India for undertaking ongoing activities of strengthening veterinary services and surveillance of various animal diseases.

2.3.21 Against an expenditure of ₹ 66.64 lac during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 3.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 11.43 lac, ₹ 0.15 lac and ₹ 17.79 lac was incurred during 2012-13 , 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 6.15 lac as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS(AH)-09 Animal Disease, Management and Regulatory Medicines- Establishment of Regional Disease Diagnostic Lab(100%) (VSAH)

Outlay – ₹ 14.02 lac

2.3.22 The Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has accorded approval for the setting up of Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory at Jalandhar. The laboratory is being set up as per international standards in technology to provide disease diagnostic facilities to the Livestock of Northern Indian states. After completion, the lab will facilitate quick diagnosis of animal diseases which will help in dispensing the right and economical treatment to the animals. It will conform to the norms of FAO and OIE and will be approved by the international institutes. Government of India provides 100% grants for additions/alterations in the buildings, supply of equipment, staff, traveling allowance for training & attending seminars and other miscellaneous expenditure. This lab caters to the needs of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Chandigarh and Delhi.

2.3.23 Against an expenditure of ₹ 1.45 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 53.26 lac and ₹ 33.12 lac was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 14.02 lac as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS(AH)-10 Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme(100%)(VSAH)

Outlay- ₹ 53.50 lac

2.3.24 To prevent economic losses due to Foot and Mouth Disease and to develop herd immunity in cloven-footed animals, 'Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)' is currently being implemented in the state with 100% central assistance. The major activities of the intensive programme would be: to vaccinate all the eligible cattle and buffaloes at six monthly interval; publicity and mass awareness campaign including orientation of the state functionaries for implementation of the scheme; identification of the target animals in the selected districts; sero-surveillance/monitoring of animal population on random basis; mass vaccination; procurement of cold cabinets and FMD vaccine; assessment of the randomly collected samples of vaccines for their quality; virus typing in case of outbreaks and recording/regulation of animal movement from unvaccinated areas through temporary quarantine/check-posts.

2.3.25 In order to have early warning system in place, state Government is required to undertake surveillance of FMD. In the event of any outbreak, it should be reported immediately and the state should take action to control and contain the disease as per the provisions of the Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009.

2.3.26 Against an expenditure of ₹ 2.53 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1.04 Cr , ₹ 30.64 lac and ₹ 1.13 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 53.50 lac as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS (AH)-13 National Control Programme on Brucellosis (100%) (VSAH)

Outlay - ₹ 53.50 lac

2.3.27 Brucellosis is one of the major infectious disease of livestock caused by *Brucella abortus*. It causes abortions in the last quarter of pregnancy causing huge economic losses to livestock sector. This disease has great

zoonotic implications and is transmissible to human beings also. This disease can be prevented over a period of time by one time vaccination of all eligible female calves. Brucellosis-CP in 12th Plan envisages vaccination of female calves between 6-8 months. Adulthood vaccination will also be taken up covering all un-vaccinated adult female bovines in a phased manner during 12th plan. Under this scheme, prophylactic vaccination of young female population would be undertaken besides conducting surveillance of the disease.

2.3.28 Against an expenditure of ₹ 7.78 lac during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 89.09 lac, ₹ 2.25 lac and ₹ 85.65 lac was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 53.50 lac as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS (AH)-16 National Animal Disease Reporting System (100%)(VSAH)

Outlay - ₹ 6.15 lac

2.3.29 The main objective of the scheme is to control the spread of diseases among the livestock of the state. The scheme is being implemented in collaboration with National Informatics Centre. The offices upto block level have been computerized and monitoring centres have been set up as per the guidelines of the Government of India. Training will be given to officers/officials in Computer Operations. Livestock Disease situation will be recorded and monitored in the state. More nodes would be established.

2.3.30 An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lac has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 4.47 lac and ₹ 0.03 lac was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 6.15 lac as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

NEW SCHEME

CS(AH)- 19 Peste des Petits Ruminants Control Programme(PPRCD)(VSAH)

Outlay- ₹ 50.00 lac

2.3.31 Peste Des Petits is a viral disease of small ruminants i.e. sheep and goat manifested by high rise of temperature, inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract which may lead to necrosis and ulceration of the mucous

membrane and diarrhea. It causes huge losses to the rural economy in terms of morbidity and mortality. Presently sheep and goat population of the state is about five lac, which is mostly reared by the weaker sections of the society. Therefore, keeping in view the economic interest of the weaker section of the society. It is essential to control this disease. Under this 100%, GOI sponsored schemes vaccination against PPR would be carried out.

2.3.32 An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lac as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

National Livestock Mission (NLM)

CS(AH)-21 National Livestock Mission(NLM)

Outlay – ₹ 2.00 Cr

2.3.33 The National Livestock Mission(NLM) has been formulated by subsuming and modifying 7 Centrally Sponsored and 7 Central Sector Schemes of Government of India given under:-

Sr.No.	Central Sector Schemes
1	Central Fodder Development Organisations
2	Central Sheep Breeding Farm
3	Central Poultry Development Organisations
4	Integrated Development of Small Remnants and Rabbits
5	Piggery Development
6	Poultry Venture Capital Fund
7	Salvaging and rearing of male buffalo calves
	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
1	Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme
2	Conservation of Threatened Breeds of Livestock
3	Poultry Development
4	Utilisation of Fallen Animals
5	Livestock Insurance
6	Establishment/modernization of Rural Slaughterhouses, including mobile slaughter Plants
7	Livestock extension and delivery services

Mission Objectives

The main Mission Objectives are as under:-

- 1) Sustainable growth and development of livestock sector, including poultry;
- 2) Increasing availability of fodder and feed to substantially reduce the demand- supply gap;
- 3) Establishing convergence and synergy among ongoing Plan programmes and stakeholders for sustainable livestock development;
- 4) Promoting skill based training and dissemination of technologies for reducing cost of production, and improving production of livestock sector;
- 5) Promoting activities to control and prevent animal diseases, environmental pollution, promoting efforts towards food safety and quality, and supply of quality hides and skins through timely recovery of carcasses.
- 6) Encouraging community participation on sustainable practices related to animal husbandry, involvement of community in breed conservation and creation of resource map for the states.

2.3.34 An outlay of ₹ 1.50 Cr as central share and of ₹ 0.50 Cr as state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSS – Other than Restructured Schemes

AH-02 Integrated Sample Surveys for cost assessment of production of milk and eggs (50:50)

Outlay- ₹ 61.00 lac

2.3.35 The cost studies are very useful in formulating policies relating to the procurement price, trade control, subsidization, tariff determination etc. It also helps in assessing the cost of production of milk and eggs. It is proposed to carry out the study in the state to ascertain fluctuations in cost of production on the basis of area.

2.3.36 Against an expenditure of ₹ 35.98 lac each as 50% Government of India's share and 50% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 2.50 Cr each as 50% Government of India share and 50% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 8.55 lac as Government of India's share and ₹ 7.90 lac 50% state share was incurred during 2012-13.

An expenditure of ₹ 0.89 lac as 50% Government of India's share and ₹ 0.30 lac as 50% state share was incurred during 2013-14. No expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lac as 50% Government of India's share and ₹ 11.00 lac as 50% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS(AH)-08 Livestock Census(100%)

Outlay- ₹ 1.50 Cr

2.3.37 The 18th quinquennial livestock census was carried out during 2007-08. As per the guidelines issued by Government of India with the existing sanctioned field staff of the department, the 19th Livestock Census was carried out in 2012-13. It is proposed to carry out next livestock census during 12th plan. Besides the breed wise survey will also be done.

2.3.38 Against an expenditure of ₹ 5.02 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 3.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 3.75 Cr, ₹ 72.50 lac and ₹ 72.50 lac was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 1.50 Cr as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

2.4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Outlay – ₹ 1.10 Cr

2.4.1 In the recent past, agriculture has reached saturation point and the need for its diversification became prominent. In this context, dairying has come to the centre stage as a potential alternative. Dairying is no longer a complimentary vocation and rather has assumed the status of a full fledged vocation.

2.4.2 At present, Punjab produces 9.72 million MT of milk annually, which is about 9% of the total milk production of the nation. The per capita availability of milk in the state is highest in the country, which is recorded as 961 gms per day. Daily milk production is about 266.00 lac litres. There are 79 Milk Plants (11 in Cooperative sector and 68 in Private Sector) with aggregated daily milk handling capacity of 82.39 lac litres. Now, the target is to make Punjab a Dairy State.

2.4.3 The following thrust areas have been identified:-

- (i) Capacity building & handholding of those people who eke out their livelihood with small dairy unit to make their activity gainful and sustainable.
- (ii) Introducing new dairy training programmes specially designed for educated unemployed youth who are not in a position to start their own dairy farm.
- (iii) Education and training of farmers for diverting them towards commercial dairy farming with special focus on improving quality of milk and value addition at farm level by providing dairy entrepreneurship training.
- (iv) Assisting farmers in establishing commercially viable units of dairy farming for milk production with special stress on economical and scientific animal housing, herd management system, mechanization and remunerative market of milk.
- (v) Strengthening infrastructure for quality and clean milk production and establishment of farm milk coolers at farm level.
- (vi) Educating consumers about the importance of quality of milk and milk products.
- (vii) Quality Control in animal feeds and supplements.

2.4.4 Against an expenditure of ₹ 21.32 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 160.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 4.81 Cr, ₹ 7.22 lac and ₹ 1.10 Cr has been incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 1.10 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

2.4.5 To achieve the objectives mentioned above, the following schemes/ programmes would be undertaken during 2015-16.

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

DD-02 Provision of essential staff for remaining districts

Outlay - ₹ 10.00 lac

2.4.6 Dairy training and education is the prime responsibility of dairy department and is the most vital ingredient for promoting and strengthening of

dairy farming, which has come up as a viable alternative to agriculture in the context of its diversification. Therefore, there is an urgent need to provide for the staff for the 8 district created subsequently and newly established Dairy Training & Extension Units.

2.4.7 An outlay of ₹ 30.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1.00 lac, ₹ 7.22 lac and ₹ 9.75 lac was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lac is provided in Annual Plan 2015-16.

DD-05 Promotion of Dairy Farming as Livelihood for SC Beneficiaries

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

2.4.8 Major chunk of milk still comes from backyard dairy units where a very small number of dairy animals are kept. In this segment, scheduled castes form a sizeable portion. They have specific problems due to which they are unable to scale up their operations. One of these problems is lack of knowhow of scientific practices to man the dairy animals. Due to the requirement of daily earning they can hardly afford to attend dairy training programmes. Keeping in view the typical predicament of this segment, it is proposed to provide free six days dairy training alongwith the provision for the boarding, lodging & daily allowance to compensate them for the lost wages. After the completion of training, mini dairy units will be got established and subsidy will be provided to these units.

2.4.9 An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided in Annual Plan 2015-16.

2.5 FISHERIES

Outlay - ₹ 57.50 lac

2.5.1 Management of Fisheries in Natural Water bodies is done under Punjab Fisheries Act, 1914 and Punjab Fisheries Rules, 1985 framed thereunder. Various conservation measures are adopted under this Act to have the sustainable fish yield. Besides, the fish production in the natural waters is also increased by stocking fish seed in these waters.

2.5.2 By adopting the measures indicated above, the fish production has jumped to 6560 Kgs/per/Hect/per year and fish farming has emerged as

suitable alternative to agriculture as returns from fish farming are far more remunerative than agriculture and any other allied activity.

2.5.3 To develop pisciculture in the State, the department provides various types of inputs to enhance fish production in village ponds and tanks which are given as under:-

- 1) Fish Seed from Govt. Fish Seed Farms in the State.
- 2) Training of personnel aspirant in fish farming.
- 3) Extension activities for transfer of technology in respect of fish production to the grass root level.
- 4) Subsidy on various items such as excavation of fish ponds, renovation of old ponds and first year inputs etc. and also arrange liberal loans from the financial institutions.

2.5.4 Against an expenditure of ₹ 4.68 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 41.26 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 57.50 lac is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSS – Other than Restructured Scheme

FH-01/2 Development of fisheries and aquaculture (Previously named Assistance to Fish Farmers Development Agencies in the state) (75:25)

Outlay -₹ 41.50 lac

2.5.5 This scheme aims at assisting the members of all the existing Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA). Under the scheme subsidies are given for excavation of fish ponds, renovation of old ponds, establishment of fish feed unit, fish seed hatchery, integrated hatchery, soil & water kits, breed bank for ornamental fish & conservation of river fish.

2.5.6 Against an expenditure of Rs.1.00 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and Rs. 33.34 lac as 25% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of Rs.7.62 Cr as 75% Government of India share and Rs.2.54 Cr as 25% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.31.15 lac as 75% Government of India's share and Rs.10.35 lac as 25% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS(FH)-04 Strengthening of data base and information networking for the Fisheries Sector

Outlay- ₹ 16.00 lac

2.5.7 The main objective of the scheme is to conduct catch assessment survey on inland fisheries resources.

2.5.8 An outlay of ₹ 80.00 lac has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 16.00 lac is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

2.6 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Ongoing Scheme

State Funded Scheme

AGRE-1 Provision for Research and Development Schemes of PAU, Ludhiana

Outlay - ₹ 160.00 Cr

2.6.1 The Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), established in 1962, is a premier state agricultural university in India. Its three pronged mandate on research, teaching and extension education in agriculture is as follows:-

- Teaching and training of students in agriculture and allied fields;
- Conduct research and seeking solutions to emerging problems in state agriculture;
- Transfer of technology to farmers and agricultural organizations;
- Provide diverse technical services and consultancy;
- Support the growth of agro-based industries and generate self employment.

2.6.2 The University has played a pivotal role in transforming the state into 'Grain basket' of India. However, the present day Punjab agriculture is passing through a crucial stage. Agriculture productivity is declining due to multiple deficiencies of nutrients and water related problems, the occurrence of new weeds and pests and threats from abrupt climate change. Issues like rice residue burning and contamination of water resources are posing new

challenges. Thus need of the hour is to take up these challenges for sustaining Punjab Agriculture. The immediate problems requiring attention are improving productivity and profitability of small farms and promotion of secondary agriculture. The University would be addressing these important issues through the use of cutting edge technologies such as bio-technology and molecular biology, information and communication technology, nanotechnology etc.

2.6.3 The main target of the University is to:-

- Enhance knowledge, aptitude and skill of students admitted in various courses in the four constituent Colleges i.e. College of Agriculture, College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, College of Basic Sciences and Humanities and College of Home Science.
- High yielding crop varieties with resistance to abiotic and biotic stresses for improving agricultural production and productivity for raising farm income and employment generation.

2.6.4 Against an expenditure of ₹ 77.00 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 300.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 80.00 Cr, ₹ 240.00 Cr and ₹ 170.00 Cr has been incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 160.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

2.7 COOPERATION

Outlay – ₹ 680.00 Cr

2.7.1 Cooperative movement is very crucial for the agriculture sector of the state which has gained momentum in the post green revolution period by availing the facilities of co-operative infrastructure, particularly ready and remunerative market for agricultural produce through creation of sufficient processing capacity pertaining to sugarcane, cotton & other agricultural produce. Today, co-operatives have pervaded almost all spheres of life including credit supply of articles of daily consumption, housing, milk supply &

industrial cooperatives. It is imperative to sustain the cooperative credit structure to provide adequate financial assistance to the farmers.

2.7.2 Against an expenditure of Rs.57.26 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.128.29 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 10.00 Cr lac, ₹ 35.75 Cr and ₹ 80.00 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 680.00 Cr is provided in Annual Plan 2015-16.

The major schemes are as under:-

CN-09 Loans to sugar co-operatives for payment to cane growers

Outlay – ₹ 600.00 Cr

2.7.3 Cooperatives have been playing a crucial role in the development of agriculture and allied sector of Punjab. The sugar cooperatives have successfully contributed to crop diversification in the State by increasing the area under sugarcane. The current falling prices of sugar have caused financial difficulties to the cooperatives, making it difficult for them to pay the farmers on time. To enable the SUGARFED to make full payment to cane growers in the state a sum of ₹ 600 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CN-10 Recapitalisation of Central Cooperative Banks

Outlay – ₹ 80.00 Cr

2.7.4 Cooperative funding is an important part of agriculture. In order to further strengthen the Central Cooperative Banks to increase their lending for agriculture, for recapitalization of these Banks a sum of ₹ 80 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

2.8 AGRICULTURE MARKETING BOARD

Ongoing Scheme

State Funded Scheme

AMB-01 Agricultural Marketing Board

Outlay – ₹ 243.00 Cr

2.8.1 Punjab State Agricultural Marketing Board was established on 26th May, 1961 under the Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961 and is being regulated under this act. The preamble of the act is “An act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the better regulation of the purchase, sale, storage and processing of agricultural produce and the establishment of the markets for agricultural produces in the State of Punjab”. There are 145 Agricultural Produce Market Committees in the state established under the Act. The primary object of Punjab Mandi Board and Market Committees is to establish modern markets for efficient marketing of agricultural produce by providing modern facilities in the mandis and to enforce the provisions of the Act, Rules and Bye-laws framed there under. Market Committees are service rendering agencies and their main source of income is market fee. The existing rate of market fee on purchase or sale transaction of all agricultural produce specified in the schedule is 2%. Timber and firewood has recently been added in the schedule of the Act and 0.50% fee is levied on the purchase or sale of the same.

2.8.2 The main thrust areas of the Board are:-

- Provision/Strengthening of Marketing Infrastructure in Mandis.
- Repair/Strengthening and Construction of New Link Roads.
- Incorporation of Punjab Agricultural Export Corporation.
- Establishment of Punjab Horticulture Post Harvest Technology Centre.
- Arranging Loans for Development Works of Market Committees.

2.8.3 The Board of Directors of Punjab State Agricultural Marketing Board consists of a Chairman nominated by the State Government and sixteen other members, out of which 8 are official members and 8 non-officials.

Secretary of the Board is appointed by the State Government from amongst the members of the Indian Administrative Services.

2.8.4 An outlay of ₹ 1398.00 Cr has been provided under this scheme for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 256.72 Cr, ₹ 243.00 Cr and ₹ 243.00 Cr was booked during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 243.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

2.9 PUNJAB LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Outlay - ₹ 50.00 Cr

2.9.1 Livestock plays an important role in the rural economy of the state.

The contribution of the Livestock sector in the Net State Domestic Product is about 13%. Punjab Livestock & Dairy Development Board (PLDDB) has been established with the aim to promote, develop, facilitate, improve and expand livestock industry, farming, business and infrastructure in Punjab for accelerating investment therein and maximizing the potentials of the sector. Three major wings of board i.e. Farm Production & Planning, Nutrition Resource Management and Field Service & Capacity Building have set their priorities in the field of reproduction & breeding services through skill development, empowerment of women from rural Punjab as extension workers, establishment of semen production units, promotion of silage and hay for higher milk production, provision of unadulterated milk to consumers through milk dispensers at an affordable price and establishment of model dairy farms. The board also encourages and facilitates the private sector to enter into joint venture with the board for the development of Livestock sector.

2.9.2 Punjab Livestock & Dairy Development Board aims at developing milk and meat industry by interventions at every tier i.e. production, processing and marketing, complying with all requisites of national/international quality standards for human consumption.

2.9.3 An outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

3. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Outlay - ₹ 329.36 Cr

3.1 In an earnest endeavor towards rural rejuvenation of all 12673 villages, the Panchayati Raj Institutions are being involved by the government not only in asset formation and management, but also in the entire process of planning. The state government is committed to the provision of modern amenities and sanitation facilities in rural areas and also to the creation of employment opportunities for rural poor in the villages. 1186 rural health dispensaries, 5752 primary schools and 582 rural veterinary hospitals have been transferred to the Zila Parishads. 1160 medical service providers, 12551 primary school teachers and 369 veterinary service providers have been recruited by the Zila Parishads. ICDS centres are being run under the supervision of Gram Panchayats. Also, 876 rural water supply schemes have been transferred to the Gram Panchayats. Presently 888 medical service providers (RMO), 12227 primary school teachers and 389 (RVO) veterinary service providers are working through the PRIs. The training of panches/sarpanches is being carried out on a large scale.

3.2 The planning strategy is designed to improve the economic and social well being of rural poor. An outlay of ₹ 3904.15 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17. Against an outlay of ₹ 548.00 Cr an expenditure of ₹ 261.56 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. The Annual Plan for the Rural Development for the year 2015-16 focus on creation of rural employment and rural livelihood. The total plan outlay of ₹ 329 Cr including centre share of ₹ 275 Cr has been earmarked for rural development for the year 2015-16.

3.1 SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Ongoing Schemes

CSS- Flagship Schemes

RDS (D)-08 National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (CSS:SS 75:25)

Outlay - ₹ 8.00 Cr

3.1.1 The Mission of NRLM is to reduce poverty by enabling poor (BPL)

households to access gainful self-employment, skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvements in their livelihoods on sustainable basis through building strong institution of the poor. NRLM will ensure adequate coverage of vulnerable sections of the society. Under this programme, the financing of the program will be shared between the centre and the state in the ratio of 75:25. During the first phase 14 blocks in 5 districts namely Patiala, Sangrur, Ferozepur, Taran Taran and Gurdaspur have been selected for the implementation of NRLM in Punjab State. SRLM Punjab started since August 2011, has been able to put in place the required setup to implement the programme. The units at selected districts and blocks level have been established by recruiting the required staff and made the same operational since January 2012. An outlay of ₹ 1000.00 Cr as state share and ₹ 30000.00 Cr as central share has been provided in the 12th five year plan 2012-17. Against an outlay of ₹ 12.50 Cr an expenditure of ₹ 7.39 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 8.00 Cr including Center Share is provided for the annual plan 2015-16.

RDS(S)-01 Strengthening / Administration of DRDA's / Zila Parishads 75:25)

Outlay - ₹ 25.73 Cr

3.1.2 District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA's) are established as nodal agencies for the implementation of centrally sponsored schemes especially anti poverty programmes as per guidelines of Government of India and a separate provision is being made for paying salaries to the staff of DRDA's and ADC (Development) working for DRDA's in the plan budget. This scheme was admitted in the year 1999-2000 and is being funded on 75:25 basis between the Centre and the State Government. Central share is released directly to the DRDA's in the form of grant-in aid.

3.1.3 An outlay of ₹ 27.75 Cr as state share and ₹ 83.25 Cr as central share has been provided in the 12th five year plan 2012-17. Against an outlay of ₹ 23.40 Cr an expenditure of ₹ 13.59 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 25.73 Cr including Center Share is provided for the annual plan 2015-16.

RDS (D)-03 Backward Regions Grant Fund (100% Gol Funded)

Outlay - ₹ 0.01 Cr

3.1.4 It is a 100% Government of India funded scheme which is being implemented in the Hoshiarpur district. During 2015-16 Gol has delinked this scheme. Against an outlay of ₹ 27.20 Cr an expenditure of ₹ 14.87 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.01 Cr is provided for the annual plan 2015-16.

RDS (D)-07 Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) (90:10).

Outlay - ₹ 14.95 Cr

3.1.5 This scheme has been admitted as a new scheme during 2010-11. Government of India has merged the existing 'Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWDP)' with 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)' from April, 2008 and renamed it as "Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)". This scheme will be implemented on 90:10 sharing basis between the Centre and the State Government. The per hectare cost has been fixed at ₹ 12000/-. Assistance @ ₹ 11000/- per hectare will be provided by Government of India and ₹ 1000/- per hectare by the State Government. The objectives of the IWMP will be as under:-

- (i) Harvesting every drop of rainwater for purposes of irrigation, plantations including horticulture and floriculture, pasture development, fisheries etc. to create sustainable sources of income for the village community as well as for drinking water supplies.
- (ii) Development of degraded/wastelands.
- (iii) Promoting overall economic development and improving the socio-economic condition of the resource poor and disadvantaged section in the Programme area.
- (iv) Employment generation, poverty alleviation, community empowerment and development of human and other economic resources of the rural areas.
- (v) Mitigating the adverse effect of extreme climate conditions such as drought and desertification on crops, human and livestock population

for the overall improvement of rural areas.

- (vi) Restoring ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water, vegetative cover especially plantations.
- (vii) Encouraging village community towards sustained community action for the operation and maintenance of asserts created and further development of the potential of the natural resources in the Watershed.
- (viii) Promoting use of simple, easy and affordable technological solutions and institutional arrangements that make use of and build upon, local technical knowledge and available materials.

3.1.6 An outlay of ₹ 100.00 Cr as state share and ₹ 900.00 Cr as central share has been provided in the 12th five year plan 2012-17. Against an outlay of ₹ 30.00 Cr an expenditure of ₹ 11.98 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 14.95 Cr including Center Share is provided for the annual plan 2015-16.

3.2 RURAL EMPLOYMENT

Ongoing Schemes

CSS-Flagship Schemes

RDE(S)-01 National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (90:10)

Outlay – ₹ 233.00 Cr

3.2.1 The main objective of the 'National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme' is to enhance the livelihood security of the households in rural areas by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This work guarantee also serves other objectives like generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural woman, reducing rural urban migration and fostering social equity among others. Under this scheme a rural household can demand at least 100 days of guaranteed employment in a financial year. The household has to get itself registered with the gram panchayat. Names of all the adult members

can be registered. Gram panchayat will issue a job card to the household. If employment is not provided within 15 days from the date the applicant seeks employment, a daily unemployment allowance in cash has to be paid. Un-employment allowance will be paid at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the minimum wages for the first 30 days and at half of the minimum wage for the subsequent days of the financial year. The funding pattern of this scheme is as under:-

Central Government Share

- (1) 100% unskilled wage component of the cost of the scheme.
- (2) Seventy five percent of the material component including the wages of skilled and semi skilled workers
- (3) Administrative expenses such as salary and allowance of programme officer and their supporting staff and capacity building of gram panchayats etc.

State Government Liability

- (1) Twenty five percent of the material component including the wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers of the scheme.
- (2) Unemployment allowance payable under the provisions of the Act.
- (3) Administrative expenses of the State Council.

3.2.2 As per Government of India guidelines wages are to be paid according to piece rate or daily rate. Disbursement of wages has to be done on weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight in any case. At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested work under the scheme. At least 50% of works will be allotted to gram panchayats for execution. Permissible works predominantly include water and soil conservation, afforestation and land development works. A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained. No contractors and machinery is allowed. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is designed to offer an incentive structure to the states for providing employment as ninety percent of the cost for employment provided is borne by the centre.

3.2.3 All the districts of the state are being covered w.e.f. 1/4/2008. **The wage rate has been revised from ₹ 202/- to ₹ 210/- w.e.f 1.4.2015.** Wages are paid to the workers through the post office saving accounts. A special NREGA Cell has been established at State headquarter to coordinate the implementation of this programme all over Punjab. The Government of India has now decided to fix the wage rate under NREGA on the basis of consumer price index which will be implemented on 1st April every year and will be applicable for whole financial year. An outlay of ₹ 660.00 Cr as state share and ₹ 5940.00 Cr as central share has been provided in the 12th five year plan 2012-17. Against an outlay of ₹ 247.50 Cr an expenditure of ₹ 210.54 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 233.00 Cr including Center Share ₹ 212.00 Cr is provided for the annual plan 2015-16.

District Level Schemes

RDE (D)-01 Indira Awaas Yojana (75:25)

Outlay - ₹ 34.67 Cr

3.2.4 This is a 75:25 sharing basis centrally sponsored scheme being executed between centre and state. Previously it was a sub-scheme of JRY but from 1996-97 onwards, it has been made an independent scheme which aims at providing houses to the members of SCs and Non-SCs free of cost in the rural areas. Beneficiaries are selected from the list of eligible BPL households. The houses under this scheme should normally be built on individual plots in the main habitation of the village, but can also be built on micro-habitat approach or in cluster within a habitation, so as to facilitate the development of infrastructure such as internal roads, drains, drinking water supply and other common facilities. Upto the year 2009-10 a grant of ₹ 35000/- per unit was provided in the plain areas and ₹ 38500/- in the hilly/difficult areas for construction of houses which has further been enhanced to ₹ 45,000/- in the plain areas and ₹ 48,500/- in the hilly/difficult areas from the year 2010-11. For conversion of unserviceable kutcha houses into pucca/ semi pucca houses, the maximum assistance is limited to ₹ 15,000/- per unit. All the dwelling units are provided with smokeless chullas

and sanitary latrines. Unit cost has been enhanced from ₹ 45,000/- to ₹ 70,000/- w.e.f 1.4.2013 in Plain area.

3.2.5 An outlay of ₹ 77.00 Cr as state share and ₹ 231.00 Cr as central share has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17. Against an outlay of ₹ 41.18 Cr an expenditure of ₹ 32.52 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 34.67 Cr including Center Share is provided for the annual plan 2015-16. As per latest household survey conducted as part of census operations, out of total 33.15 lac rural families, 7.9 % or 2.61 lac are without pucca houses.

3.3 OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

RDO(S)-02/RDO(S)-03 Grant for strengthening of infrastructural and institutional works (Discretionary Grant of Hon'ble CM)

Outlay - ₹ 10.00 Cr

3.3.1 The State Government is committed to provide a responsive administration to the people. Towards this end, greater emphasis is being laid on the mass contact programme. In the course of such interactions the needs of the rural and urban areas are projected which require special attention. With this objective in hand this scheme was started during the year 1997-98. Under this scheme, funds are provided as discretionary grants of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Punjab and are released for the creation/development of specific projects as per the announcements of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr and ₹ 10.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17. Against an outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr an expenditure of ₹ 7.64 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided for the annual plan 2015-16.

RDO(S)-12/RDO(S)-14 Constructions of Toilets in the Rural Areas (NABARD)

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

3.3.2 For the welfare of the people living in the villages, Government of Punjab has admitted a new scheme to construct toilets for individual

families with the assistance from NABARD in 85:15 ratios. As per latest household survey conducted by census department, 308 households are without toilet facility. There are about 10 lac families which are yet to be covered with facility of toilets. In all 1.56 lac toilets have been constructed during last five years at a cost of ₹150 Cr.

3.3.3 Individual household beneficiaries would be provided with the facility of toilets. The selection would be made in such a way that the entire village is covered and made open defecation free for the entitlement of Nirmal Gram Pruskar. An outlay of ₹240.00 Cr and ₹100.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17. An outlay of ₹20.00 Cr was provided for the 2014-15. An outlay of ₹1.00 Cr is provided for the annual plan 2015-16.

CSS- Block Grants

BG 2 (RDO(D)-02) Improvement/Remodelling and Rejuvenation of village Ponds and disposal of Sullage Water (OTACA)

Outlay – ₹2.00 Cr

3.3.4 For improving village environment especially laying emphasis on disposal of liquid and solid waste the village ponds are required to be renovated and repaired so that the sullage water/rain water could be channelised and diverted to the village ponds. This will result in clean village environment and the ponds could be utilized for irrigation purposes and also encourage the fisheries. The survey for cleaning of village ponds has been completed according to which 10396 ponds in 141 blocks of the state need improvement/cleaning at an estimated cost of ₹775.47 Cr. An outlay of ₹5.00 Cr and ₹1.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17. An outlay of ₹100.00 Cr was provided 2014-15. An outlay of ₹2.00 Cr including Center Share is provided for the annual plan 2015-16.

CSS- Flagship Scheme

CS(RDO)-7 Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Yojana (75:25)

Outlay – ₹0.002 Cr

3.3.5 Under RGPSA for construction of 58 new Panchayat Ghars at a cost of ₹12 lac each. District Panchayat Resource Centre, Mansa and Fazilka shall

be completed with a cost of ₹ 3 Cr. The state government has started a training programme of 5 days for elected representatives and officials of PRIs for their capacity building at a cost of ₹ 24 Cr. Against an revised outlay of ₹ 1.59 Cr, Against an outlay of ₹ 36.25 Cr an expenditure of ₹ 11.59 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. Token provision of ₹ 0.002 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

4. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Outlay - ₹ 1005.31 Cr

4.1 Rejuvenation and revamping of canal network is the thrust area of state government. The canal surface water distribution system consists of 14500 km of canals/distributaries covering six major systems in the State namely: Sirhind Canal system, Bhakra Main Line, Bist Doab Canal, Upper Bari Doab Canal, Sirhind feeder and Eastern canal. This canal system which is amongst the oldest in the country has out lived its life and its carrying capacity has been sub - optimized overtime. At present, 97% of the arable land in the State is irrigated, 27% from surface water (canal) irrigation and the remaining 73% met from the ground water resources. During the 10th plan, about 107 thousand hectares of additional irrigation potential was created. During the 11th plan, about 286 thousand hectares of additional irrigation potential was proposed to be created, out of which 157 thousand hectares has been brought under irrigation during last five year.

4.2 In the 11th Plan, the expenditure was incurred ₹ 1865.56 Cr. The 12th Plan outlay for irrigation is ₹ 4935.64 Cr. During 12th plan, irrigation potential of 660 thousand hectares is likely to be restored and new potential of 300 thousand hectares will be created. An expenditure of ₹ 418.47 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 276.11 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 1299.17 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 573.32 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1005.31 Cr out of which ₹ 385.13 Cr as central share and ₹ 620.18 Cr as state share for irrigation and flood control sector is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16. The Irrigation potential likely to be created shall be 45 thousand hectares in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

4.1 MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

Ongoing Schemes

CSS –Flagship Schemes

IR-01 Extension of Phase-II of Kandi Canal-from Hoshiarpur to Balachaur (AIBP) (25:75) (RIDF-VIII)

Outlay – ₹ 83.34 Cr

4.1.1 Kandi Canal Stage-II Project from Hoshiarpur to Balachaur i.e from

RD 59.500 km to RD 130 km is an extension of Kandi Canal Stage-I, which has already been constructed. The total cost of this project was ₹ 147.13 Cr (at 5/97 price level) and was cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee of CWC, Ministry of Water Resources, in August 1999. The expenditure incurred during 9th Plan was ₹ 13.36 Cr. This project has been undertaken under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) since 2001-2002. The sharing pattern of this scheme was 67:33 between Government of India and State Government as central loan assistance. The funding pattern under AIBP has been changed to 25:75 between Gol and state government from 2008-09. For funding balance works, NABARD has sanctioned project of ₹ 261.85 Cr under RIDF-VIII tranche, out of which ₹ 185.35 Cr shall be provided by NABARD, ₹ 65.46 Cr by Govt. of India and ₹ 11.03 Cr by state Govt. The latest revised cost of this project is ₹ 540.24 Cr. The total length of Kandi canal phase-II project is 70 km, out of which 56 km length has already been completed. The remaining 14 km length could not be completed in 2014-15 due to paucity of funds and now scheduled to be completed during 2015-16. The work in remaining length of canals is in progress. With the completion of this project, irrigation facilities shall be provided to 29,527 hac. area of 218 villages of Hoshiarpur & Nawanshahar districts lining in kandi tract.

4.1.2 An outlay of ₹ 101.46 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 172.37 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 210.00 Cr and ₹ 40.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 44.08 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 32.86 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 120.76 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 9.99 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 83.34 Cr out of which ₹ 3.34 Cr as central share and ₹ 80.00 Cr as state share is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

IR-02 Construction of Shahpur Kandi Dam (AIBP) (90:10)

Outlay – ₹ 50.00 Cr

4.1.3 The Shahpur Kandi Project is a sister concern project of Ranjit Sagar Dam Project (which stands completed). The construction of Shahpur

Kandi Dam Project is essential to get the optimum benefits of power and irrigation potential created by Ranjit Sagar Dam Project. Shahpurkandi Dam Project is being constructed on river Ravi to provide a balancing reservoir to have uniform water releases for Upper Bari Doab Canal, Kashmir canal off taking from Madhopur head works and high level Ravi canal (J&K) which will off take from right side of Shahpur kandi Dam Project. It will ensure optimum power generation during peak hours from Ranjit Sagar Dam Project. Since 2001-02 this project has been covered under AIBP. Cumulative expenditure of ₹ 240.00 Cr has already been incurred upto March, 2014 on acquisition of land, preliminary design, investigation, development of infrastructural works, excavation of main dam, benches, left side head regulator, hydel channel and concreting of left side head regulator.

4.1.4 Shahpur kandi Dam Project has been declared as National Project by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India in Feb., 2008. Planning Commission, Government of India has accorded investment clearance of the project during 2010 amounting to ₹ 2285.81 Cr. As per guidelines for the national projects, 90% of the cost of the irrigation component which is 28.61% is being provided by Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India as central assistance & balance 10% of the cost of the irrigation component is to be provided by the state government. Power component of the project which is 71.39% of the total cost is being provided by Punjab State Power Corporation Limited. Irrigation component works out to be ₹ 596.92 Cr out of which Government of India shall provide ₹ 529.58 Cr and GoP ₹ 67.34 Cr. Power component works out to be ₹ 1689.47 Cr. Irrigation and power components are worked out on the basis of balance cost of ₹ 2086.39 Cr of project after deducting expenditure of ₹ 199.42 Cr (upto 6/2009). Power Finance Corporation, New Delhi has already given the approval for 80% of the cost of power component as loan and remaining 20% of the cost of power component shall be arranged by Punjab State Power Corporation Limited. After completion of the project, the potential of 5000 Ha in Punjab State and 32713 Ha. in J&K State shall be created. With the completion of Shahpur Kandi Dam Project, the full generation capacity of the R.S.D. Project (600 MW) will be utilized when all the turbines at the project will be made

functional.

The construction work was started in April, 2013 and proposed to be completed in October, 2017. Now Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) Government has stopped the work of the project in J&K territory. Matter is being pursued with the J&K Govt. for early settlement of the issues and to restart the work. An outlay of ₹ 200.00 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 93.30 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 547.26 Cr and ₹ 100.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 30.86 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 9.89 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 100.00 Cr out of which ₹ 90.00 Cr as central share and ₹ 10.00 Cr as state share, an expenditure of ₹ 29.37 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr, out of which ₹ 15.00 Cr as central share and ₹ 35.00 Cr as state share is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

IR-03/IR-04 Rehabilitation of Channels of First Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch (AIBP) (25:75)

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 lac

4.1.5 First Patiala Feeder and Kotla branch of Sirhind Canal system (off taking from Ropar head works) are unlined canals, which runs in heavy filling reaches through sandy tract zone in Punjab. First Patiala Feeder is presently capable to carry 3600 cs supply against its authorize discharge of 4010 cs. After rehabilitation, the carrying capacity of First Patiala Feeder shall be 4914 cs. Similarly Kotla Branch is presently capable to carry 2550 cs against authorized discharge of 3018 cs. After rehabilitation, the carrying capacity of Kotla Branch shall be 3304 cs. GoP has decided to rehabilitate both these canals with 20% enhanced capacity so that adequate irrigation supply may be provided to the cotton belt area of districts of Patiala, Sangrur and Mansa. The latest revised total cost of project is ₹199.39 Cr and physical target is 154 kms. The implementation of this project shall provide better irrigation facilities to about 2.65 lac ha area and bring additional area of 68624 ha falling in Patiala, Sangrur, Bathinda, Ludhiana and Mansa districts under canal command. An outlay of ₹123.30 Cr was provided under

this scheme in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 120.91 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 2.93 Cr and ₹ 20.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 40.00 Cr was provided in the Annual Plan 2013-14. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 & 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 20.00 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac as state share is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16. The cumulative expenditure upto March, 2014 is ₹ 120.00 Cr. The physical progress of the project is 89%. The project is targeted to be completed by March 2016.

IR-07 Extension, Renovation and Modernization of Canals being Fed from River Sutlej

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

4.1.6 Punjab is fully utilizing its share from River Ravi and Beas but not utilizing full available share out of river Sutlej. The utilization of share of Punjab from Sutlej water is about 57%. As the unutilized water is again distributed amongst the partner states in the following year, the state of Punjab is losing 43% of unutilized water which can be exclusively used by Punjab.

4.1.7 To increase the carrying capacity of canals fed from River Sutlej, a new project has been approved so that the state of Punjab may use its full share of available water which shall in result increase the food grain production in Punjab.

The project involves rehabilitation of following 4 canals as under:-

IR-07(i)/IR-10(i) Rehabilitation of Bist Doab Canal System (AIBP) (25:75)

IR-07(ii)/MI-8 Rehabilitation of Bathinda Branch (AIBP) (25:75)

IR-07(iii)/MI-9 Rehabilitation of Sidhwan Branch (AIBP) (25:75)

IR-07(iv) MI-10 Rehabilitation of Abohar Branch (AIBP) (25:75)

4.1.8 After implementation of the project, 8184 Ha. area shall be provided additional irrigation as 253 cusecs water shall be saved by lining the canal system besides restoration of 2.07 lac ha. existing CCA benefiting 2607 villages.

4.1.9 Govt. of India has recently accorded investment clearance to the new project for extension Renovation and Modernization of Canals being Fed from River Sutlej amounting to ₹ 734.56 Cr under AIBP assistance. The state Govt. requested to Govt. of India to accord extension of the time period for completion of the project. As per Govt. of India's advice the project with revised cost of ₹ 918.25 Cr have been submitted to CWC, GOI. Project is likely to be completed by March, 2016. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr, out of which ₹ 0.25 Cr as central share and ₹ 0.75 Cr as state share is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

IR-11/IR-14 Project for relining of Sirhind Feeder from RD 119700-447927 (AIBP) (25:75)

Outlay - ₹ 100.00 Cr

4.1.10 In a comprehensive assessment of water logging in southern-western Punjab by Central Ground Water Board, it has been found that one of the major causes of water logging in Muktsar, Faridkot and Ferozepur districts of Punjab is continuous seepage from Rajasthan and Sirhind Feeder canals. The project for relining of Sirhind Feeder from RD. 119700 to 447927 costing ₹489.165 Cr has been approved by Government of India under AIBP. 54.15% of the total cost of project is to be borne by Punjab Govt. and 45.85% of the cost shall be borne by Rajasthan Govt. Further, 25% grant assistance on the cost of project benefiting Punjab (₹ 333.71 Cr) and 90% grant assistance under AIBP on the cost of project benefiting Rajasthan (₹ 155.46 Cr) is payable by Government of India. As per "Mihir Shah Committee Report" Gol has agreed to provide ₹ 167.00 Cr as ACA (top up) under this project. After completion of the project, better irrigation facilities would be available to an area of 34548 acres in Punjab and Rajasthan. It shall also help in reclaiming 84800 hectare water logged area in Muktsar, Faridkot and Ferozepur Districts of Punjab. The project is likely to be taken up during 2015-16 and is targeted to be completed during 2017-18. No expenditure was incurred during 11th Plan. An outlay of ₹ 250.00 Cr and ₹ 40.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 100.00 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 Cr out of which ₹ 75.00 Cr

as central share and ₹ 25.00 Cr as state share is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

IR-12/IR-15: Project for relining of Rajasthan Feeder from RD 179000-496000 (AIBP) (90:10) (Gol: Rajasthan)

Outlay - ₹ 134.00 Cr

4.1.11 In a comprehensive assessment of water logging in Southern-Western Punjab by Central Ground Water Board, it has been found that one of the major causes of water logging in Muktsar, Faridkot and Ferozepur districts of Punjab is continuous seepage from Rajasthan and Sirhind Feeder canals. The project for relining of Rajasthan Feeder from RD. 179000 to 496000 costing ₹ 952.100 Cr has been approved by Government of India. As per the AIBP Guidelines 90% grant assistance under AIBP on the cost of project is payable by Government of India and balance 10% is to be paid by Government of Rajasthan. After completion of the project, better irrigation facilities would be available in an area of 93117 acres in Punjab and Rajasthan. It shall also help in reclaiming 84800 hectare water logged area in Muktsar, Faridkot and Ferozepur districts of Punjab. The project is proposed to be taken up in 2015-16 and is targeted to be completed during 2017-18. No expenditure was incurred during 11th Plan. An outlay of ₹ 700.00 Cr and ₹ 80.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 & 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 100.00 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 134.00 Cr out of which ₹ 120.60 Cr as central share and ₹ 13.40 Cr as state share is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

IR-15 Cleaning and Upgradation of Canals (OTACA 2013-14)

Outlay - ₹ 15.00 Cr

4.1.12 Under this scheme, the funds amounting to ₹ 50.00 Cr (₹ 15.00 Cr as Central share and ₹ 35.00 Cr as State share) has been approved under One Time ACA by GOI, New Delhi for Cleaning and Upgradation of Canals for the year 2013-14. The funds amounting to ₹ 15.00 Cr as Central share has been released on dated 30/12/2013 by the Govt. of India. Funds for ₹ 15.00 Cr (Central share) yet to be released by the Govt. of Punjab. An outlay of ₹ 15.00

Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 for Cleaning and Upgradation of Canals.

NEW SCHEME

IR-16 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana

Outlay - ₹ 20.00 Cr

4.1.13 Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 20.00 Cr as central share is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 for Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana.

4.2 MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

MI-01 Converting Banur Canal from Non Perennial to Perennial- (RIDF-XII) (95:5)

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 lac

4.2.1 Banur Canal is a non-perennial canal being fed from Ghagger river by construction of katcha earthen bundh for the period from November to June. This project envisages of a pucca weir across for river Ghagger to feed Banur canal with an assured supply of water throughout the year in S.A.S. Nagar and Patiala districts. The total cost of the project was ₹ 58.15 Cr out of which NABARD share was ₹ 45.56 Cr and state share was ₹ 12.59 Cr. The cumulative expenditure incurred on the project upto 31/3/2009 is ₹ 21.86 Cr. The work on the project is suspended for the time being as the contract of the agency was terminated during March, 2009. The updated revised cost of the project is ₹ 87.14 Cr. With the completion of this project, 36022 acres of agricultural area of 60 villages, falling in Dera bassi, Rajpura and Ghanur blocks of District Patiala shall be benefited. New area of 3000 acres shall also be brought under the command of Banur Canal system. NABARD has refused to extend the completion time of the project beyond 31.03.2015. The project for balance works of Banur weir costing ₹ 75.50 Cr is proposed to be funded under NABARD-XXI. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 21.86 Cr has

been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 21.44 Cr and ₹ 20.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 & 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac, an expenditure of ₹ 9.27 lac was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

MI-02 Tubewells and other schemes for Deep Tubewells in Kandi Area- RIDF- X (95:5) Completed

Outlay - ₹ 2.00 Cr

4.2.2 During 2015-16, the target planned is to drill and develop 2 Nos. tubewells, construct pump house & D-tank 4 Nos, laying UG pipe line 6 Nos, installation of pump sets 5 Nos, and energize 9 Nos, tubewells. Under this scheme, an expenditure of ₹ 0.29 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 for Tubewells and other schemes for Deep Tubewells in Kandi Area. No expenditure was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 1.35 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

MI-04/MI-2(i) Installation of 280 Deep Tubewells and 10 other Tubewells in Kandi Area RIDF- XV (95:5)

Outlay - ₹ 38.94 Cr

4.2.3 The project for installation of 280 No. Deep tubewells in Kandi area of Punjab State for irrigation purposes costing ₹ 130.06 Cr has been sanctioned by NABARD under RIDF-XV on 27/10/2009 against which an amount of ₹ 123.56 Cr is to be financed by NABARD as a loan during 3 years of its implementation w.e.f.1/4/2009. The target is to drill and develop 37 Nos. tubewells in kandi area during 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 33.79 Cr has been incurred during 11th plan. No outlay has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and an outlay of ₹ 30.00 Cr has been provided in the Annual Plan 2012-13. An expenditure of ₹ 18.79 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 16.93 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 64.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 40.31 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 38.94 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

MI -05/MI-03(i) Construction of new 9 Low Dams-(RIDF-XIII, XIV) (95:5) (W+S) and ACA 2011-12

Outlay – ₹ 25.00 Cr

4.2.4 The department of irrigation identified 9 new dams namely, Nara, Arniala, Ramtatwali, Chak Sadhu, Bachhoie in district Hoshiarpur, Sukkar Shuha, Takrala, Mohan Majra Nighi in district Nawanshahar and Haripur dam in district Ropar which are proposed to be taken up in a phased manner and will create an irrigation potential of 5027 ha (12400 acre). The approximate cost of dams will be ₹ 345 Cr. NABARD has sanctioned a loan of ₹ 66.28 Cr (Revised cost ₹ 83.00 Cr 0 under RIDF-XVI scheme for the construction of Nara Dam in district Hoshiarpur and rehabilitation of irrigation Disty System of 5 Nos. already constructed dams. NABARD has already released funds of ₹ 24.85 Cr to date out of its share of ₹ 59.04 Cr and expenditure of ₹ 36.58 Cr has been incurred so far. There is proposal to complete the above both projects during the year 2014-15. On completion of Nara Dam, an area of 360 Ha will be benefitted and after rehabilitation of distribution system of 5 Nos. low dams, an area of 8212 Ha will get uninterrupted irrigation facilities. An expenditure of ₹ 57.02 Cr has been incurred during 11th plan. An outlay of ₹ 300.00 Cr and ₹ 10.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 8.62 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 10.46 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 30.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 17.62 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16. The project is likely to be completed during 2015-16.

MI-06/MI-07 Externally Aided Hydrology Project Phase-II (World Bank) (80:20)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

4.2.5 Hydrology Project Phase-II is being financed by World Bank through MoWR and stands approved as per World Bank communication dated: 25-8-2004 of MoWR. 13 States including Punjab along with various central agencies are executing the project. The total duration of the project is six years starting from Nov., 2003. The Punjab component of HP-II is ₹ 40.95 Cr with contingent cost as ₹ 49.78 Cr which does not include the cost of land

to be acquired for various purposes. The revised cost of the project is ₹ 60.67 Cr. The main objective of the project is to improve the institutional and organizational arrangements, technical capabilities and physical facilities available for measurements, validation, collection, analysis, transfer and dissemination of hydrological, hydro metrological and water quality data which is basic for water resources evaluation and help in the development of the improved water resources and environmental planning and management. The project was to be implemented over a period of six years. The project has been completed. An outlay of ₹ 44.50 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 16.23 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 46.43 Cr and ₹ 30.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 7.50 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 4.99 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 21.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 19.26 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

MI-08/MI-12: Remodeling/Construction of distributories/minors:

**BG(MI)08(i) Remodeling/Construction of distributories/minors - 13th
Finance Commission**

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

4.2.6 Under this scheme remodeling/construction of distributories and minors are being undertaken to enhance their carrying capacity which with the passage of time has been reduced due to various reasons, like increase in co-efficient of rugosity in the various districts. For optimum utilization of the available surface water through the canal network, an efficient and well maintained canal system is of utmost importance. Punjab has made tremendous progress in development of canal network, which presently comprises of about 14500 km of canals/distributaries/minors for utilizing existing water resources. For improving irrigation facilities under the existing various canal systems in various district of Punjab, the works for remodeling of distributaries/minors are required to be executed.

4.2.7 The position of meager releases of funds for works component for the remodeling of canals has been going on since last several years. The condition of all the canal systems has deteriorated to such an extent that the channels are incapable to carry their authorized discharge whereas the eagerness of the department as per policy of the Govt. is to run channels with 20% extra discharge. Therefore, remodeling of the existing canal system to cater for enhanced carrying capacity is required to be undertaken being a long term project.

4.2.8 The 13th Finance Commission had recommended a grant of ₹ 200.00 Cr for creation and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure in the Punjab State. This grant has been utilized for remodeling and construction of distributories/minors in the State, accordingly a provision of ₹ 50.00 Cr was made for this scheme in the revised estimates of 2011-12. Government of India has also recommended ₹ 85.00 Cr as one time ACA under this scheme for the year 2011-12. An outlay of ₹ 55.00 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 346.55 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 500.00 Cr and ₹ 50.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 22.88 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 8.36 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 108.26 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

MI-12 Domestic Sewerage of Ludhiana City after treatment of STP through Budha Nallah and by connecting network of distributories and Water Courses(OTACA 2013-14)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

4.2.9 Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16 for Domestic Sewerage of Ludhiana City after treatment of STP through Budha Nallah and by connecting network of distributories and Water Courses(OTACA 2013-14)

NEW SCHEME

MI-13 Repair and Re-construction of Distributories/minors RIDF-XX (95:5)

Outlay – ₹ 135.00 Cr

4.2.10 Under this project, 47 No. schemes of Rehabilitation/Construction of various canals, distributories and minors shall be undertaken to improve the irrigation facilities in the State. An amount of ₹ 408.00 Cr is required to complete these schemes during the year 2015-16. For these schemes ₹ 308.00 Cr are to be provided by PUDA and GMADA as per decision taken during the meeting chaired by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab on dated 12-05-2013 and Rs. 100 Cr to be financed through NABARD during 2015-16.. After completion of these schemes it will help to restore existing Culturable Command Area (CCA) beside creation new potential.

Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 135.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16 for Repair and Re-construction of Distributories/minors.

4.3 COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Outlay - ₹ 211.01 Cr

4.3.1 In order to conserve substantial percentage of precious surface water being lost through seepage from katcha (unlined) water courses in the canal command areas of the State and to make optimum utilization of the scarce water for maximum productivity, the work of lining of watercourses was entrusted to Punjab Water Resources Management Development Corporation Ltd in 1974. Since 2008-09 the Government of India decided to carry out the work of field channels under AIBP on 50:50 basis with sharing pattern of 50:40:10 between GoI, GoP and beneficiary farmers. Out of the total 1,20,000 km of watercourses in Punjab, 84000 km (70%) are to be lined. 50320 km of water courses has been lined under the different schemes upto March 2015, 34000 km of katcha watercourses are yet to be lined. The work for lining of water courses on five no. projects i.e Eastern Canal System, Kotla Branch, UBC Sirhind Feeder part-11 and Bathinda Branch Part-11 was taken up during 11th plan, out of which eastern canal system and Kotla

Branch have been completed on 31/10/2007 and 31/3/2008 respectively & remaining three are ongoing. During 2007-10 the expenditure incurred was ₹ 227.21 Cr. An expenditure of ₹ 123.85 Cr was incurred against the approved outlay of ₹100.00 Cr during 2010-11. An outlay of ₹ 200.00 Cr was provided under this Sub-head “CAD” in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 510.45 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 1183.07 Cr and ₹ 300.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 123.86 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 124.90 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 463.35 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 155.60 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 211.01 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of Sirhind Feeder Part-II, Bathinda Branch Part-II and Kotla Branch Part-II will be executed under Command Area Development and water Management Programme (CADWM) for which the proposed target planned is to execute 4309 KMs length of water courses with the cost of ₹ 687.86 Cr and 248430 hectares potential will be created for utilization.

The priority will be:

- (1) Where the area is water logged and underground water is not fit for irrigation;
- (2) Where the underground water is brackish i.e Kharamajha area; and
- (3) Sweet water zone.

Ongoing Schemes

CSS- Flagship Schemes

CAD-01 Construction of field Channels on UBDC system (AIBP) (50:40:10)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

4.3.2 This is an ongoing scheme and is being implemented under Command Area Development Agency (CAD) wing of MoWR, GoI and stands sanctioned vide dated 24/2/2004. The total cost of the project is ₹ 358.57 Cr which is revised @ ₹ 15000/- per ha w.e.f. 1/4/2009. On physical side the target is 184861 ha. The completion date is 31/3/2015. An outlay of ₹ 36.80 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 37.58 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 263.62 Cr and

₹ 30.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 5.04 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and no expenditure was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 8.15 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 7.34 Cr as central share was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16. Project is likely to be completed by 31/3/2017.

CAD-04/CAD-06 Construction of Field Channels on Sirhind Feeder Phase-II Canal System (AIBP) (RIDF-XIII) (50:40:10)

Outlay - ₹ 30.00 Cr

4.3.3 This is an ongoing scheme and is being implemented under Command Area Development Agency (CAD) wing of MoWR, GoI and stands sanctioned on 15/2/2008. The total cost of the project is ₹ 628.35 Cr which is revised @ ₹15000/- per ha w.e.f 1/4/2009. State share of this project of ₹ 121 cr has already been sanctioned by NABARD vide dated 28/7/2008 under RIDF-XIII. On physical side the target is 314496 ha. An outlay of ₹ 60.00 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 234.70 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 355.21 Cr and ₹ 100.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 48.81 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 63.55 Cr was incurred and length of water courses lined was 132.17 Km during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 100.00 Cr out of which ₹ 50.00 Cr as central share and ₹ 50.00 Cr as state share, an expenditure of ₹ 26.09 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. The length of water courses lined is 178.56 Km during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 30.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16. The Project is likely to be completed by 31/3/2017.

CAD-05/CAD-07 Construction of Field Channels on Bhatinda Branch Phase-II Canal System (AIBP)/ (50:40:10)

Outlay - ₹ 20.00 Cr

4.3.4 This is an ongoing scheme and is being implemented under Command Area Development Agency (CAD) wing of MoWR, GoI and stands sanctioned on 6/5/2008. The total cost of the project is ₹ 366.10 Cr which is revised @ ₹ 15000/- per ha w.e.f 1/4/2009. State share of this project of ₹ 70

Cr has already been sanctioned by NABARD vide dated 21/4/2008 under RIDF-XIII. On physical side the target is 181707 ha. The completion date is 31/3/2017. An outlay of ₹ 40.00 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 131.57 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 152.45 Cr and ₹ 50.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 14.61 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹15.85 Cr was incurred and length of water courses lined is 64.57 Km during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 30.15 Cr out of which ₹ 25.00 Cr as central share and ₹ 5.15 Cr as state share was incurred during 2014-15. The length of water courses lined is 71.51 Km during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CAD-10 Construction of field Channels on Kotla Branch Phase-II System (AIBP)/(50:40:10)(RIDF-XIX) 95:5

Outlay - ₹ 30.00 Cr

4.3.5 This is a new project is being implemented under Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) Programme of Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India. The total cost of the project is ₹ 949.81 Cr. Out of this ₹ 350.21 Cr is central share, ₹ 596.41 Cr state share and ₹ 3.20 Cr is beneficiaries share. The state share of this project will be got financed from the NABARD under RIDF XIX. The length of 4418 Km is proposed to be lived and culturable command area to be covered is 2,66,339 hectares. The date of completion is 31-3-2017. Against an outlay of ₹ 200.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 50.00 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 30.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

State Funded Schemes

CAD-06/CAD-08(i) Lining of Abohar Branch (U) Canal System in Faridkot Districts RIDF- XV (95:5)

Outlay - ₹ 27.00 Cr

4.3.6 NABARD has approved a project costing ₹147.62 Cr for lining of water courses of Abohar Branch Canal, district Faridkot out of which loan component is ₹ 102.90 Cr and state share is ₹ 29.96 Cr. Besides ₹ 14.76 Cr

will be contributed by the beneficiaries. It will benefit about 100575 hectares of land. The total length to be lined under this project is 1438 Km out of which 1147 Km length of water courses have been lined upto 31/03/2015. An expenditure of ₹ 69.94 Cr has been incurred during 11th plan. An outlay of ₹ 122.38 Cr and ₹ 100.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 20.12 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 9.41 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 30.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 27.00 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 27.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CAD-06/CAD-08(ii) Lining of Abohar Branch (U) Canal System in Other District RIDF- XV (95:5)

Outlay – ₹ 30.00 Cr

4.3.7 NABARD has approved a project costing ₹ 192.17 Cr for lining of water courses of Abohar Canal in districts namely Bathinda, Ferozepur, Ludhiana, Moga and Mukatsar. It will benefit about 1,30,935 hectare of land. The total length to be lined under this project is 1872 Km out of which 926 Km length of water courses have been lined upto 2014-15.

4.3.8 Under this scheme, an expenditure of ₹ 16.46 Cr was incurred during 2012-13. and an expenditure of ₹ 13.51 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 40.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 13.77 Cr was incurred during 2014- 15. An outlay of ₹ 30.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 15 for Lining of Abohar Branch (U) Canal System in Other District.

CAD-07/CAD-09 Lining of Water Courses on Bhakra Main Branch (B.M.B) Canal system RIDF- XVI (95:5)

Outlay - ₹ 20.00 Cr

4.3.9 The NABARD has approved the project for lining of 1790 kms. length of watercourses on Bhakhra Main Branch Canal System amounting to ₹ 209.55 Cr on 16th, November, 2010 and sanctioned loan amounting ₹ 142.41 Cr against this project. This will benefit 176 villages in the Bathinda and Mansa districts of Punjab. Under this project, 10% share of cost of works will be provided by the beneficiaries. The work was started during the financial year 2010-11 and completion date is 31/3/2017. Under this project,

out of 1790 Km, 824 Km length of water courses have been lined upto 31/03/2015. An expenditure of ₹ 18.30 Cr was incurred during 11th plan. An outlay of ₹ 89.40 Cr and ₹ 20.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 17.16 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 22.58 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 20.00 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CAD-08 Construction of field channels on Sirhind Feeder Part-II Canal System (RIDF- XIX)/(95:5)

Outlay – ₹ 2.00 Cr

4.3.10 This is a new project and is being implemented under state plan scheme. The total cost of this project is ₹ 6.71 Cr. Out of this ₹ 6.04 Cr is state share and ₹ 0.67 Cr is beneficiaries share. The State Share amounting to ₹ 4.98 Cr has been financed by the NABARD under RIDF XIX. Under this project 54.516 Kms length of watercourses will be lined and 3257 Ha. area will be covered. The date of completion is 31-3-2017. Against an outlay of ₹ 6.71 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CAD-09 Construction of field channels on Bathinda Branch Part-II Canal System (RIDF- XIX)/(95:5)

Outlay – ₹ 2.00 Cr

4.3.11 This is a new project and is being implemented under state plan scheme. The total cost of this project is ₹ 8.48 Cr. Out of this ₹ 7.63 Cr is state share and ₹ 0.85 Cr is beneficiaries share. The state share amounting to ₹ 6.29 Cr has been financed by the NABARD under RIDF XIX. Under this project 75 Kms length of watercourses will be lined and 5566 Ha. area will be covered. The date of completion is 31-3-2017. Against an outlay of ₹ 8.49 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 1.26 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

NEW SCHEME

CAD-11 Repair and re-construction of field channels of various distributories in the state(RIDF- XX)

Outlay – ₹ 50.00 Cr

4.3.12 Under this project, the work for lining of watercourses which has outlived their lives shall be undertaken. The useful life of lined watercourses is considered as 25 years. Most of the lined watercourses have outlived their useful lives of 25 years and got damaged due to continuous use & environment effects. This is no provision in any project for repair; renovation of these damaged lined watercourses. The shareholders/farmers generally raise the demand for Renovation & Rehabilitation of Watercourses in the Sangat Darshan Programmes of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab for repairs, relining such watercourse i.e. which have outlived their lives and got damaged. Thus to provide continuous and efficient canal irrigation facility to farmers and save the precious water, the repair & renovation of such watercourses is very necessary.

Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 for repair and re-construction of field channels of various distributories in the state.

4.4 FLOOD CONTROL AND ANTI WATER LOGGING

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

FC-01/ FC-02 Construction of embankments and widening of River Ghaggar from Khanauri to Karail in District Sangrur (RIDF-II) (95:5)

Outlay – ₹ 3.00 Cr

4.4.1 River Ghaggar is a non-perennial inter-state river. About 165 Kms length of river Ghaggar falls in Punjab territory, out of which 102 Km is in district SAS Nagar and Patiala, 40 Km is in district Sangrur and the remaining 23 Km is in district Mansa. The aim to save the agricultural land and village abadis of the area of district Sangrur adjoining river Ghaggar from flood

damages during every rainy season. The total cost of the project is ₹137.43 Cr out of which NABARD assistance is ₹67.49 Cr and State share is ₹ 69.94 Cr which includes the land compensation of ₹ 48.12 Cr (₹ 69.94 - ₹ 21.82 = ₹ 48.12 Cr). An outlay of ₹ 66.61 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 91.88 Cr has been incurred and the area benefited is 24246 acres. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr and ₹ 1.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 2.93 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 3.00 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 7.68 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 1.42 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 3.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16. The area benefited is 24246 acres.

FC-08/FC-13: Link Drains/Water logging, Flood Control Drainage works in the State- RIDF- XIV (95:5)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 Cr

4.4.2 In order to tackle the water logging problems in south-western districts of the State, NABARD had approved 27 schemes with a total cost of ₹ 25.73 Cr (NABARD share ₹ 24.04 Cr and state share ₹ 1.69 Cr) on 17/11/2008 for construction of sub- surface drains and lift-drainage schemes of various villages in Muktsar and Faridkot districts. The area to be benefited is 14326 acres. NABARD has also approved 9 schemes of ₹ 38.23 Cr (NABARD share ₹ 37.05 Cr and state share ₹ 1.18 Cr) for tackling of water logging problem in district Muktsar. The construction of New Drainage improvement of Bura Gujjar and Abul Khurana Drains and lift schemes are to be done against this project. The area to be benefited is 20790 acres. An expenditure of ₹ 8.33 Cr was incurred during 11th plan. An outlay of ₹ 38.22 Cr and ₹ 5.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 13.16 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and no expenditure was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 0.10 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

FC-11/FC-16 Providing Emergent Flood Protection on River Sutlej, Beas and Ravi (95:5) (RIDF-XVII)

Outlay – ₹ 5.00 Cr

4.4.3 165 schemes of flood protection works on rivers Sutlej, Ravi & Beas in Punjab State NABARD RIDF-XVII during the year 2011-12 amounting to ₹ 79.74 Cr. Out of these funds for ₹ 15.15 Cr has been released by NABARD. The detail is as under:-

No. of projects sanctioned	165 Nos
Total financial outlay	₹ 79.74 Cr
NABARD share	₹ 75.75 Cr
State share	₹ 3.99 Cr
No.of works to be executed	127 Nos.
Cost	₹ 58.30 Cr

4.4.4 An outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr and ₹ 5.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 30.30 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹11.17 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 3.20 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

FC-16: Measures to tackle Waterlogging and floods in Punjab State RIDF-XIX (95:5)

Outlay – ₹ 30.00 Cr

4.4.5 The main reasons of water logging are that the topography of the entire area falling in Sri Muktsar Sahib, Lambi, Malout, Balluana, Abohar & Fazilka constituency, being of saucer shape, impedes surface drainage. The ground water in this tract is saline and brackish which cannot be utilized for irrigation, drinking and industrial purpose unlike other areas in Punjab, where the ground water is sweet and is being over-exploited. The constant seepage from the twin canals flow of intensive canal irrigation, non-existence of surface drainage system both natural and artificial absence of proper outfalls and insufficient drawn by pumping in the area and up in water logging in the area.

4.4.6 The high powered state Technical Committee after through study has listed out the various reasons of devastation deficiencies in the drainage system and its remedial measures. Keeping in view the short comings listed

and the suggestions made by the committee, the present drainage system needs to be revamped to cater with the rains of present days, which is very high in nature.

Benefits

The implementation of this project would lead to the following benefits:-

1. Reduce the period of evacuation of storm from the fields and enhance fertility of land.
 - a) Improve the drainage of the area and reclaim the water logged fertile area for agriculture production.
2. Improve the economy of state as well as the nation by increasing the agriculture production.
3. Reduce the seepage of rain and flood waters into the saline ground water regime due to improved drainage of the area.
4. Improve the environment of the area and check the health hazards.
5. Provide quick evacuation of excess storm water without creating stagnant pools near out fall and in low lying pockets.

4.4.7 NABARD has approved the project at a cost of ₹ 453.06 Cr out of which NABARD share is 125.00 Cr & state share/GOI share is 328.06 Cr. The period of completion of the project is 31/03/2017. This scheme was included in the Annual Plan 2013-14 in Revised Estimates. Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 15.00 Cr was provided in Revised Estimates of 2013-14 for measures to tackle waterlogging and floods in Punjab State. Against an outlay of ₹ 20.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 21.82 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 30.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

FC-17: Cleaning and Upgradation of Drains (OTACA) 2013-14

Outlay –₹ 0.00 Cr

4.4.8 The funds amounting to ₹ 50.00 Cr (Rupees Fifty Cr) (₹ 15.00 Cr as Central share and ₹35.00 Cr as State share) has been approved under ACA by GOI, New Delhi to Drainage Administration for cleaning and up gradation of drains for the year 2013-2014. The funds amounting to ₹ 15.00 Cr as central

share has been released on dated 30.12.2013 by the Govt. of India. Funds for 15.00 Cr (Central share) had been released by the Govt. of Punjab on dated 25.06.2014. But ₹ 7.43 Cr is pending with treasury & yet to be released to the department. Against an outlay of ₹ 15.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 7.57 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. No outlay is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 for cleaning and upgradation of drains.

NEW SCHEME

FC-18 Impact Assessment Studies of AIBFMP

Outlay – ₹ 10.00 lac

4.4.9 Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 10.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 for Impact Assessment Studies of AIBFMP.

Block Grants

BF-12(FC-18) Integrated Project to address Waterlogging problem in South Western Districts of Punjab- ACA for Drainage (75:25)

Outlay- ₹ 150.00 Cr

4.4.10 To ameliorate the problem of water logging in South-Western districts of Punjab, the project prepared as per guidelines of the report of “High Level Expert Committee” headed by Dr. Mihir Shah, Member Water Resources and Rural Development, Planning Commission has been sanctioned by Planning Commission, GOI, New Delhi.

4.4.11 During the year 2011-12 in the month of September, there was unprecedented rainfall in the area due to which the crops got completely damaged in South-Western districts of Punjab. Life and property was badly affected. Low lying pockets remained inundated for long time causing misery in the area. The farmers faced great hardships to retrieve the normal life. The menace of water logging which caused devastation in the area shocked the central teams during their visits in the state. Govt. of India had then constituted Dr. Mihir Shah Committee to suggest measures to tackle this problem. As per report of this committee, Drainage project costing ₹ 960.00 Cr was prepared and has been sanctioned by Planning Commission. This project

proposal envisages the following:-

1. Construction of surface drains.
2. Lift Schemes.
3. Sub Surface Drainage System.
4. Widening of existing drains.
5. Removal of overburden.
6. Construction of Bunds in forced reaches.
7. Pucca Structure.
8. Resectioning/Cleaning of Drains.
9. Special Treatment in sloughed reaches.
10. Intercepting sub-surface drains.
11. Purchase of Machinery.

4.4.12 Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr out of which ₹ 37.50 Cr as central share and ₹ 12.50 Cr as state share (One Time ACA) is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for Integrated Project to address waterlogging problem in South-Western Districts of Punjab. Against an outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 39.17 Cr, out of which ₹ 28.86 Cr as Central Share and ₹ 10.31 Cr as State Share was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 150.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

BG(FC)-05/FC-10 Measures to address the Problem of Water Logging in the State -13th Finance Commission

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

4.4.13 The water table is rising in south-western districts of the State due to limited or non-extraction of groundwater due to its blackish/saline quality which makes it unfit for domestic, irrigation and other purposes mainly in the Muktsar, Malout and Abohar tracts level. After the construction of twin canals i.e. Rajasthan Canal feeder and Sirhind canal feeder, in addition to Abohar Branch and Bikaner canals, the sub- soil water level started rising at the rate of 0.2 metre to 1.0 metre annually. The area has witnessed a rise in water level upto 22 metre in the last 25 years. The main reason of water logging is non-extraction of underground water, which is blackish/saline.

4.4.14 Due to water-logging in these areas about 1.04 lac hectare area out of 2.16 lac hectare area of Muktsar has become critically water logged, the

land stands submerged and is totally unfit for cultivation, the rising water table is making the land saline and unfit for productivity when ground water reaches the root zone area of crops. It has resulted in reduced agriculture production & soil quality deterioration, more inputs by farmers, thereby raising input costs and decreasing returns due to low productivity of crops.

4.4.15 A comprehensive project has been prepared comprising of providing new surface drains; sub-surface drainage system, lift schemes, correction in deficiencies of existing drains by constructing new bridges or by deepening and widening the existing drains, laser leveling and other miscellaneous measures such as pisciculture, bio-drainage and energisation of shallow tubewells. The projects proposed to be executed under anti water logging scheme are as under:-

(₹ lac)

SN	Name of Scheme	Estimated Cost
1.	Construction of left out pucca works on various drains in district Muktsar, Ferozepur and Faridkot	901.19
2.	Providing sub surface drainage schemes in low lying pockets in district Muktsar, Faridkot and Ferozepur	8000.00
3.	Cleaning and desilting of drains in Kahnuwan bet area in district	250.00
	Total	9151.19

4.4.16 13th Finance Commission has recommended a grant of ₹ 200.00 Cr four years i.e. 2011-2015 for anti waterlogging measures for Punjab State out of which ₹50.00 Cr was provided during 2011-12. No expenditure was incurred during 11th plan. An outlay of ₹ 200.00 Cr and ₹ 50.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 50.00 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 39.22 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 90.32 Cr, out of which ₹ 78.18 Cr as Central Share and ₹ 12.15 Cr as State Share was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 for balance works.

Ongoing Schemes

CSS- Flagship Schemes

FC-06/FC-11 Canalization of Sakki/Kiran Nallah (75:25)(FMP)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

4.4.17 In order to save the agricultural land and village abadies in Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts from floods, the work of canalization of Sakki/Kiran Nallah in Amritsar and Gurdaspur with approximate cost of ₹ 118 Cr (75% GoI Grant and 25% State share) has been sanctioned on 28/5/2008 by GoI. The following works are to be under taken;

Date of start	11/12/2008
Total Length to be Canalized	150 Kms
Area to be Benefited	70000 Acres
Population to be Benefited	500000 Nos
Period of Completion	6 year(31-3-2016)
Total Length of Drains out falling	328 Kms
New Bridges to be Constructed	30 Nos

4.4.18 An expenditure of ₹ 27.27 Cr was incurred during 11th plan. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 Cr and ₹ 27.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. The work of construction of 17 No. V.R. Bridges have been completed. An expenditure of ₹ 6.07 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and no expenditure was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

FC-12 Construction of Flood Protection Works along left side and right sides of River Beas in District Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala (75:25)(AIBP)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

4.4.19 This project has been approved by Government of India for Construction of Flood Protection Works along left side and right sides of River Beas in District Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala. The project proposal

has been approved by Director, cost Appraisal (HWF) Directorate, New Delhi for ₹ 46.12 Cr. The Administrative approval has been issued by the Govt. & the case for release of funds is under process in CWC office. Under the scheme, token outlay of ₹ 0.01 Cr has been provided for the Annual Plan 2013-14, no expenditure was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

FC-13 Consolidated Project proposal for flood protection works to be executed alongwith Indo Pak Border on River Ravi and its tributaries Ujh, to check erosion of cultureable land village abadi and defence installation (100%) (RMABA)(AIBP)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

4.4.20 This project have been prepared by the Drainage Administration for the safety of c-land and village abadies along indo-Pak Border on River Ravi to be funded under BADP. The site inspection has been done by CWC Team. The project has been cleared by State Technical Advisory Committee. Administrative approval stands issued by the State Government. It requires to be granted technical clearance. The case is under process in the office of Director CWC, GOI, Chandigarh. Under the scheme token outlay of ₹ 0.01 Cr has been provided for the Annual Plan 2013-14, no expenditure was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 20.00 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

FC-07/FC-12 Investment Clearance Plan for Flood Protection Works under Flood Management Programme (FMP) of Gol (75:25)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

4.4.21 Punjab being a riparian State has to suffer and face devastation due to floods in three rivers i.e. Ravi, Sutlej and Beas whereas non-riparian States Rajasthan and Haryana remain immune to adverse action of floods. The State Government had submitted projects (20 no. schemes) of ₹ 330.00 Cr for flood protection works to Central Water Commission (CWC) for approval. The CWC, Gol has sanctioned following three projects with a cost of ₹ 30.99 Cr (75% Gol Grant and 25% state share) under Flood Management Programme for district Nawanshehar and Hoshiarpur:-

Name of the project	Cost (₹ Cr)
(i)Construction of FPW along I-R Bandh on river Sutluj and local protection works along choes in district Nawanshahar.	11.67
(ii) Plugging and stg. breaches and bringing to design section of FPE along choes in district Hoshiarpur(Part-I)	11.27
(iii) Plugging and strengthening breaches and bringing to design section of FPE along Mechagerwal choe, Arniala choe and Gambowal choe in district Hoshiarpur(Part-I)	8.05
Total:	30.99

4.4.22 An expenditure of ₹ 4.69 Cr was incurred against the approved outlay of ₹20.00 Cr during 2010-11. An expenditure of ₹ 16.66 Cr was incurred during 11th plan. An outlay of ₹ 270.00 Cr and ₹ 15.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 0.46 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 0.59 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 16.78 lac as state share was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16. The area benefited is 22980 acres.

FC-09/FC-15 Construction of Flood protection Works along River Ujh, District Gurdaspur (FMP)(75:25)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

4.4.23 The project for construction of FPW along River Ujh in Gurdaspur at a cost of ₹ 11.02 Cr has been cleared by Planning Commission Govt. of India vide letter dated 4-8-2011. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr and ₹ 5.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 2.00 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 3.12 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 4.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 1.71 Cr, out of which ₹ 0.38 Cr as Central Share and ₹ 1.33 Cr as State Share was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Other than Restructured CSS

CS(IRRI)-01 Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics (100% CSS)

Outlay - ₹ 80.00 lac

4.4.24 This scheme is in operation since 1986-87. The Government of India sponsors this programme on 100% basis for the collection of data on minor irrigation. The census of minor irrigation is conducted on quennial basis as per guidelines of Gol. Data is collected and compiled regarding area irrigated under different crops according to season. Information is also collected regarding extent of construction of minor irrigation works through institutional finance and through own private firms of farmers in between the two quinquennial census of minor irrigation. The statistics are reported to Government of India on regular basis. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 0.79 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 2.56 Cr and ₹ 51.20 lac has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 9.44 lac was incurred during 2012-13 and an no expenditure was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 0.40 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 10.86 lac was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 80.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS (FC)-02 Construction of Flood Protection and Drainage Works (100% CSS)

Outlay - ₹ 0.00 Cr

4.4.25 This scheme was started during the year 1983-84. Under this scheme the funds are provided for the execution of emergent flood protection works along international border to divert the flow of river Sutlej away from Indian side. This scheme is approved by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India. As per practice in vogue the Remedial Committee constituted by Central Water Commission proposes the funds after visiting the site. The 31st Remedial Committee has already visited the site during January 2011 and has recommended 16 No. emergent works costing ₹ 5.97 Cr. Works will be started after receipt of funds. No funds were released by Government of India from 2010-11 onwards. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr was

provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 7.02 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 37.50 Cr and ₹ 7.50 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 & 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 7.50 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. No outlay is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

**CS (FC)-03/CS(FC)-06 Counter Protective Measures on left side of river Ravi
(100% CSS)**

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 lac

4.4.26 This scheme was started during the year 1997-98. Under this scheme funds are provided by Government of India for emergent flood protection works along international border for defense security purposes. This scheme is approved by Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. As per practice in vogue the Remedial Committee (Constituted by Ministry of Home Affairs) proposes funds after field visits at sites. The 31st Remedial Committee has already visited the site during January 2011 and has recommended 25 No. emergent works costing ₹18.27 Cr. Works will be started after receipt of funds. No funds were released by Government of India from 2010-11 onwards. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹3.95 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr and ₹ 7.50 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 & 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 7.50 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

5. ENERGY

5.1 POWER

Outlay – ₹ 3800.00 Cr

5.1.1 In the Annual Plan 2015-16, a sum of ₹ 3800.00 Cr is earmarked for power sector. Strengthening of distribution system and transmission system, clearing of pending agriculture power connections and conversion of Low Voltage Distribution System (LVDS) into High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) in agriculture sector are some of the initiatives planned for achieving full and effective rural electrification. The outlay which is 18% of the total plan funds includes ₹ 1010.00 Cr for transmission, ₹ 1750.00 Cr for distribution and ₹ 1040.00 Cr for generation. The state government is committed to make Punjab a power surplus state in near future. The present generation capacity of Punjab is 11054 MW including central share of 3421 MW, The State is likely to become power surplus by the year 2015-16 during 12th plan.

5.1.2 Power plays a vital role in the development of the overall economy of the State. In the State of Punjab, not only the industrial sector but the agriculture sector is also heavily dependent on power. In view of the rising living standards of the people of the State, the demand for power is increasing day by day. The main objective is to expand and strengthen the power generation system so that adequate power supply is available on demand to consumers in various sectors of the economy. For this, the strategy for the 12th Five Year Plan is as under:-

- (1) Maximum utilization of existing installed capacity by improving the performance of thermal power stations and renovation and modernization of old thermal/hydro power plants.
- (2) Expeditious commissioning of new projects.
- (3) To initiate advance actions on new schemes to be proposed.
- (4) Diversification of source of power generation-use of gas based

thermal plants/biomass based plants and establishing nuclear power plants for Punjab.

- (5) Development of captive power plants.
- (6) Encouragement of captive power plants and cogeneration plants in the State.
- (7) Liberalizing setting up of new renewable energy source (NRES) based plants through attractive tariff and other concessions.
- (8) Augmenting and strengthening of the transmission and distribution systems to supply proper quality of power in both urban as well as in rural areas.
- (9) Reduction of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) losses.
- (10) Conservation of energy and load management.
- (11) Adoption of information technology in the power sector.

5.1.3 Per capita consumption of electricity in the State has increased from 163 kwh in 1968 to 1390 kwh in 2014-15 and accordingly electricity consumption has increased from 700 million units to 47553 million units in 2014-15. The total installed capacity in 1967-68 was 614 MW which has increased to 11664 MW (including central share) by the end of March, 2015. All the 12428 inhabited villages in the State have already been electrified. At present the number of consumers being served upto March, 2015 are 8340358 nos which includes general connections 6974504 nos, industrial connections 125940 nos, agriculture connections 1235722 nos and others connections 4192 nos in the State. In order to create employment/self employment opportunities and also to encourage agro based small scale industries in the rural areas, power supply on urban pattern has already been provided to 18866 villages including 12428 villages and 695 deras and 5743 dhanies through independent feeders in the State. The total no of grid sub-stations (66/33KV) are 722 as on March, 2015 and length of the transmission lines is 9170 Ckt km (33/66KV) as on 31/3/2015. Besides this, the length of 11kv lines is 219576 Ckt km and LT lines is 151000 Ckt km ending 31/3/2015. The transmission and distribution losses which were 30.82% in 1999-2000 have been brought down to 16.65% during 2014-15 which shows overall reduction of about 46% since 1999-2000 .

5.1.4 An outlay of ₹ 7055.83 Cr was provided under sub-head “Power” in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 8771.79 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 22673.80 Cr and ₹ 3300.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 1919.30 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 2714.75 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 3209.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 2430.37 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 3800.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16. Status as on 31/3/2015 is given below:

(1)	Installed Capacity (Own) (Including Common Pool)	6861 MW
(2)	Share from Central Sector Projects	3610
(3)	PEDA and other NRSE project including 10 MW Jalkheri RSTP	583 MW
(4)	Total Installed Capacity	11054
(5)	Maximum Demand Met Within 2014-15	11531
(6)	Energy Sent Out 2014-15	39755.46
(7)	Connected Load	31930.96
(8)	Per Capita Consumption	1390 kwh/yr
(9)	Numbers of Villages Provided Urban Pattern Supply including Deras and Dhanis	18866* Nos.
(10)	T and D Losses(Including Commercial)	16.65%
(11)	No of grid Sub Stations	722
(12)	Length of Transmission Lines	9170.63
(13)	Length of 11 KV Lines	219576
(14)	Number of Distribution Transformers	675217
(15)	Length of LT Lines	151000
(16)	Number of Connections	8340358
	(i) General	6974504
	(ii) Industrial	125940
	(iii) Agriculture	1235722
	(iv) Others	4192

**Including 12428 villages and 695 deras and dhanis and 5743 additional deras/dhanies having a cluster of 5 or more houses.*

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

PP-01 Transmission System

Outlay – ₹ 1010.00 Cr

5.1.5 The outlay for transmission includes execution of various 220/132/66/33KV substations and transmission lines, renovation and modernization works of existing sub stations, various PLC works and evacuation systems for Talwandi Sabo Thermal Plant through PGCIL on Turn Key basis. During 11th Five Year Plan an outlay of ₹ 2445.74 Cr has been allocated to this component which included distribution, Restructured Accelerated Power Development Programme & Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Viduti karan Yojana. An outlay of ₹ 2445.74 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 3570.94Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 5777.05 Cr and ₹ 1095.41 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 783.48 was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 964.19 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 1209.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 958.95 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1010.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Targets for 11th and 12th Five Year Plan and achievements upto 3/2015 are as under:-

SN	Item	Units	11th Plan (2007-12)		2012-13	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16
			Target	Achievements	Achievements	Targets	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	400 KV S/S New/Upgradation/Augmentation	Nos. (MVA)	-	-	2 (1000.00)	8 (2890.00)	(1) 630	(3) 2260	(2) 1260	(1) 1000
2	220 KV S/S New/Upgradation/Augmentation	Nos. (MVA)	50 (5000.00)	59 (5076.00)	24 (2729.50)	19 (2000.00)	(36) 2264.5	(21) 2115	(28) 1602	(23) 1600
3	132 KV S/S New/Upgradation/Augmentation	Nos. (MVA)	75 (725.00)	54 (747.50)	12 (195.50)	NIL	(18) 246	(23) 289	(18) 249	(9) 100

SN	Item	Units	11th Plan (2007-12)		2012-13	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16
			Target	Achievements	Achievements	Targets	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	66 KV S/S New/Upgradation/Augmentation	Nos. (MVA)		495 (4593.70)	139 (1459.95)	169 (1725.00)	151 (1487.0)	160 (1500.00)	223 (2202.70)	200 (1700)
5	33 KV S/S New/Upgradation/Augmentation	Nos. (MVA)		35 (167.50)			2 (12.00)	10 (30.00)	03 (19.50)	15 (56.5)
6	400 KV S/S New/Upgradation/Augmentation	Nos. (MVA)	-	-	709.640	666.19	657.97	55.540	53.124	-
7	220 KV Transmission Line New/Upgradation/Aug.	Ckt.Km	1500.00	954.190	382.102	689.902	442.124	711.339	585.89	450
8	132 KV Transmission Line New/Upgradation/Aug.	Ckt.Km	200.00	75.902	NIL	NIL	NIL	4.704	4.758	-
9	66 KV Transmission Line New/Upgradation/Aug.	Ckt.Km			-	438.00	662.17	650.00	715.250	750.00
10	33 KV Transmission Line New/Upgradation/Aug.	Ckt.Km	1300.00	1696.362		7.00	-	-	-	168.5
11	HT Shunt Capacitors	MVAR	-	657.993	724.604	622.49	438.242	450.00	304.806	400.00

PP-01(i) Work Relating to Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP)

Outlay – ₹ 950.00 Cr

5.1.6 Ministry of Power, Government of India, had sanctioned 26 schemes amounting ₹715.57 Cr in 2002-03 to 2004-05 under Accelerated

Power Development Reforms Programme (APDRP) for strengthening of transmission, distribution system and replacement of metering equipment. This programme was in operation during the period 2002-03 to 2008-09. Government of India had been providing 25% grant and the balance 75% funds (of the project cost) were contributed by PSEB from internal resources or through availing loans from PFC/REC. Due to launch of Restructured APDRP during 2009-10, all ongoing APDRP schemes were closed as per directions of MoP/Gol. Cumulative expenditure of ₹ 4.63 Cr was incurred on this project upto 31/3/2009. Government of India has decided to continue APDRP in the restructured form during 12th plan (APDRP-II) as central sector scheme.

5.1.7 R-APDRP (2009-2012): The focus of the programme on the establishment of reliable/automated baseline & reduction of Aggregate Technical & Commercial losses. It will cover urban areas with population above 30,000. The activities are being taken up in two parts A and B. Part A covers consumer indexing, GIS Mapping and Automatic Data Logging for all distribution transformers and feeders as well as establishment of IT enabled consumer service centres. For Part-A 47 schemes/works costing ₹ 354.11 Cr have been approved and loan amount of ₹ 272.83 Cr has been sanctioned. M/s Wipro Ltd has been engaged as IT consultants. M/s Spanco has been selected as IT implementation agency and work has been started. For this part 100% financial assistance is admissible by way of loan which is convertible into grant after successful implementation of the project within an agreed time frame of 3 years from the date of approval of the DPRs. Part-B covers strengthening of sub- transmission and distribution system of 47 towns. For the part 25% funds will be provided by Gol as loan and remaining 75% are to be arranged by PSPCL from its own resources or from the financial institutions. Entire Gol loan plus 25% of the state contribution is convertible into grant. Schemes of 46 towns stands submitted to PFC and all the 46 schemes sanctioned by Steering Committee of Gol/MoP costing ₹ 1632.70 Cr have been approved and loan sanctioned by PFC is ₹ 408.18 Cr.

Progress of APDRP Part-A

5.1.8 As per the PFC criteria 47 Nos. towns in the state were eligible for inclusion in the IT implementation. The current dead line for declaring all the 47 Nos. towns "Go Live" stipulate by PFC and MoP/GoI for Punjab in June 2015. PSPCL has declared 40 Nos. towns "Go Live" upto 31/3/2015. (However, PSPCL has completed the project well ahead of target and has declared all the 47 towns "Go Live" in April 2015).

SCADA/DMS project - Under this project 3 Nos. towns namely Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar have to be covered. The consultants have been appointed and the work has been allotted to M/s Siemens. The project is expected to be completed by 10/2016. The work of constructing the buildings in the above towns has started.

Progress of APDRP Part-B

5.1.9 The order for 20 towns was awarded to M/s Godrej, 3 towns to M/s L&T where work is going on in full swing. The towns for which work orders have been placed are Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, East, Ludhiana West, Patti, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Phagwara, Guraspur, Pathankot, Tarn Taran, Batala, Nakodar, Sunam, Sirhind, Nangal, Rajpura, Sangrur, Malerkotla, Samana, Nabha, Barnala, Kharar, Jagraon. The work being carried out by M/s Godrej and M/s L&T in their respective towns is in full swing and at present about 50% work stand completed. In addition M/s L&T Ltd. has commissioned 2 no. 66KV substations in Ludhiana i.e. Fountain Chowk and Basant Park. Work is in full swing in 9 no. sub-stations namely Nabha, Kanno, Khillrian, Gurdaspur, Batala, Pathankot, Tarn Taran and two no. in Amritsar and are likely to be commissioned by July end. For remaining 22 no. eligible towns enquiry is being floated and work orders are likely to be placed within 4 months time.

5.1.10 After completion of project, there will be considerable reduction in Transmission & Distribution losses and reliable power supply will be ensured to electricity consumers of Punjab besides some state of art infrastructure development of distribution and transmission network to cater for load

requirement of consumers of the state.

An expenditure of ₹ 103.23 Cr has been incurred during 11th Plan. An outlay of ₹ 2680.00 Cr and ₹ 680.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 22.26 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 270.00 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 500.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 297.04 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 950.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

PP-02 Generation

PP-02(i) Renovation and Modernization of GNDTP unit III and IV based on Residual Life Assessment (RLA) study (Phase-II) –Bathinda:

Outlay – ₹ 50.00 Cr

5.1.11 Renovation and modernization of Units-III and IV has been completed. The latest cost of the project was ₹ 490.00 Cr at price level 2006-07. After completion of renovation & modernization activities, capacity of these units has been increased from 110 MW to 120 MW. There has been appreciable improvement in plant availability factor, operational efficiency and auxiliary power consumption. An outlay of ₹ 609.00 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 318.71 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 177.00 Cr and ₹ 177.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 61.5 was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 90.73 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 105.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 19.33 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

PP-02(ii) GHTP Stage II Lehra Mohabat (2x250 MW):

Outlay – ₹ 10.00 Cr

5.1.12 To meet with the acute power shortage in Punjab the project has been installed at village Lehra Mohabbat Distt. Bathinda with a capacity of 2x250 MW. This project is being executed by BHEL on erection, procurement and commissioning mode (EPC) basis. The Third & Fourth unit of this project

has achieved COD on 16/10/2008 & 25.01.2011 respectively. An outlay of ₹1431.05 Cr lacs was provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 1256.67 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 22.15 Cr and ₹ 22.15 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 4.65 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 30.97 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 23.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 9.22 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

PP-02(iii) Mukerian Hydro Electric Project-II (18 MW):

Outlay – ₹ 35.00 Cr

5.1.13 This project is under execution and is being funded from loan of ₹272.19 Cr taken from REC. This loan amount is for all the civil, electrical & mechanical works. Mukerian Small Hydel Project Stage-II is located at RD-880 M of the Mukerian Small Hydel Stage-II, which takes off from Mukerian Hydel Channel Stage-I at RD-35500 M. The project site is located about 5 KM from Unchi Bassi and 12 KM from Dasuya Township. Two Machines of 9 MW Kaplan Bulb Turbine are proposed for the project. The turbines are designed with net head of 8.23 M. The project envisages average annual generation of about 214.85 MUs at approximate generation cost of ₹ 1.85/KWh & ₹ 1.74/KWh with interest subsidy. Detailed work order for civil works have been allotted to M/S P&R Infra projects Ltd, Chandigarh. Supply-cum-Works Contract Agreement for E&M works of Mukerian Stage-II on Turnkey basis had been issued to M/s BHEL. Energy benefits provided by this project will be 214.85 MUs./ per year at 89.33% PLF.

5.1.14 Land, Construction of Power House building and its allied works, Hydraulic works, Pucca Road works, Purchase of Steel and cement, miscellaneous. Protection works, Maintenance of vehicles and Payment to work charge employees are to be carried out during the financial year 2015-16. Since as per BHEL latest revised L-2 schedule dated 23.03.2015, the MHP-II shall be commissioned upto 31.12.2015.

5.1.15 In the 10th Plan, the expenditure incurred was ₹ 38.82 Cr. An outlay of ₹ 101.29 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 36.97 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 90.00 Cr and ₹ 65.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 43.11 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 79.58 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 85.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 16.06 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 35.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 for completion of works.

PP-02(iv) Renovation and Modernization of GGSSTP, Ropar Phase I and II :

Outlay – ₹ 60.00 Cr

5.1.16 Guru Gobind Singh Super Thermal Power Plant, Ropar is in operation for the past about 25 years. Due to continuous running of plant and up-gradation of technology certain renovation and modernization activities are planned to be executed so as to improve the efficiencies, PLF and availability factor of Plant. The total cost of the renovation and modernization works involving all 6 units is approximately ₹ 568.00 Cr and work is purposed to be completed during 12th Five Year Plan through 13 Nos schemes already formulated. In the 10th Plan, the expenditure incurred was ₹ 87.89 Cr. An outlay of ₹ 96.60 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 62.31 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 455.96 Cr and ₹ 56.15 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 21.35 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 47.67 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 43.20 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 28.22 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 60.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

PP-02(v) Renovation and Modernization works at Thermal Plant as per Residual Life Assessment (RLA) study of GNDTP (Unit I and II) GNDTP– Bathinda:

Outlay – ₹ 28.00 Cr

5.1.17 Before renovation and modernization unit I & II of Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant were running at 90/95 MW i.e. below their rated capacity of 110 MW each. After renovation & modernization these are running at their rated capacity of 110 MW each and also plant load factor and plant availability factor have been improved considerably. Major renovation & modernization works of Unit I & II have been completed. Unit –II has taken over normal operation w.e.f. 20/1/06 and Unit-I has been taken over w.e.f. 31.5.07. Funds have been provided under this scheme for replacement of existing tools and machinery which have become obsolete with usage. In the 10th Plan, the expenditure incurred was ₹ 177.95 Cr. An outlay of ₹84.00 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 329.50 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 11.65 Cr and ₹9.02 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13. An expenditure of ₹ 35.02 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 28.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

PP-02(vi) Additional works of GNDTP Bathinda

Outlay – ₹ 55.00 Cr

5.1.18 In this scheme works like Dry Fly Ash Handling system of GNDTP, Raising of Ash Dyke GNDTP, Augmentation of Fire Protection System of GNDTP, Procurement and installation of 2nd “In motion weighing system at GNDTP and Capital works other than R&M works like replacement of CTs, PTs and replacement/addition of 3 phase 4 wire energy meters at GNDTP are proposed to be carried out. 2nd in motion weighing system has been installed and is operational now. 121 No. CT’s/PT’s. Out of total 129 No. to be installed have also been installed upto 31.3.2015. Under this scheme an amount of ₹ 50.00 Cr was provided in the revised estimates of Annual Plan 2011-12, but no

expenditure was incurred. An outlay of ₹ 173.98 Cr and ₹ 70.24 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 & 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 77.00 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 55.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

PP-02(vii) Renovation and Modernization of Bhakra PHs and Associated works:

Outlay – ₹ 80.00 Cr

5.1.19 All the 5 units of Bhakra Right Bank have been up-rated from 132 MW each to 157 MW each giving an additional power of 125 MW against which PSEB will be getting 63.6 MW of the additional installed capacity. 5 No. of Units of Bhakra Left Bank Power House of 90 MW capacity were commissioned during 1960-61. The units were however up- rated to 108 MW by changing the stator winding having class-B with Class-F insulation during the period 1980-85 enabling use of high cross-section of copper in some slots. Since these machines have already outlived their useful life and are also experiencing fall in turbine efficiency, the machines are thus due for carrying out renovation & modernization and up- gradation works. The works relating to renovation & modernization are to be taken in the 12th Five Year Plan. With the upgrading of 5 units of 108 MW each to 126 MW, it is estimated to have an extra-generation capacity 90 million units, equivalent to approximately annual revenue of ₹ 21.00 lac to the partner states. An outlay of ₹ 16.10 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 131.38 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 62.00 Cr and ₹ 62.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 2.52 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 47.38 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 72.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 21.57 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 80.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

PP-02(viii) Shahpur Kandi Dam Hydro Electric Project (206 MW):

Outlay – ₹ 266.00 Cr

5.1.20 The Shahpur Kandi project is a sister project of Ranjit Sagar

Dam project (which is now completed). The construction of Shahpur Kandi Dam project is essential to get the optimum benefits of power and irrigation potential created by Ranjit Sagar Dam project. The proposed dam is situated on the river Ravi, downstream of the Ranjit Sagar Dam and 8 km. upstream of the Madhopur Head Works. The concrete dam is flanked by two head regulators on its right and left abutments falling in J & K and in Punjab.

5.1.21 Shahpur Kandi Dam project has been declared as National project by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India. Planning Commission, Government of India has accorded investment clearance of the project during 2010 amounting to ₹ 2285.81 Cr. As per guidelines for the National Projects, 90% of the cost of the irrigation component is being provided by Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India as central assistance & balance 10% of the cost of the irrigation component is to be provided by the state government. Power component of the project which is 71.39% of the total cost is being provided by Punjab State Power Corporation Limited. Power Finance Corporation has already given approval for 80% of the cost of power component as loan and remaining 20% of the cost of power component shall be arranged by Punjab State Power Corporation Limited. The project will be completed in four years from 2013-17. After completion of the project the potential of 5000 Ha in Punjab State and 32713 Ha. in J&K State shall be created. With the completion of Shahpur Kandi Dam project, the full generation capacity of the R.S.D. Project (600 MW) will be utilized when all the turbines at the project will be made functional. The construction of Shahpur Kandi Dam has been stopped by J&K Govt. due to inter state dispute between the states of Punjab & J&K since 29.8.14. The matter is strongly pursued by Punjab Govt. with J&K authorities and the dispute is likely to be resolved shortly. In the main time Electro-Mechanical works of both the power houses of shahpur kandi hydel project have been put on hold by PSPCL till resolution of dispute between the two state Govts. so as to avoid blockage of funds and arising of SYL like situation. An outlay of ₹ 2156.77 Cr lac was provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 20.00 Cr has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 2054.29 Cr and ₹ 242.14 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively.

No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 110.00 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 242.14 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 69.38 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 266.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

PP-02(ix) Renovation and Modernization of PSEB Hydel Projects:

Outlay – ₹ 60.00 Cr

5.1.22 It covers renovation and modernization of activities like capital maintenance of machinery, replacement of existing AVR with new technology, replacement of existing relay panels, annunciation panels, turbine control panels & control desk etc of PSEB hydel projects namely Shanan HEP (110 MW), Mukerian Hydel Project-1, UBDC HEP- I&II (91.35 MW), Anandpur Sahib HEP (134 MW), Ranjit Sagar Power Project (600 MW). An expenditure of ₹ 34.64 Cr has been incurred during 11th plan. An outlay of ₹ 134.29 Cr and ₹ 45.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 2.84 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 49.36 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 45.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 37.42 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 60.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

PP-02 (xii) Renovation & Modernization of GHTP Stage- I

Outlay – ₹ 37.00 Cr

5.1.23 Under the renovation & modernization of Guru Har Gobind Thermal Plant, Lehra Mohabbat stage-I, works like, to make the service building centrally air conditioned, modernization of existing Siemens, procurement, installation and commissioning of instrument air compressor, procurement of one no. 800 HP SAN make locomotive, upgradation of Logic Manager Processor (LM 35-36 & LM37-38) with fail safe controller in distributed control system, construction of parking area for fly ash trucks at GHTP, Lehra Mohabbat, major repair of roads in CHP area at GHTP, Lehra Mohabbat, construction of swimming pool in power colony GHTP Lehra Mohabbat, replacement of electronic controllers installed in Electrostatic precipitators (ESPs) of unit 1 and 2 of GHTP with latest energy efficient and

emission reducing controllers/equipments, upgradation of turbine supervisory instrumentation system under ARTS system of one unit of stage-I, improvement in lighting system for energy efficiency, replacement of conventional bolted type clamps are some of the works planned during 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 5.89 Cr was incurred during 11th Plan. An outlay of ₹ 136.92 Cr and ₹ 20.89 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 & 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 25.00 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 37.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

PP-02(xiii) 1320 MW State Sector Thermal Plant near Mukarian

Outlay ₹ 350.00 Cr

5.1.24 The Punjab Govt. has approved the development of 1320 MW (2x660 MW) Thermal Power Project with Super-Critical technology as a State Power project at Hazipur (Mukarian), Punjab.

5.1.25 To deal with the activities like conducting the various studies, preparation of project information report, obtaining the requisite clearances, preparation of bid documents, rafting of agreements and assistance in the bid process for the project, it is proposed to appoint a Consultant for the Project. This project will take approx. 6.5 years to complete and commission. The total project cost shall be around ₹ 7650 Cr. The 80% cost of project shall be met by raising loans from PFC/REC and balance 20% shall be arranged by PSPCL through its own resources/raising loans from market. An outlay of ₹ 5910.00 Cr and ₹ 10.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 2.50 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 15.00 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 350.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 for land acquisition.

PP-02(xiv) Computerization of Thermal Power Plants

Outlay ₹ 1.00 Cr

5.1.26 For efficient functioning & Management of thermal plants, M/s

TCS, New Delhi has been engaged by PSPCL for the work of on-line Computerization of Thermal Plants, Thermal Designs & Director/G office (Cost ₹ 6.74 Cr approx.) TCS has supplied, installed & commissioned Hardware & Networking Hardware components and various System Software's as per the qty. indicated in the W.O. In addition firm has developed & configured Application Software having modules like Financial accounting, Purchase Management, Inventory Management, Operation & maintenance, Fuel Management, HRMS, Generation of MIS reports etc. for all the plants (GNDTP Bathinda, GHTP Lehra Mohabbat and GGSSTP Ropar), Thermal Designs Patiala & Director/G office. For imparting training to end users, Job of data conversion/data entry, Operation & Support, AMC for headquarter & networking is also to be provided by TCS. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr and ₹ 1.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 2.35 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 for pending works of computerization, pending works of office connectivity.

PP-02(xv) Institute of Power Management (IPMP) Patiala

Outlay ₹ 5.00 Cr

5.1.27 Institute of Power Management (IPMP) is being setup at Patiala for providing in house training facility for both new as well as existing staff of Punjab State Power Corporation. The architectural consultants for preparation of drawings & tender specification for proposed Multistory Integrated Office Complex at Badungar, Patiala have already been hired at a cost of ₹ 72.00 lacs + taxes. The consultants have prepared the preliminary drawings which shall shortly be submitted for approval to the local authorities. The air force clearance for the building is yet awaited and PSPCL is constantly in touch with Air Force Authorities for grant of NOC. An outlay of ₹ 19.00 Cr and ₹ 10.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 5.00 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15.

An outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction of multistoried integrate office complex, Patiala.

PP-03 Distribution

Outlay – ₹ 803.00 Cr

5.1.28 During the past 30 years, more emphasis was laid on generation side as compared to distribution system. The maximum amount of plan outlays was allocated to addition in generation capacity. PSPCL has vast network of 11KV lines, 11KV transformers, general connections i.e GSC, ISC, bulk supply and other, tubewell connections and it has connected all villages for 24-hour urban pattern power supply. It has now been proposed to give priority to the distribution system till the distribution system is brought to the level of delivering qualitative supply to ultimate consumers in the State. The length of 11 KV lines, which was 1,27,734 ckt km in 2007-08 has been increased to 219576 ckt km as on 31/03/2015. Similarly, the number of 11 KV transformers, which was 2,74,637 in 2007-08 are increased to 675217 as on 31/03/2015. A total no of 49.94 lac meters will be shifted in pillar boxes which include 38.10 lac meters in rural areas and 11.84 lac meters in urban areas. Out of 38.1 lac meters in rural areas/Non-APDRP Areas, PSPCL has shifted 19.66 lac meters out of total 20.81 lac meters outside the consumer premises under 19 Nos. schemes and PSPCL has shifted Approx. 7.76 lac meters out of 17.29 lac meters under 18 Nos. schemes ending April, 2015. Out of 11.84 lac meters in urban areas, PSPCL has shifted 5.98 lac meters. It will result in following benefits:-

5.1.29 Improvement of voltage at tail end, Minimal damage of transformers, Minimum Fuse off complaints, Reduction of LT Losses by 1-1.5%, saving of 500 to 600 Mu's /yr (₹ 180 Cr /Yr). An expenditure of ₹ 2757.15 Cr has been incurred during 11th Plan. An outlay of ₹ 4939.50 Cr and ₹ 769.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 968.13 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 970.00 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 750.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 973.12 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 803.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

5.2 NON CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

Outlay- ₹ 7.20 Cr

5.2.1 The major percentage of the country's energy requirement is met from conventional energy sources like coal and petroleum. However, the vast majority of our rural population still depends upon the locally available non-conventional sources of energy like animal dung, crop waste and fuel wood. In order to ensure the efficient use of these energy resources in an environmental friendly manner, it is important to promote the programmes of non-conventional sources of energy.

5.2.2 The state government has accorded top priority to the development of new and renewable sources of energy (NRSE). 43 mini hydel plants of 135 MW capacity have already been commissioned on different canals in the state. 17 more projects of capacity 43.78 MW have been allocated to various agencies on BOO basis and are under execution.

5.2.3 7 biomass power projects of 62.5 MW total capacity have been commissioned in the state and another 14 MW capacity projects are under installation. 50 biomass co-generation power projects of 410.45 MW capacity have been commissioned in distilleries/ paper and pulp/ rice shellers/ sugar mills in the state.

5.2.4 A substantial potential for energy conservation exists in the state in industry, agriculture, conservational and domestic sectors where energy conservation can be realized to a large extent at the lowest cost. As per the central and state government guidelines, PEDDA has made a special programme to undertake the conservation of energy in domestic, commercial, agriculture and industrial sector for effecting saving of about 20% by the end of 12th Plan, equivalent to generation capacity of 1000 MW. Steps have been taken for energy efficient LED lighting in the state. Various awareness programmes are being organized for providing energy efficiency in domestic sector and energy auditing of homes and schools through High and Senior Secondary School's

students. While renewable energy technologies would provide clean energy, the energy conservation measures would help in reducing the energy demand.

5.2.5 PEDDA is successfully implementing Biogas Development & Solar Water Heating Programme under which 1.63 lac biogas plants and 34.50 lac litre per day capacity Solar Water Heating Systems have been installed. Besides, 11562 Solar Street Lights and 1,950 Solar Water Pumps have also been installed in the state. At present, 34 Solar Power Plants of 206 MW capacity are commissioned and operational in the state. The state has also successfully partnered the completion of 7.5 MW Solar plant on a single roof which is the largest such plant in India. PEDDA has allotted Solar Power Projects of 282 MW capacity to private companies on BOO basis which are planned to be commissioned before 31st January, 2016. The state has notified Net-Metering Policy on solar power which will provide a major fillip to the Solar Rooftop programme in the state.

5.2.6 Against an expenditure of ₹ 1.28 Cr incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 26.65 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 7.20 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16, for the following schemes:-

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

NC-03 Supply/installation and commissioning of LEDs based SPV street lights under Solar Photovoltaic Demonstration programme in Punjab (Earlier Solar Photovoltaic Demonstration Programme in Punjab (CS:SS: Beneficiary) (30:30:40)

Outlay - ₹ 0.50 Cr

5.2.7 Solar photovoltaic (SPV) technology converts sunlight directly and instantaneously into Direct Current (DC) electricity in an environmentally clean and reliable manner. Under this programme, solar lanterns, SPV street lighting systems, domestic lighting systems, SPV power plant for village electrification etc are being installed. Against an expenditure of ₹ 0.95 Cr incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 8.70 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 0.50 Cr has been provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

**NC-06 Implementation of Energy Conservation Act, 2001
(CS:SS) (50:50)**

Outlay- ₹ 1.00 Cr

5.2.8 Government of India enacted the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 which came into force from March, 2002. State government has declared PEDDA as designated agency to coordinate, monitor and enforce Energy Conservation Act, 2001 in the state. As per requirement of GoI, the state has established "Punjab State Energy Conservation Fund" for promotion of efficient use of energy and its conservation within the state. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr has been provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

NC- 09 SPV Water Pumping Programme under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) (CS:SS: beneficiary) (30:40:30)

Outlay- ₹ 2.50 Cr

5.2.9 Water is an absolute necessity for human survival. Tapping water with economical and pollution free energy sources has become almost mandatory for rural development and agricultural self reliance. Fossil fuels are fast depleting, therefore, it is essential to develop renewable sources of energy to meet our long term energy requirements. Sun is the biggest source of energy capable of meeting growing demand of energy. Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) devices, which produce electricity directly from sunlight, are ideal source to meet future energy requirements. Solar water pumping systems in particular are totally pollution-free and require very little maintenance as compared to the diesel operated pump sets. The solar water pumping systems function only during the sunshine hours, thereby eliminating the use of costly battery bank. These pumping systems are ideal for small & middle farmers to meet their irrigation needs.

5.2.10 Govt. of India has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) in year 2010-11 by providing 30% subsidy on installation of solar projects including solar water pumping systems of capacity 0.5 KWp to 5 KWp .

5.2.11 An outlay of ₹ 13.80 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 2.50 Cr has been provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

NC-11 Development of Amritsar city as a Model solar city (CS:SS) (50:50)

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

5.2.12 The proposed Programme on "Development of Solar Cities" would support/ encourage Urban Local Bodies to prepare a Road Map to guide their cities in becoming 'renewable energy cities' or 'solar cities' or 'eco/green cities'. The MNRE, GoI has already initiated various programmes in the Urban Sector for promoting solar water heating systems in homes, hotels, hospitals and industry; deployment of SPV systems/ devices in urban areas for demonstration and awareness creation; establishment of "Akshaya Urja Shops"; design of solar buildings and promoting urban and industrial waste/ biomass to energy projects. The programme aims to consolidate all the efforts of the Ministry in the Urban Sector and address the energy problem of the urban areas in the holistic manner. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr has been provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

New Schemes

NC-13 Solar Cooker Programme for women in the State under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (CS:SS:Benf) (30:40:30)

Outlay - ₹0.70 Cr

5.2.13 The State of Punjab is blessed with minimum 320 days of sunshine. It is estimated and proved that use of a solar cooker as an additional cooking medium in a household helps to run LPG cylinder by an extra 15 days i.e. saving in minimum 4 LPG cylinders per annum. Since it is mainly women who do the cooking in the household, it is mainly their time that is being saved by using a solar cooker. There are two potential time saving elements associated with the use of a solar cooker: Time savings which results from the reduction in wood gathering; and Potential time-savings in the actual cooking process. The burden on women for collecting and carrying the fuel is reduced, improving their health situation.

5.2.14 This new scheme, exclusively for Women in the state, has been included in Annual Plan 2015-16 with an outlay of ₹ 0.70 Cr.

NC-14 Pilot project for Solar Roof top for SCs under Off Grid Solar Programme (CS:SS) (50:50)

Outlay - ₹ 1.50 Cr

5.2.15 As per Census-2011, the state of Punjab has the highest percentage of Scheduled Caste population amongst all the states of the country. The Scheduled caste population in Punjab is 88.60 lac which is 31.94% of the total population (277.43 lac) of the state. Punjab accounts for 2.3% of the total population and 4.3% Scheduled Caste population of India. The decennial growth rate of SC population in the state was 26.06% as compared to 13.89% for the state as a whole. However, a large number of SC families still live below the poverty line.

5.2.16 In order to intensify the use of energy solar at domestic level it is planned to provide Rooftop solar power plants of capacity 1KW to the scheduled caste categories under SPV Demonstration Program. State government is providing free electricity up to 200 units per month to scheduled caste families and subsidy on this account is being paid to PSPCL by state government. With the installation of roof top solar power plants, the burden of subsidy on the state government will automatically be reduced.

5.2.17 The proposed rooftop power plants shall be installed in those villages, where the SC population will be more than 40%. Initially the proposed Pilot Project will be implemented in Jalalabad and Garhshankar Sub Tehsils. Both the sub Tehsils have more than 40% SC population.

5.2.18 This new scheme has been included in Annual Plan 2015-16 with an outlay of ₹ 1.50 Cr exclusively for scheduled caste categories of the state.

6. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Outlay - ₹ 111.00 Cr

6.1 Economic development depends upon the transformation from the agriculture sector to that of an industrial sector. For a sustained growth of the state's economy, it is imperative that the industrial sector should be developed side by side. In Punjab, the industry is mainly concentrated in the small scale sector. The promotion of small scale industries has been regarded as an important element of the development strategy. Many programmes and policies have been formulated over time to protect and promote small scale industry in the state.

6.2 Micro and small enterprises have made a significant contribution to the overall development of the manufacturing sector in the State. There are approximately 1.57 lac registered Micro, Small, Medium and Large Industrial units in the State employing about 14.03 lac persons. These units produced industrial goods worth about ₹ 1,99,606 Cr in 2013-14 including items such as hosiery goods, bicycles & cycle parts, automobile parts, sewing machine parts, yarn and textile, hand tools & machine tools, sports goods and leather goods.

6.3 The State Government has implemented Fiscal Incentives for Industrial Promotion Policy 2013 under which special package of concessions has been provided for Information Technology & Knowledge Based Industries, Food Agro-based Industries and Food processing Industries to boost Industrial Investments in the State. For promoting ease of doing business, Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion has been set up. 153 proposals with proposed investment of about ₹ 9600 Cr have been received in the Bureau.

6.4 An outlay of ₹ 2377.03 Cr has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17. An expenditure of ₹ 10 Cr was incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 111.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Ongoing Schemes

VSI-03 Northern India Institute of Fashion Technology (NIIFT) Mohali/Jalandhar/ Ludhiana

Outlay- ₹ 1.00 Cr

6.5 Northern India Institute of Fashion Technology (NIIFT) Mohali, a state government institute involved in pioneer role of providing qualitative manpower to the textile industry in the state. An amount of ₹ 5 Cr (ACA) was released during 2005-06. The National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIIFT) has agreed in principle to upgrade this Institute to a national level institute, for which ₹ 60.00 Cr has to be paid to the NIIFT New Delhi.

6.6 An outlay of ₹ 145.75 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

VSI-04 Industrial Infrastructure – Creation of new and Improvement of existing Infrastructure of Industrial Focal Points/Areas/Estates

Outlay- ₹ 10.00.Cr

6.7 Punjab Small Industries & Export Corporation (PSIEC) had developed industrial focal points at Ludhiana, Mohali, Chanallon, Mandi Gobindgarh, Naya Nangal, Dera Bassi, Nabha, Sangrur, Bathinda, Kotkapura, Moga, Goindwal Sahib Phase-I & II, Batala, SBS Nagar, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Tanda, Malout, Pathankot, Dhanadri Kalan & Amritsar. The infrastructure facilities created at these focal points deteriorated due to lack of funds and could not attract buyers, particularly those from outside the country. So there is a dire need to improve/upgrade the infrastructure of these industrial focal points/areas/estates. The works required to be taken up at these industrial focal points include repair/upgradation of water supply/sewerage/storm water drains/ replacement of 70 HSPV watt fittings/repair of muffs/junction boxes/provision of shrubs, permanent trees, barbed wire etc. During 2008-09, an amount of ₹ 20 Cr of ACA was provided for this purpose, which has been utilized fully.

6.8 An outlay of ₹ 168.47 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

New Scheme

VSI-18 Entrepreneurship Development Programme-Interest Subvention Scheme

Outlay -₹ 100.00 Cr

6.9 To alleviate the financing difficulties faced by micro and small enterprises, this new scheme has been launched for a period of five years. Under this programme an interest subvention at the rate of 3% will be provided on loan taken to set up a micro or small enterprise with investment of up to ₹ 5 Cr.

6.10 An outlay of ₹ 100 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16 under this Scheme

CS(VSI)-28 Assistance to States for infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE) CS-100%

6.11 The objective of the scheme is to involve states/UTs in the export effort by providing assistance to the States/UTs for creating appropriate infrastructure for development and growth of exports. The activities aimed at development of infrastructure for exports can be funded from the scheme provided such activities have an over whelming export contact and their linkage with export is fully established.

6.12 Punjab State Import & Export Corporation is declared as a Nodal Agency for promotion of exports and implementation of ASIDE scheme. A State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Punjab to approve the projects to be undertaken under this scheme.

The detail of funds received from Gol is as under:-

SN	Year of receipt	Amount in Cr
1	2	3
1	2002-03	9.00
2	2003-04	10.00
3	2004-05	9.68
4	2005-06	12.17
5	2006-07	6.70
6	2007-08	6.70
7	2008-09	13.26
8	2009-10	12.73
9	2010-11	12.73
11	2012-13	14.28
12	2013-14	14.28
13	2014-15	15.98
	Total receipts	153.97
	Funds released upto 15.7.2014	137.30
	Balance funds	16.27

6.13 Scheme discontinued by Gol in 2015-16 No provision in Union Budget 2015-16.

7 TRANSPORT

7.1 ROAD TRANSPORT

7.1.1 Road Transport is a vital infrastructure for the development of economy of the state. Goods transport is mainly operated by the private sector and passenger transport is shared between government sector and private sector. Punjab Roadways is a purely government undertaking that provides travelling facilities to the public.

7.1.2 In the 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17 an outlay of ₹86.51 Cr has been provided. An outlay of ₹25.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2014-15. No outlay is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

7.2 ROADS AND BRIDGES

Outlay- ₹ 1422.05 Cr

7.2.1 The state has big network of 72000 km of roads comprising of 2496 km of national highways, 1318 km State Highway, 1972km major district roads, 5002 km of other district roads and 61212 km of village link roads and other. All villages in the state were connected with village roads in early 1970's. During the 12th Five Year Plan, 5 national highway of 893 km road length of Zirakpur – Bathinda, Jalandhar – Dhillwan, Amritsar – Shri Ganga Nagar, Jalandhar – Jind Road and Kharar – Ludhiana Road will be upgraded to 4/6 lanning under Public Private Partnership. Once these works are completed nearly the entire network of national highways will have been upgraded 4/6 lanes.

7.2.2 The progress as regards the state highways and major district roads has also been equally impressive. 9 roads of 520 km length were upgraded on BOT basis at a cost of ₹620 Cr. During the 12th Five Year Plan, there is proposal to construct and upgrade 575 km of road length under BOT basis at an estimated cost of ₹2400.00 Cr. Besides, 27 ROBs/RUBs and 10 High Level Bridges and construction of bye-passes in major towns will also be taken

up during the next few years.

7.2.3 An outlay of ₹ 3664.38 Cr has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17. An expenditure of ₹ 375.83 Cr and ₹ 962.13 Cr was incurred during the Annual Plan 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 1422.05 Cr (CS-₹ 372.00 + SS ₹ 1050.05 Cr) is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Scheme

RB-01 World Bank Scheme for Road Infrastructure (75:25)

Outlay-₹ 100.00 Cr

7.2.4. The financial status of the World Bank Scheme is under:-

Financial Status

o Total Project Cost	-	₹ 1500 Cr
o World Bank Funding 75%	-	₹ 1125 Cr
o G.O.P. Funding 25%	-	₹ 375 Cr
o Period	-	2007-12
o Extended period	-	Upto 2017
Total Receipts (Till 31.3.2015)	-	₹ 1166.63 Cr
o World Bank Share	-	₹ 845.96 Cr
o G.O.P. Share	-	₹ 300.00 Cr
o other receipts	-	₹ 20.67 Cr
Expenditure(upto 31.3.2015)	-	₹ 1088.10 Cr
o World Bank Share	-	₹ 818.44 Cr
o G.O.P. Share	-	₹ 269.66 Cr

Physical Status Phase-I

The Phase-I of project consisted of following works:-

- i) Upgradation of 152 Km of state roads
- ii) Rehabilitation of 210 Km of roads
- iii) Periodic Maintenance of 350 Km of roads.

- All the Upgradation, Rehabilitation and Periodic Maintenance works (712 km of state roads at a cost of ₹ 775 Cr approx.) stand completed.

Phase-II of the project

Sangrur-Mansa-Bathinda Contract Area			
Road Section No.	Road Section/Name	Classification	Length (kms)
S1	Sangrur-Sunam: (MDR21	MDR	11.30
S2	Bhawanigarh-Sunam-Bhikhi-SH13	SH	106.13
	Intersection-Kotshamir: (SH12A)		
S3	Barnala-Mansa: (SH13)	SH	7.29
S4	Mansa-Talwandi Sabo-Ramtirath	ODR	24.97
	Jaga : (ODR9)		
S5	Dhanaula-Bhikhi : (MDR14)	MDR	25.34
B8	Bathinda-Kotshamir-Talwandi	SH	28.65
	Sabo-Ramtirath Jaga: (SH17)		
	Total Contract Length – km		203.68

Achievements in past two years :-

1. Following works have been completed on OPRC network Sangrur – Mansa – Bathinda area :
 - i) Rehabilitation of Dhanula-Bhikhi road ; 25.34 Km.
 - ii) Improvement of Mansa - Kenchain Chowk to Mour road and Bhawanigarh to Mehlan Chowk : Total 26.22 Km.
 - iii) Improvement of Road from Mansa (Ram Ditte Wala Chowk) to Talwandi Sabo (Ram Tirath Jaga). : 24.97 Km
 - iv) Resurfacing of Bathinda-Ram Tirath Jaga Road : 28.65 Km.

2. On OPRC network Sangrur – Mansa – Bathinda road the routine maintenance works are continuing.

Works Planned 2015-16:-

- As part of work for Improvement, Rehabilitation and Routine Maintenance of Sangrur - Mansa – Bathinda road network under OPRC following works have been included in Work Programme :
 - Improvement of road from Cheema Mandi to Mansa Kenhciyan : 36 Km.
 - Rehabilitation of Sangrur-Sunam Road : 11.30 Km.
- Construction of Dehlon Bypass on Ludhiana-Malerkotla-Sangrur Corridor : 3 Km.

7.2.5 An outlay of ₹ 424.38 Cr has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 157.76 and ₹ 123.57 has been incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

RB-02 NABARD Assisted Project-Construction/Widening of Roads and construction of bridges and infrastructure -RIDF (V-XII) (XIII-XVI)

Outlay -₹ 100.00 Cr

7.2.6 Several projects have been sanctioned by NABARD to strengthen the road Infrastructure in the rural areas in the state through widening/four-laning and construction of bridges. (NABARD : State 80:20)

Progress of NABARD Projects is as under:-

- **Works completed during 2013-14**
 - Upgradation – 189.34 kms. Length of Rural roads and 1 Nos bridges - ₹ 37.00 Cr
- **Works completed during 2014-15**
 - Upgradation – 147.61 kms of rural road and 1 No. bridge - ₹ 18.41Cr

7.2.7 An expenditure of ₹ 37.55 Cr and ₹ 19.09 Cr has been incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

**RB-05 Upgradation of 380 rural roads under RIDF-XIX (80:20)
(NABARD: State)**

Outlay - ₹ 0.01 Cr

7.2.8 The total cost of the project is ₹ 391.36 Cr comprising of NABARD share ₹ 285.93 Cr (80%) and State share ₹ 105.43 Cr (20%). Under this project, works of 380 link roads with length of 1504.59 kms are being taken up. This scheme is being implemented by the Punjab Mandi Board under the Department of Agriculture, Punjab.

7.2.9 An expenditure of ₹ 121.79 Cr and ₹ 190.00 Cr has been incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. A token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

**RB-06 Project for link roads and infrastructure development in rural areas
(Funded through RDF)**

Outlay - ₹ 400.00 Cr

7.2.10 Under this project, works of link roads and infrastructure are being carried out in rural area of Punjab. This scheme is being implemented by Punjab Mandi Board. An expenditure of ₹ 300.00 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 400.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

State Funded Schemes

RB-04 Improvement/Widening of existing roads

Outlay - ₹ 0.01 Cr

7.2.11 Under this scheme the improvement & widening of existing roads is being carried out to reduce the traffic congestion on major highways.

7.2.12 ₹ 520.00 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 11.46 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. ₹ 0.01 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

RB-04(i)/RB-06(i) Land acquisition for Identified Corridors.(PMGSY)

Outlay- ₹ 0.01 Cr

7.2.13 In order to avail central funds under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for widening and improvement of existing roads, the state

government is to bear the expenditure to be incurred on Land acquisition for Identified Corridors.(PMGSY).

7.2.14 An outlay of ₹200.00 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

RB-04(ii) (a) State Share for upgradation of Roads under PMGSY

(b) Forest clearance and utility shifting

Outlay - ₹ 0.01 Cr

7.2.15 As per the guidelines of PMGSY, the State is required to provide state share for upgradation of roads and Forest clearance and utility shifting under PMGSY scheme.

7.2.16 An outlay of ₹ 75.00 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan. Against the revised outlay of ₹ 11.00 Cr, a token provision of ₹ 0.01 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

New Scheme

RB-09 Upgradation/Strengthening of Rural Roads (To be financed out of RDF Funds)

Outlay - ₹ 300.00 Cr

7.2.17 Under this scheme rural link roads will be upgraded/strengthened by providing needed repair GSB, WBM. For this purpose, an outlay of ₹ 300.00 Cr has been provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

RB-10 Special Repair of Plan Roads

Outlay - ₹ 150.00 Cr

7.2.18 Plan roads becomes due for periodical renewal after 5 year of surfacing with premix carpet/bitumen. These funds will be utilized for the special repair of plan roads which requires urgent repair and to make these roads traffic worthy. An outlay of ₹ 150.00 Cr has been provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for Special Repair of Plan Roads.

Block Grants

BG-6(RB-03) Central Road Fund (CRF)

Outlay - ₹ 69.99 Cr

7.2.19 Government of India provide funds under Central Road Fund scheme. The allocation of works are sanctioned by Ministry of Surface Transport, Government of India.

As per Central Road Fund Act 2000, the allocation of share of fund is as under:-

1. 50% of cess on high speed diesel (HSD) for development of rural roads
2. Balance 50%cess on HSD+100% cess on petrol is allocated as follows:-
57.5% for development and maintenance of National Highway.

- (ii) 12.5% for ROBs/RUBs and erection of safety works at unmanned level crossing
- (iii) Balance 30% for development and maintenance of roads other than NH. Out of this amount 10% (i.e.3% out of balance) is kept as reserve by Central Govt. for allocation to State for implementation of state road scheme of Inter-State and Economic Importance to be approved by Central Govt.

7.2.20 Punjab contributes about ₹ 600 Cr per year in terms of levy of cess of ₹ 1.5 per litre on diesel and petrol to Central Road Fund. However, the formula of allocation of funds under CRF was altered to the disadvantage of the state in the year 2010. As per earlier formula, the weightage was given to the states for area and fuel consumption in the ratio of 40:60, now this ratio has been changed to 70:30. Due to this change, the state has to bear loss upto 35% of the annual accrual. In this regard, request has already been made to Gol that earlier formula for allocating funds may be restored.

- **Works completed during 2013-14**
 - Upgradation – 17 kms of State Highways and construction of major Bridge on River Sutlej in progress
- **Works completed during 2014-15**
 - Upgradation – 15 kms of State Highways and construction of major Bridge on River Sutlej and its approaches in progress

7.2.21 An outlay of ₹ 450.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17. An expenditure of ₹ 47.26 Cr and ₹ 35.30 Cr has been incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 69.99 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSS – Flagship Scheme

CS(RB)-11(i) Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY-I)-100%

Outlay – ₹ 302.00 Cr

7.2.22 Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana, a 100% centrally sponsored scheme, was launched in the country by the Government of India in December 2000. The main objective of the scheme is to provide road connectivity with a population of more than 5000 persons. 50% of the cess on high speed diesel (HSD) is earmarked for the programme. Under this scheme, first link (connectivity) is to be provided to all connected habitations having population 500 or more in the rural areas.

7.2.23 Keeping this object in view the Core Networking having 25330 km length of Rural Through Routes and Rural Link Routes has been prepared by the State Govt. in the year 2003 as per Gol instructions. The detail of the Core Network roads is as under:-

O Through Routes (T-Routes)	-	7582 Km
O Link Routes (L-Routes)	-	17748 Km

7.2.24 In Link Routes approximate 1508 km length of new construction of rural roads is also included and remaining 16240 Km length are existing link routes. Through Routes are connecting the villages, marketing centres, small towns and main cities. Link Routes are linking the 1 or 2 habitations/ villages to Through Routes or main roads. All the identified Through Routes are existing rural roads.

Progress under PMGSY is as under:-

Phase-I to Phase-VIII

727 works with the total length of 4497.95 km have been completed. Only one work (Bridge and approaches) in progress and is likely to be completed by 30.9.2015.

Phase-IX 36 No. roads have been approved at an estimated cost of 235.36 Cr. Out of 36 works, 31 works have been completed, 5 works are in progress. Remaining works likely to be completed by 30.9.2015.

Phase-X 54 Works of upgradation & 7 works of providing new connectivity amounting to 339.31 Cr have been approved by the MORD Govt. of India under RRP-II of World Bank loan, out of 61 works, 47 works have been completed, 14 works are in progress. Remaining works likely to be completed by 31.12.2015.

Phase-XI 170 Works of upgradation amounting to 566.37 Cr have been approved by the MORD Govt. of India under RRP-II of World Bank loan, out of 170 works, 127 works have been completed, 14 works are in progress. Remaining works likely to be completed by 31.10.2015.

Phase-XI 48 Works of upgradation amounting to 92.31Cr have been approved by the MORD Govt. of India under RRP-II of World Bank loan. Tendering under progress and is likely to be awarded by 30.11.2015.

Phase-XII

Upgradation – road length – 173.46 Km, work value at ₹92.31 Cr. All work are in progress.

Physical achievements during last 3 years (Upgradation)

SN	Year	Target	Achievement(Km)
1	2012-13	165.00	325.54
2	2013-14	875.00	730.38
3	2014-15	800.00	737.45

Financial achievements during previous Years

(₹Cr)

SN	Year	Last year Balance	Financial Allocation	Fund received	Fund released	Total funds available	Funds utilized	Funds utilized (%age)
1	2009-10	22.00	250.00	348.42	348.42	370.42	322.63	87%
2	2010-11	49.49	250.00	194.43	194.43	242.22	155.34	64%
3	2011-12	86.88	250.00	164.61	164.61	251.49	61.49	25%*
4	2012-13	190.00	213.00	169.66	169.66	359.66	238.15	112%
5	2013-14	160.68	350.00	117.68	117.68	278.36	295.70	85%
6	2014-15	0.89	302.00	310.21	286.90	287.10	286.90	95%

7.2.25 An outlay of ₹ 2750.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17. An expenditure of ₹ 295.70 and ₹ 286.90 Cr has been incurred during 2013-14 to 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 302.00 Cr as centre share is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS(RB)-11(ii):Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY-II)- 75:25

Outlay – ₹ 0.04 Cr

7.2.26 Govt. of India launched PMGSY-II in May, 2013. Punjab was selected as one of the 7 states under PMGSY-II and the entitlement of Punjab under PMGSY-II is 1345 kms. PMGSY scheme will be funded in the ratio of 75:25 between Centre and States. The estimated cost of this project is 871.27 Cr. State Level Standing Committee (SLSC) constituted under the Chairmanship of CS, Punjab has approved the prioritise road list of 1345.85 kms length.

An outlay of ₹ 0.04 Cr (CS- ₹ 0.03 + SS ₹ 0.01) is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

7.3 CIVIL AVIATION

Outlay – ₹ 13.00 Cr

7.3.1 The major focus of the state government is to enhance the air connectivity with other states and countries. A sum of ₹ 13 Cr has been earmarked for upgradation of extension of air terminals and aerodromes. The 1st phase of Chandigarh International Civil Air Terminal at Mohali is complete and likely to be commissioned soon. International flights are expected to start shortly from the existing terminal of Chandigarh airport. Sahnawal air strip is being converted into a full fledged airport. Approval has been received for starting two civil commercial flights from Indian Airforce Station Bhisiana near Bathinda.

7.3.2 An outlay of ₹ 9.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 11.91 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 13.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

AV-01 AV-1 Extension of existing Air Fields & Airports & Construction of new Airports & Heliports in Punjab and Acquisition of Land.

Outlay - ₹ 10.00 Cr

7.3.3. The main objective of the scheme is strengthening and extension of aerodromes including improvement/widening of taxi track, construction of boundary wall around aerodromes, payment of compensation for land purchased for construction of airports as well acquisition of land at for construction new airfields and civil enclaves in the state.

7.3.4 An outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 11.91 Cr during the Annual Plan 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

AV-02 Upgradation of Training and Infrastructure facilities at the Flying Institutes of the State of Punjab and aircraft maintenance.

Outlay - ₹ 3.00 Cr

7.3.5 Under this scheme, the works of upgradation of training and infrastructure facilities at the Flying Institutes of the State of Punjab and purchase of Aircraft for Aircraft Maintenance Engineering College, Patiala & Salaries of Instructors and other Staff of flying Academies and Aircraft Maintenance College, Patiala are carried out.

7.3.6 An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 3.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

7.4 PUNJAB INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Ongoing Scheme

State Funded Scheme

PIDB-1 Creation of infrastructure in the State

Outlay- ₹ 1600.00 Cr

7.4.1 To fill the infrastructure gaps in roads, airports, drinking water, health services, education, sewerage etc. is a gigantic task, involving huge investments. It is not possible to fully provide for infrastructure development out of the limited resources of the state. It is, therefore, important to attract private investment into infrastructure development. Punjab Infrastructure and Development Board was set up in 1998 under the Punjab Infrastructure Development Ordinance, 1998. This was replaced by a comprehensive Punjab Infrastructure Development and Regulation Act, 2002. PIDB is funded by infrastructure fee of 2% on agricultural produce except fruit and vegetables and ₹1 on every liter of petrol. The PIDB has also been declared as a nodal agency for development of vacant and surplus government lands under Optimum Utilisation of Vacant Government Lands (OUVGL) scheme.

7.4.2 Since its inception, it has facilitated 47 infrastructure projects with an estimated cost of ₹ 2790 Cr including 14 roads, 4 modern bus terminals, 8 O&M of bus terminals, 4 hospitals, 5 five star hotels, 1 three star hotels, 2 polytechnics, 9 ITIs, 1 tourist complex, 1 Diagnostic Centre, 1 O&M of PIMS.

7.4.3 PIDB plans to make an investment of ₹ 1600 Cr during 2015-16. The major allocations for the planned works are :-

- Road Sector - ₹ 315.34 Cr
- Transport Sector - ₹ 680.56 Cr
- ROBs/RUBs - ₹ 64.21 Cr
- HLBs - ₹ 66.26 Cr
- Water Supply, sewerage and STPs - ₹ 136.27 Cr
- Education Sector - ₹ 85 Cr
- Tourism & Cultural Infrastructure - ₹ 101 Cr
- Health Infrastructure - ₹ 3 Cr
- Governance Infrastructure - ₹ 161 Cr

8. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

8.1 SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Outlay - ₹ 0.63 Cr

8.1.1 Science and Technology plays a vital role in improving productivity, conserving resources and protecting the environment. Punjab State Council for Science and Technology (PSCST) is the nodal agency for promoting environment improvement, natural resource conservation, science popularization and communication. PSCST demonstrated concept of energy efficiency in Institutional and Government buildings in the State. As a result, Pushpa Gujral Science City (PGSC) has been awarded 2nd prize under National Energy Conservation Award.

8.1.2 Strategy and Action Plan for Climate Change has been prepared by PSCST and Climate Change Centre has been set up with support of Department of Science and Technology, GoI at a total cost of ₹2.54 Cr . Three national level institutes-National Agri-food Biotechnology Institute (NABI), Bio Processing Unit (BPU) and Institute of Nano Science and Technology (INST) are working with the assistance of Government of India in Knowledge City, Mohali.

8.1.3 Punjab Biotechnology Incubator, a State Government Undertaking, an integral part of the Knowledge City being developed in SAS Nagar, Mohali is operational for the Testing, Certification of Agri, Food, Environmental and Allied Sectors. Punjab Biotechnology Incubator's facilities have been recognized by Agriculture Produce Export Development Authority (APEDA) in July 2014 and Export Inspection Council (EIC) in February 2015.

8.1.4 Against an expenditure of ₹ 11.82 Cr incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 39.44 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1.60 Cr has been incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.63 Cr has been provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the following schemes:-

**Ongoing Schemes:
State Funded Schemes**

SR- 01 Pushpa Gujral Science City at Kapurthala (60:40)

Outlay - ₹ 0.01 Cr

8.1.5 Science City has been set up at Kapurthala. The state has already completed Phase-I with the expenditure of ₹ 100.00 Cr (GOI share ₹ 70.00 Cr + GOP share ₹ 30.00 Cr). Ministry of Culture has approved the development of Science City (Phase-II) with the ratio of 60:40 (Gol:SS). The main works under Phase-II are construction of Virtual Experience Gallery, 5 D Theatre and Gallery based on Emerging Technology. Against an expenditure of ₹ 7.64 Cr incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 9.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 Cr has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 Cr has been made for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

SR-03 Bio-Technology Incubator- Agri Food Testing Laboratories

Outlay - ₹ 0.01 Cr

8.1.6 Punjab Biotechnology Incubator- a State Govt. Undertaking, an integral part of the Knowledge City being developed in SAS Nagar, Mohali is operational for the Testing, Certification of Agri, Food, Environmental and allied sectors since May, 2007 in a rented transit premises. CMM has approved to transfer 1 acre of land free of cost to Punjab Biotechnology Incubator (PBTI) in the Knowledge City, Sector 81, Mohali. A laboratory for testing of Rice/Basmati Rice is being set up.

8.1.7 Under this scheme, against an expenditure of ₹ 3.85 Cr incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 0.50 Cr was incurred during Annual Plan 2014-15. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 Cr has been made for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

SR-07 Subsidy to students of government schools visiting the Science City.

Outlay - ₹ 0.50 Cr

8.1.8 In order to develop scientific temper among the students and to encourage them to take up careers in science & technology, Government of India and Punjab Government has jointly set up Pushpa Gujral Science City at

Kapurthala, Punjab. The Science City has been receiving a good number of students mainly from private schools.

8.1.9 To encourage the students from government schools to visit the Science City and to ensure that they are not deprived of enjoying the facilities set up in the Science City by the government, it is proposed that at least 50000 students from government schools should visit the Science City every year. The approximate cost of visit per student is ₹ 300/-. As the students can't afford this, therefore, subsidy is being given to the students of government schools.

8.1.10 An outlay of ₹ 11.50 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1.00 Cr each has been incurred during Annual Plan 2013-14 & 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.50 Cr has been provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

SR-11 Assessment of level of fluoride and subsequent oxidative stress in pregnant SC women from fluoride endemic zone of Punjab and its prevention and management

Outlay - ₹ 0.05 Cr

8.1.11 The scheme has been included in Annual Plan 2014-15 exclusively for SC women population in the State. The main objectives of the scheme are to assess fluoride levels among pregnant SC women of fluoride endemic Faridkot district of Punjab, to manage the fluoride levels in SC women with risk fluoride levels and sensitize SC women regarding causative factors and preventive measure of fluorosis through organizing awareness programmes and development resource material. An outlay of ₹ 0.05 Cr has been provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 at the same level of expenditure of ₹ 0.05 Cr in 2014-15.

SR-12 Socio-economic development of Scheduled Caste Communities through technology interventions in horticulture and related ventures

Outlay - ₹ 0.05 Cr

8.1.12 This scheme, exclusively for SCs has been included in Annual Plan 2014-15. The main objectives of the scheme are - Identification of SC communities interested to engage in horticulture & allied venture, creating

mass awareness among SC communities on the technological interventions proposed for their socio-economic development, provide vocational and hands-on training to SC beneficiaries in selected villages for entrepreneurship generation and creating the forward and backward linkages. An outlay of ₹ 0.05 Cr has been provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 at the same level of expenditure of ₹ 0.05 Cr in 2014-15.

New Scheme

SR-13 Financial Assistance to Punjab State Innovation Council

Outlay - ₹ 0.01 Cr

8.1.13 The year 2010-2020 has been declared as “Decade of Innovation”. To drive innovation agenda in the state, Punjab State Innovation Council (PSInC) has been constituted by the Department of Science, Technology and Environment under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Punjab. PSInC had decided to prepare State Innovation Roadmap in six key areas viz. Agriculture, Energy, Health, Higher Education, Construction & Manufacturing sectors with the support of Sectoral Committees/Nodal Agencies/Facilitators/ Departments constituted/identified by PSInC for the purpose. To facilitate development of sectoral roadmaps in these sectors, the workshops/brainstorming sessions/meetings were organized. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 Cr has been made in the Annual Plan 2015-16 to provide financial assistance to PSInC.

8.2 Information Technology

8.2.1 For the encouragement of IT enabled services (ITES) industry appropriate measures would be taken for developing skills and knowhow of youth of Punjab in the desired fields or areas for suitable placement within the State itself. Mohali and Amritsar will be developed as IT and Knowledge Hubs. 1700 acre of land has already been acquired in Mohali for developing IT city and is ready for allotment. Software Technology Parks of India is establishing STPI facilities and State-of the Art incubation facility at Amritsar. The state govt. has already transferred 3 acre of land costing ₹ 3 Cr for establishment of this institute.

8.2.2 An outlay of ₹ 20.00 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan. The following schemes are being implemented by the Department:-

IT 01 Development & Implementation of IT Parks, Knowledge Parks and IT enabled Services Industries.

Outlay-₹ 2.00 Cr

8.2.3 The department proposes to identify suitable sites in the current financial year in the state to set. Knowledge Parks/ITES industry with the help of central and state level agencies and private parties involved in this task. The department also provide assistance to government for establishing and managing infrastructural resources such as integrated infrastructure including international communication/incubating facilities for development of IT experts. It will also prepare techno-economic feasibility report and detailed project reports may be required for the development of the IT/ITes parks and will assist State preparation of master plan/layout plans for approval sites of IT/ITes parks.

8.2.4. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 3.32 lac and ₹ 9.87 lac incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 2 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

IT 02 Creation of departmental infrastructure

Outlay - ₹ 0.50 Cr

8.2.5 The department has recently been allotted new function related to Promotion of IT Industry in Punjab for setting up of iT Parks and Knowledge Parks and Policy for encouragement of IT enabled service industry for which the department has to set up the required infrastructure accordingly to perform its new functions effectively and efficiently. Strengthening of departmental infrastructure will result in overall positive outlook of the department with various multi-national conglomerates and will attract more private partners in India and abroad.

8.2.6 An outlay of ₹10.00 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 0.57 lac and ₹ 1.85 lac incurred during 2013-14 and

2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 0.50 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

IT-03 Development of Human Resources in the field of IT/ITES

Outlay - ₹ 0.50 Cr

8.2.7 In the area of human resource development, Punjab Infotec is committed to take Information Technology to the grass root level. This scheme aims at aligning the curriculum in colleges to industry requirement so that the students of the state may be employable. For this purpose, an outlay of ₹0.50 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

IT-04 Promotion of IT/Knowledge Industry in the State (Shifted from Industry & Minerals).

Outlay - ₹ 0.50 Cr

8.2.8 The IT Policy covered under Industrial Policy, 2009 which contains the following incentives for Promotion of IT/Knowledge Industry in the State:-

Capital subsidy @ 20% of fixed capital investment in a project, subject to ceiling of ₹20 lac to be available to first 10 approved SME units in the IT parks notified by PICTCL. The Government will reimburse 20% of expenditure incurred by the IT software company for obtaining quality certification for SEI CMM, eSCM and COPC, subject to ceiling of ₹4.00 lac. 25 companies will be covered.

8.2.9 The state government will set up a development fund contributed by government agencies including PIDB and OUVGL scheme for promotion of IT/Knowledge Industry. 100% reimbursement for stamp duty and registration fee on land directly acquired by the developers for construction of IT park on IT unit/company to develop their own campuses only after IT park duly notified by PICTCL. Only 5 cases will be covered during a year with the condition of minimum 25 acres IT park with a land cost of ₹ 1 Cr per acre. IT units/parks would be charged based on actual units consumed and not on the connected load .Exemption will amount to ₹ 25 lakh to ₹ 50 lakh.

8.2.10 An expenditure of ₹ 0.64 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 0.50 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

8.3 GOVERNANCE REFORMS

Outlay - ₹ 37.51 Cr

8.3.1 The State Government in the Department of Governance Reforms has been integrating the mandate of governance reforms and e-Governance in all the departments to form the basis for inclusive growth and development in the State. The 1st Punjab Governance Reforms Commission was set up in 2009 with a view to reduce the trust deficit and a sense of alienation that generally prevails among the common citizens vis a vis the government functioning. The State Government in the subsequent phase of administrative reforms has set up 2nd Punjab Governance Reforms Commission in March, 2012 to look at civil and criminal justice system, procedure for industrial development, regulatory framework for NRI Affairs, Health and Medical Education, Education, Technical Education, Employment and Fiscal Management.

8.3.2 The State Government has established Punjab Right to Service Commission, as per Section 12 of the PRTS Act-2011 to look after the task of effective implementation of the RTS Act and to ensure better delivery of notified 206 services under the ambit of RTS Act. The Commission will also hear revision applications against the orders of 2nd Appellate Authority and has been empowered to take action against erring employees for not delivering the service within stipulated time.

8.3.3 The State Wide Area Network (PAWAN) has been functioning with 194 Point of Presence (POPs), upto block level and 374 offices are already been connected with PAWAN. Another 139 offices in Chandigarh and Mohali are being connected shortly. It is envisaged to connect horizontal offices at State, District, Block levels in a phased manner.

8.3.4 The important computerization projects are either implemented or underway of implementation having made big impact on service delivery. Such projects include e-Sarkar/ e-office to automate the core functioning of the state government at State and District levels respectively, smart card based driving license, online registration of vehicles at dealer premises, computerization of

land records and computerization of VAT information system etc. The digitization of 206 services notified under the RTS Act 2011 will be completed under various initiatives including e-District project, State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) project, being executed by the Department of Governance Reforms and similar e-Governance projects executed by other departments.

8.3.5 To bring the 'Government at the Doorstep' State is establishing Unified Service Centers (Sewa Kendras) in rural and urban areas. 2174 Sewa Kendras will be set up within this year for providing 50 services to the citizens at their doorsteps. Within the next two years, over 200 services will be covered through Sewa Kendras. Also, State is geared up to implement "Digital India" programme. The necessary institutional mechanism required to monitor this programme has already been established with constitution of a State Committee on Digital India under chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab.

8.3.6 Against the expenditure of ₹ 16.11 Cr in the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 202.61 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 12.30 Cr and ₹ 17.17 Cr has been incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 37.51 Cr is provided for 2015-16 against an expenditure of Rs 32.43 Cr in 2014-15.

8.3.7 An outlay of ₹ 3443.08 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan for computerization under schemes of various sub-heads. Against an expenditure of ₹ 419.83 Cr incurred during Annual Plan 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 624.18 Cr has been provided for Annual Plan 2015-16, detail of which is at Annexure 'A'.

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

GR 01 Introduction of computerization in Punjab Government offices, semi-government offices including maintenance and up-gradation of the systems

Outlay – ₹ 15.00 Cr

8.3.8 Under the scheme, the Department of Governance Reforms has been/will be connecting various offices at three tiers – State, District, Sub-division/ Block levels with PAWAN network for data traffic under various

e-Governance programmes in the entire State. The process is already underway for connecting 139 offices situated in Chandigarh and Mohali with PAWAN network. The offices in the district or below level would be/are being covered in a phased manner on a case-to-case basis with the allocated funds under the scheme.

8.3.9 As many departments are introducing e-Governance, mini data centre has been setup at MGSIPA, Chandigarh for housing computing infrastructure, applications and databases till State Data Centre (SDC) is made operational at Mohali. The horizontal replication of e-District project is being carried out in remaining 20 districts after its successful completion in the two pilot districts of Kapurthala and SBS Nagar for delivery of 47 services riding on backend workflow. The implementation of State Portal, State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) is in progress for citizens to file a service request online including statutory payments and avail 26 services of 6 departments through online portal.

8.3.10 e-office project is being implemented in all Districts of Punjab for paperless office. Wherever required, funds will be utilized for implementing e-governance projects in the government departments. The Department of Governance Reforms will take necessary steps for bringing departments in a progressive manner for introduction of e-procurement to process tenders online. The funds will also be utilized for procurement of hardware/ laptop/ networking/ system software etc., broadband charges, annual maintenance charges (AMC) of existing infrastructure etc. Against the expenditure of ₹ 4.66 Cr in the 11th plan, an outlay of ₹ 102.75 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 15.00 Cr is provided for 2015-16, against an expenditure of ₹ 12.97 Cr in 2014-15.

GR 03 ICT infrastructure & construction of building for e-Governance projects.

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 Cr

8.3.11 Under this scheme, State Data Centre (SDC) building is being constructed through PSIEC at half acre plot in Phase-VIII, Mohali. The construction of SDC building is in progress and will be completed by

30/09/2015 as per the revised plan given by PSIEC. SDC would have 4000 Sq ft. of server and storage area with 40TB storage network. Entire funds of Rs. 57 Cr for the establishment and operation of the centre would be provided by GOI. State Data Centre would provide many functionalities and some of the key functionalities are Central Repository of the State, Secure Data Storage, Online Delivery of Services, Citizen Information/Services Portal, State Intranet Portal, Disaster Recovery, Remote Management and Service Integration etc. Against the expenditure of ₹ 4.80 Cr in the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 19.91 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 against an expenditure of ₹ 2.53 Cr in 2014-15.

GR-08 Punjab Governance Reforms Commission

Outlay - ₹ 1.50 Cr

8.3.12 The Punjab Government had set up the Punjab Governance Reforms Commission in the year 2009 with the objective to provide suggestions to push reforms in various departments for improvement in service delivery to citizens. Now the State Government is in the second phase of administrative reforms for improved functioning.

8.3.13 2nd Punjab Governance Reforms Commission has been set up in March, 2012 to look at civil and criminal justice system, procedure for industrial development, regulatory frame work for NRI Affairs, Health and Medical Education, Education, Technical Education, Employment and Fiscal Management. Against the expenditure of ₹ 1.41 Cr in the 11th plan, an outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 1.50 Cr has been provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 against an expenditure of ₹ 1.24 Cr in 2014-15.

GR-09 Grant in Aid to Punjab Right to Service Commission (2011)

Outlay - ₹ 5.00 Cr

8.3.14 Under the Punjab Right to Service Act, 2011, 206 services have been notified for delivery to citizens within the stipulated timelines. As per the provision of PRTS Act 2011, Punjab Right to Service Commission has been setup to look after the task of effective implementation of the Act. The salaries

and other expenses of Punjab Right to Service Commission and staff deployed in all districts of the state for the purpose are met from the budget of the scheme. An outlay of ₹ 15.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr has been provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 against an expenditure of ₹ 4.58 Cr in 2014-15.

GR-11/P-01 For implementation of Recommendations made by Punjab Governance Reforms Commission in respect of various departments

Outlay - ₹ 15.00 Cr

8.3.15 Under this scheme, funds are required for meeting the expenditure for IFMS & IWDMS project, being implemented by TCS through Punjab Infotech.

8.3.16 For implementation of recommendations made by the PGRC, the department has been coordinating with concerned departments for monitoring the progress of implementation of PGRC's recommendations. The State Government has laid emphasis on time bound implementation of recommendations on Governance Reforms. An Empowered Committee has been setup under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary Punjab to oversee, monitor the progress of implementation of recommendations made by PGRC in various departments.

8.3.17 Against the expenditure of ₹ 24.86 Cr in the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 115.87 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 15.00 Cr has been provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 against an expenditure of ₹ 8.24 Cr in 2014-15.

CSS- Other Schemes

CS(GR)-18 National e- Governance Action Plan (NeGAP) (100% GoI)

GR- 02 Additional Central Assistance under National e- Governance Projects

Outlay - ₹ 0.01 Cr

8.3.18 Under the National e-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP), core infrastructure & various Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) were being implemented at the state level as per the guidelines given by the Department

of IT, Government of India with central funding. This scheme has been delinked by Government of India w.e.f 2015-16.

8.3.19 Against the expenditure of ₹ 4.09 Cr in the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 44.15 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 2.87 Cr has been incurred during 2014-15. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 Cr has been made for Annual Plan 2015-16.

List of Plan Schemes relating to Computerization (Annexure-'A')

SN	Name of Sub-head/Scheme	(₹ Cr)	
		Exp 2014-15	Approved Outlay 2015-16
1	2	3	4
	General Education		
EDS - 07/EDS-01	Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Project.	312.37	300.00
EDS -01	Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Punjab Schools (75:25)	-	10.00
	Sub-Total	312.37	310.00
	Power		
PP-01	Works Relating to Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP).	89.11	285.00
	Sub-Total	89.11	285.00
	Governance Reforms		
GR 01	Introduction of Computerization in Punjab Government Offices, Semi Government Offices including Maintenance & Upgradation of the Systems.	12.96	15.00
CS(GR)-18 GR 02	National e- Governance Action Plan (NeGAP) (100% GoI) Additional Central Assistance under National e-Governance projects	2.86	0.01
GR 03	ICT Infrastructure and Construction of Building for e-Governance Projects	2.53	1.00
	Sub Total	18.35	16.01
	Secretariat Economic Services		
PM-03	Computer Cell of Punjab State Planning Board (Staff, equipment and consumable etc).	-	0.10
	Sub-Total		0.10
	Revenue and Rehabilitation		
RR -01	National Land Records Modernization Programme.(NLRMP)	-	13.17
	Sub-Total	0.00	13.17
	Grand Total	419.83	624.18

8.4 ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Outlay - ₹ 1.85 Cr

8.4.1 Advanced technologies both in agricultural and non agricultural sectors have played a crucial role in the state's development but this has also led to degradation of environmental quality thus reducing the benefits of development. To promote environmental protection, conservation of natural resources and sustainable development, the state government set up the Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB) in 1975 and a division of environment in the Punjab State Council for Science & Technology (PSCST) was established in 1988, which is providing technical assistance to Department of Science, Technology & Environment, Government of Punjab.

8.4.2 Under national project supported by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), comprehensive document on environment standards and good practices for electric arc furnaces and induction furnaces in SSI sector has been developed. Energy Conservation Measures (ECM) have been adopted by 13 re-rolling mills and 52 mills are in the process of implementation of ECM at Mandi Gobindgarh under United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The technologies for air pollution control have been replicated in cupola furnaces, rolling mills, brick kilns and rice shellers. The Board has constituted district level Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) in all 22 districts of the state. For the effective management of Bio-Medical waste, UNIDO sponsored Project namely Environmentally Sound Management Project of Bio-Medical Waste has been launched in DMC, Ludhiana.

8.4.3 The Department of Science & Technology is also taking up conservation and management of three important wetlands of international significance (Ramsar sites), namely Harike Wetland, Kanjli Wetland & Ropar Wetland, as well as national wetland i.e. Nangal Wetland under restructured centrally sponsored programme.

8.4.4 Under the sub-head "Ecology & Environment", against an expenditure of ₹ 11.20 Cr incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 12.85 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 1.85 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the following schemes against an expenditure of ₹ 0.13 Cr in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

EE-04 Restoration of Ecology of Holy Bein

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

8.4.5 The rivulet Holy Bein originates from village Dhanoa in Hoshiarpur district and travels along river Beas in a zigzag manner for 160 Km before ultimately joining river Beas upstream of Harike wetland. Due to discharge of sewage, sullage from 8 towns and 45 villages falling in its catchments area, it had got heavily polluted. The Bein was infested with wild growth impeding the free flow of water causing water logging at some points and depletion of underground water in villages. The project was conceived to clean the Bein by involving voluntary community participation. This project envisages stoppage of waste water from towns and villages, release of additional water- 500 cusecs from Mukerian Hydel Channel, remodeling of Bein, bio-fencing along the banks and development of catchment area.

8.4.6 Against an expenditure of ₹ 1.12 Cr incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs 3.00 Cr has been provided for Annual Plan 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

New Scheme

EE-13 Livelihood Generation to SC Local Rural women through preparation of handicraft from water hyacinth weed

Outlay - ₹ 0.05 Cr

8.4.7 Water bodies including wetlands, lakes and ponds are heavily infested with water hyacinth in Punjab. Although a number of efforts have been made to remove weeds from water bodies without affecting the health of ecosystems but, no systematic approach of utilizing its biomass has been standardized scientifically. The Punjab State Council for Science & Technology has thus developed process for preparing handicraft items from water hyacinth and other bio-resources like Bhabbar grass, Typha, Munj, Lantana, etc.

8.4.8 This new scheme has been included in Annual Plan 2015-16 with an outlay of Rs. 0.05 Cr to provide livelihood generation to socio-economically weak SC rural women population through preparation of handicraft from water hyacinth weed.

CSS - Other schemes

Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem (70:30)

8.4.9 Earlier, wetland projects were funded by Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India on 100% basis which has been changed to 70:30 (GoI & State share) w.e.f. 2013-14. The following schemes are included in this programme:

CS (EE) -I Harike Wetland Project (70:30)(CS:SS)

Outlay - ₹ 0.32 Cr

8.4.10 Harike Wetland has the distinction of being one of the six Ramsar Sites in India designated as wetlands of international significance. It is also one of the largest wetlands in the Northern India. Located at the confluence of river Sutlej & Beas, this wetland falls in three districts of Punjab i.e. Kapurthala, Tarn Taran and Ferozepur. Spread over an area of 41sq. kms, this wetland provides a vital habitat for a number of floral and faunal components including the diversity of migratory avifauna. Ecological benefits of this wetland are widely well known. Conservation activities regularly required are afforestation, fencing & wildlife conservation, pollution control, monitoring, soil conservation, control of water hyacinth and public awareness. Against an expenditure of ₹ 1.79 Cr incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 2.50 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 0.32 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 against an expenditure of ₹ 0.05 Cr in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

CS (EE)-II Kanjli Wetland Project (70:30) (CS:SS)

Outlay - ₹ 0.14 Cr

8.4.11 Kanjli wetland is also an important ecosystem in the state delivering diverse kind of values and benefits. It is the second wetland to be recognized as a wetland of national importance by the Ministry of Environment

and Forests, Government of India in 1988. Kanjli wetland and the entire Holy Bein is an important ecosystem from ecological, socio economic, recreational and religious viewpoint not only for the state but for the whole country. This wetland was recognized as Ramsar Wetland of international importance in 2002. Despite tremendous ecological significance, Kanjli wetland has been suffering from various natural and anthropogenic threats like excessive weed growth (mainly water hyacinth), decreasing inflow of water, increasing pollution levels, deforestation in catchments area, excessive grazing & soil erosion etc. Conservation activities regularly required are afforestation, fencing & wildlife conservation, pollution control, monitoring, soil conservation, control of water hyacinth and public awareness. Against an expenditure of ₹0.41 Cr incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹1.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 0.14 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 against an expenditure of ₹ 0.02 Cr in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

CS (EE)-III Ropar Wetland Project (70:30) (CS:SS)

Outlay - ₹ 0.20 Cr

8.4.12 Ropar wetland situated about 45 kms from Chandigarh is the impounded part of river Sutlej near Ropar. This pond spread over an area of about 1365 hac was largely formed due to the construction of Ropar head regulator in 1952. This Wetland supports a wide variety of fauna and floral components and is an environmentally strategic ecosystem calling for immediate conservation and management attention. It was recognized as a wetland of natural importance by the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India in 1988 and subsequently, as Ramsar wetland of international importance in 2002. In spite of tremendous ecological values, Ropar wetland ecosystem is threatened on many counts, which include excessive siltation as a result of the erosion from the adjoining nude hills. Interference to the avifauna is also matter of concern. Immediate steps, particularly, afforestation and soil conservation in the highly erosion prone catchments area in the vicinity of this wetland, social fencing and awareness of general public are required regularly. Against an expenditure of ₹1.70 Cr incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 2.50 Cr is provided for 12th

Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 0.20 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 against an expenditure of ₹ 0.04 Cr in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

CS (EE) - V Nangal Wetland Project (70:30)(CS:SS)

Outlay - ₹ 0.14 Cr

8.4.13 Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India has included Nangal Lake under National Wetland Conservation Programme in 2008. The Lake is important for biodiversity & migratory birds. It needs to be protected from siltation and pollution. Against an expenditure of ₹ 0.70 Cr incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 0.14 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 against an expenditure of ₹ 0.02 Cr in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

8.5 FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE

Outlay - ₹ 1.39 Cr

8.5.1 The Punjab Forest Department has identified numerous issues such as enhancing forest and tree cover in the state, soil and moisture conservation in Shiwaliks, promotion of tree cultivation outside forest, strengthening of biodiversity conservation measures, bringing forestry close to the people through awareness and joint forest management, sustainable forest management on scientific principles through working plans and management plans. The recorded forest and tree cover in the state as per the latest State of Forest Report, 2013 published by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, is 6.49% of geographical area of the state.

8.5.2 With more than 85% the forest area of the state under active agriculture, it may not be possible to achieve 33% forest cover. However, the State Forest Department has envisaged enhancing the area under forest and tree cover to 15% of the total geographical area.

8.5.3 The main commercial species in Punjab have traditionally been shisham, kikar and eucalyptus. However, diversification to other species is being done and species like teak, tun, gmelina, neem, siris, mulberry, burma neem, ailanthas, drek, rajain, simal, bamboos, arjun bahera, amala, jamun, mango, poplar etc. suitable for yielding timber and fruits are also becoming popular.

8.5.4 Against an expenditure of ₹ 125.43 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 211.81 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 59.18 Cr, ₹ 17.97 Cr and ₹ 6.50 Cr has been incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 1.39 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16. Besides, the state contribution the activities of forest department are funded through the processing fee on FCA cases, user charges, contribution from Forest Corporation, Green Punjab Fund and Government of India's contribution under PUNCAMPA & Green India Mission.

8.5.5 The detail of the schemes included in the Annual Plan 2015-16 is as under:

Ongoing Schemes

Block Grants

BG-05(FT-04): Protection of Forests (13th Finance Commission)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

8.5.6 The 13th Finance Commission has recommended preparation and implementation of scientific work plans for management of forests for the country as a whole. Under this programme, it is proposed to undertake the following activities:-

- Preparation of Working Plans/Management Plans of 6 Forest Divisions including enumeration of the strip forest areas along roads, canals etc.
- Preparation of GPS based records, maps of the forest areas of Kandi tract closed under Punjab Land Preservation Act, 1900 in 6 Forest Divisions of Mohali, Garshankar, Ropar, Hoshiarpur, Dasuya and Pathankot (approximately 1.50 lakh ha).
- Infrastructure development for preparation of GPS based maps and other records of forest boundaries in the state, plotters, computers, printers, GPS instruments etc.

8.5.7 Against an expenditure of ₹ 1.84 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 11.50 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 2.24 Cr, ₹ 43.01 lac and ₹ 33.00 lac was incurred during

2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

National Aforestation Programme (National Mission for Green India)

Outlay – ₹ 1.38 Cr

The following schemes would be covered under this programme:

CS(FT)-05 Green India Mission(NMGI)

Outlay - ₹ 86.00 lac

8.5.8 The National Mission for a Green India, as one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), recognizes that climate change phenomena will seriously affect and alter the distribution, type and quality of natural biological resources of the country and the associated livelihoods of the people. Mission for a Green India acknowledges the influences that the forestry sector has on environmental amelioration through climate mitigation, food security, water security, biodiversity conservation and livelihood security of forest dependant communities.

8.5.9 GIM puts “Greening” in the context of climate change, adaptation and mitigation. Greening is meant to enhance ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration and storage (in forests and other ecosystems), hydrological services and biodiversity, as well as other provisioning services such as fuel, fodder, small timber and non-timber forest products (NTFPs).

8.5.10 The Mission aims at responding to climate change by a combination of adaptation and mitigation measures, which would help

- Enhancing carbon sinks in sustainably managed forests and other ecosystems;
- Adaptation of vulnerable species/eco systems to the changing climate; and
- Adaptation of forest dependant communities.

8.5.11 Before restructuring of the centrally sponsored schemes the funds under Green India Mission were released by Government of India directly to the implementing department. As per the decision taken by Government of India, from 2014-15, the funds would be provided to the implementing department through state finance department. As such an outlay of ₹ 86.00 lac is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

FT-02 Intensification of Forest Management (75:25) (NMGI)

Outlay - ₹ 52.00 lac

8.5.12 The objective of the scheme is enhancing green cover through plantation activities as well as protection of existing government forests. The funds provided under the scheme will be utilized for new plantation, creation of firelines, improved mobility & communication networks, GPS/GIS equipments and preparation of digital maps.

8.5.13 Against an expenditure of ₹3.37 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ₹1.13 Cr as 25% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 10.27 Cr as 75% Government of India share and ₹ 3.42 Cr as 25% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 66.86 lac as 75% Government of India's share and ₹ 22.28 lac as 25% state share was incurred during 2012-13. No expenditure was incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 39.00 lac as 75% Government of India share and ₹ 13.00 lac as 25% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

9. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

9.1 SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

Outlay – ₹ 724.49 Cr

9.1.1 The creation of Punjab State Planning Board was done on the recommendation of the Planning Commission with a view to have an apex planning body consisting of subject matter specialists and technical experts in the form of a board or a commission to strengthen the departmental machinery responsible for the formulation of development plans in the state. The Punjab State Planning Board (PSPB) was created vide state government notification dated 27/9/1972 after a decision taken by the Punjab Government on 13/9/1972.

9.1.2 The State Planning Board functions as an advisory body and makes recommendations on plan matters to the state government. It functions as the Department of Planning at the secretariat level and issues advice on plan matters to other Administrative Departments of the state government. It was created with a view to attract central assistance in the form of normal central assistance, additional central assistance, special central assistance etc. for plan programmes of the state from the Planning Commission, Government of India and the staff posted in the State Planning Board is doing this work as an administrative department at secretariat level. It also carries out all the matters concerning state government business with Planning Commission, Govt. of India.

9.1.3 There is a need to strengthen the State Planning Organization. It has also assumed the new role of facilitator in the execution of development programmes for e.g. in respect of NGO's etc. Punjab State Planning Board is also responsible for implementation of Decentralized Planning and Border Area Development Programme (BADP). Therefore, the State Planning Organization would stress upon: Data processing, maintenance and retrieval equipment;

- (1) In-service training in planning techniques and procedures;
- (2) Strengthening and improvement of the State Planning Board library, survey and studies relating to planning; and

- (3) Seminars and workshops on state planning and participation in conferences on planning.

9.1.4 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 569.68 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 1159.45 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 242.92 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 724.49 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The scheme-wise detail is given below:

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

PM-01 Construction of Vit-te-Yojana (Finance and Planning) Bhawan at Chandigarh

Outlay – ₹ 40.00 Cr

9.1.5 The Punjab State Planning Board has no building of its own. As a result various systems like creating a well equipped computer room and communication system to process and update the data relating to development could not be undertaken. The Economic and Statistical Organization, which is a data wing, also does not have any adequate computer base to process the data collected by them.

9.1.6 Realizing the need of having its own building, it was decided during 2006-07 to construct a building named as Vit-Te-Yojana Bhawan (Finance and Planning Bhawan) at Chandigarh. This building is proposed to house the Punjab State Planning Board, Economic and Statistical Organization and Treasury and Accounts branches of the Finance Department. The UT Administration has allotted a plot measuring 1.737 acre in Block No. 2-B, Sector 33-A, Chandigarh at a cost of ₹ 10.09 Cr possession has been taken. Hon'ble CM has laid down the foundation stone on 07-07-2014 and that building would be completed within 2 years.

9.1.7 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 54.45 lac incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 25.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 13.25 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an

outlay of ₹ 40.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction of the building and for other administrative/miscellaneous expenses.

PM-02 Strengthening of Planning Machinery in the State (Salary)

Outlay – ₹ 3.00 Cr

9.1.8 The Punjab State Planning Board came into existence in the year 1972. In order to formulate and monitor the State Plan more efficiently, the planning machinery in the state was strengthened. The posts already sanctioned under this scheme will be carried over to the year 2015-16.

9.1.9 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 5.88 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 20.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 1.59 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 3.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for salary, office expenses, other administrative expenses, advertising and publicity and other charges etc.

PM-03 Computer Cell of Punjab State Planning Board (staff, equipment and consumables etc.)

Outlay -₹ 0.10 Cr

9.1.10 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 24.24 lac incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 1.50 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an expenditure of ₹ 1.79 lac during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 0.10 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the salary of the staff, purchase of equipments consumables etc.

PM-04 State Independent Evaluation Facility

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 Cr

9.1.11 Under this scheme technical consultancy is provided for formulating block level/grass root plans. It is also envisaged to engage consultants for modification of plan schemes. Seminars/workshops are held under this scheme for giving new directions to this concept. Various studies on pilot basis were entrusted to various research organizations working within and outside the state.

9.1.12 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 0.60 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 3.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an expenditure of ₹ 13.75 lac incurred in 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

PM-06 Assistance to NGOs

Outlay – ₹ 5.00 Cr

9.1.13 With the purpose of encouraging participation of Voluntary Organizations/Non Government Organizations in various developmental and social activities, the State Government is providing monetary assistance to Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) under the scheme. The aim of this scheme is to reach the most needy in the society through innovation and experimentation by covering all aspects of Human Resource Development. In order to support and systemize the efforts of the VOs in the state, guidelines formulated by the State Government are followed.

9.1.14 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 13.63 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 27.50 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. A separate chapter on NGOs has been included in the Annual Plan 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr has been provided during 2015-16 against an expenditure of ₹ 1.28 Cr in 2014-15

PM-09 Grant-in-aid to Punjab State Planning Board for the creation of infrastructure and other facilities

Outlay – ₹ 0.10 lac

9.1.15 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 3.50 lac incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 3.50 lac incurred during Annual Plan 2014-15 for creation of infrastructure and other facilities. An outlay of ₹ 0.10 Cr is provided for 2015-16.

PM-10 State Level Initiatives (Punjab Nirman Programme)

Outlay – ₹ 20.00 Cr

9.1.16 Under this programme, different development activities such as Municipal Corporation Roads, Punjab State Tubewell Corporation – Installation of Tubewells, Development of Historical villages, Ambedkar Bhawans, Sports

Stadiums, Water Supply schemes, Construction of Dharamshalas, Streets & Drains, Toilets, Cremation grounds, Pavement of Streets in Municipal areas etc. have been taken up. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 22.26 Cr incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five year Plan. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 16.33 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 20.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

PM-13 Engagement of Young Professionals for Punjab State Planning Board

Outlay – ₹ 0.25 Cr

9.1.17 The Punjab State proposes to engage the services of fresh post-graduates as young professionals and interns for a period of one year on continuing basis. These posts – graduates would be paid monthly stipend. These professionals would be drawn from the disciplines of Economics, Statistics, Sociology and any other related discipline. They would be deployed in the Department of Planning (Punjab State Planning Board) or even in other departments for providing technical assistance. They would assist the concerned departments by filling the gap on account of lack of recruitment of trained personnel on permanent basis. On the other hand, they would help infuse fresh blood into working of planning department to help the department in achieving consistency with the changing academic trends. The services of 3 young professionals were engaged during 2010-11 against the proposed 20 young professionals. The services of Young Professionals may be engaged during 2015-16.

9.1.18 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 8.64 lac incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 1.50 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 29.24 lac incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 0.25 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

New Scheme

PM-21 Mukh mantri Pendu Vikas Yojana.

Outlay - ₹ 600.00 Cr

9.1.19 An outlay of ₹ 600.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for development of rural area of the state under PM-21 Mukh Mantri Pendu Vikas Yojana.

Ongoing Schemes Block Grants

BG 5 (PM-16) Incentive for issuing UID's in Punjab- 13th FC

Outlay - ₹ 0.01 Cr

9.1.20 The 13th Finance Commission recommended grant-in-aid to the states for issuing UID's to the BPL families. ₹ 21.60 Cr were recommended for Punjab from 2010-11 to 2014-15 as an incentive to BPL families @ ₹ 100 per person for the enrollment of Aadhaar. An amount of ₹ 2.16 Cr was released by Gol during 2010-11 under this scheme. No more funds were released by Gol due to non submission of requisite UC of funds already released. However, UC of ₹ 2.16 Cr for the year 2010-11 stands submitted to Gol in 2014-15. In order to provide benefit to BPL families, state government released ₹ 2.15 Cr to all the DC's of the state in 2014-15 in anticipation of its being recouped from Gol.

9.1.21 Against an expenditure of ₹ 2.16 Cr incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 21.60 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 Cr has been made for the Annual Plan 2015-16 against an expenditure of ₹ 2.15 Cr incurred in 2014-15.

BG 5 (PM-17): Districts Innovation Fund (13th FC)

Outlay - ₹ 0.00 Cr

9.1.22 The main objective of the scheme is to make cutting edge levels of governance responsive to felt needs and innovations. 13th Finance Commission has recommended ₹ 1.00 Cr to be made available to every district in the country, aims at increasing efficiency of capital assets already created. This investment will be used to fill in vital gaps in public infrastructure already available in the district, which is not being fully utilized for want of a small investment. 13th Finance Commission has recommended ₹ 20.00 Cr for the State of Punjab for 2011-12 to 2014-15. An expenditure of ₹ 1.82 Cr has been incurred during 2014-15.

BG 5 (PM-18) Development of Kandi Areas (13th FC)

Outlay – ₹ 0.01 Cr

9.1.23 Recognizing the specific issues and local needs, 13th Finance Commission has recommended a grant-in-aid of ₹ 250.00 Cr for the development of kandi areas in the State during 2011-15. The main objective of the grant is :-

‘Development of Kandi areas, including funds for maintenance of infrastructure constructed earlier and measures for soil conservation and water harvesting’.

Kandi Area Defined

‘The areas lying on the north-east of the metalled road running from Chandigarh to Pathankot via Ropar, Balachaur, Garhshankar, Hoshiarpur, Dasuya and Mukerian and Dhar Kalan Block in Gurdaspur District should be treated as Submontane areas and

- i) All the areas lying on the right side of Ambala-Chandigarh Road (as we come from Ambala) and all the areas on the left side of this road and included in the Dera Bassi community development block;
- ii) The village shall be treated as a unit. If a part of the village falls on north-east of the Chandigarh-Pathankot road, the whole of the village should be treated as included in the Submontane area;
- iii) The area comprised between (i) the Chandigarh-Pathankot road after it enters the Pathankot community development block from Himachal Pradesh and till it meets the boundry of the Dhar Kalan block; (ii) the boundry west wards of the Dhar Kalan block till it meets U.B.D.C.; (iii) the U.B.D.C. till it meets the boundry of the Pathankot community development block and (iv) the boundry of the Pathankot community/block between U.B.D.C. and the Chandigarh-Pathankot Road;
- iv) The entire area to the north-east of the Chandigarh-Pathankot road after Pathankot till the road meets the boundary of Dhar Kalan block to the north’.

9.1.24 In Punjab, nearly 10 % of the total geographical area of the state comprises of Shivalik foothills known as Kandi area. It extends from Dera Bassi block in Mohali district to part of Ropar, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar

(Nawanshahar), Hoshiarpur and Pathankot districts of the State. The zone runs about 250 km along North-Eastern part of State bordering Himachal Pradesh having 6% of state population. In Kandi Area, there are about 1590 having villages having approximately population of 24 lac (as per population census-2011).

9.1.25 This area is under rainfed condition and frequently faces hydrological extremes, droughts and floods, and characterized with low hills, undulating topography, steep slopes, poor ground cover and erodible soils, deep ground water table & coarse textured soils deep with pebbles and boulders on slopes.

9.1.26 Numerous seasonal flashy streams, called 'choes', dissect the terrain and these are the primary form of drainage network/system in the Shivaliks. The annual rainfall varies from 845 mm to 1500 mm with an average of 935 mm. 80% of the total rainfall is received during monsoon i.e. June - September. Most of the runoff is generated by few high intensity storms causing flash floods. Substantial fraction (near 40%) of high rainfall becomes runoff and is wasted through ephemeral streams (choes) which leads to depletion and erosion of soil and degradation of vegetation.

Details of funds released by Gol/State Govt. is as under:-

<i>(₹ Cr)</i>					
SN		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Amount released by Gol	62.50	62.50	62.50	The accounts related to 13 th Finance Commission have been closed and no further grant could be released by Gol now.
2	Amount sanctioned/released to the districts	62.50	62.50	62.50	
3	Expenditure/utilisation	62.50	62.50	62.50	

Procedure to be followed for receiving proposals and getting approval thereof.

9.1.27 The concerned Deputy Commissioners after consultation with the local MLAs recommend proposals to the Planning Department for release of funds for Kandi Area. These proposals are examined in the High Level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary, Punjab. Thereafter, the proposals are got approved from the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab and send to the

Government of India for approval/release of funds. After the receipt of funds from Gol, the funds are sanctioned to the concerned DCs who draw the funds from the treasuries for the sanctioned projects/schemes. DCs also recommend change of works which again consider/ approved by the High Level Committee. An expenditure of ₹ 62.50 Cr is incurred during 2014-15, a token provision of ₹ 1.00 lakh is provided during 2015-16.

Ongoing Schemes

District level Schemes

PM-3 Untied funds of CM/Dy. CM/FM

Outlay - ₹ 15.00 Cr

9.1.28 Untied funds, kept mainly for creating capital assets of visible public utility are to be utilized on the basis of recommendations received from Hon'ble Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister and Finance Minister Punjab as per the guidelines. Against an expenditure of ₹ 86.77 Cr was incurred during 11th plan, an outlay of Rs. 150.00 Cr is provided in 12th plan. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 12.77 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 15.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

PM-5 Untied Funds of DPCs

Outlay - ₹ 0.01 Cr

9.1.29 As the guidelines of the Planning Commission have laid a major stress on devolution of adequate funds at the district level in an untied manner, an outlay of ₹ 40.00 Cr was provided in the Annual Plan 2009-10 against which no expenditure was incurred during 2009-10. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 31.16 Cr incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 150.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five year Plan. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 9.16 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 0.01 Cr (Token) is provided in Annual Plan 2015-16 at the disposal of the district planning committees for taking up small development works keeping in view the felt needs of the people and priorities of the district and also for filling up missing/critical gaps. District-wise distribution of these funds would be made on the basis of population.

CSS-Other Schemes

CS (PM-19) Border Area Development Programme (BADP) (ACA)

Outlay - ₹ 40.00 Cr

9.1.30 As per revised guidelines (Feb.,2014) of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, the formulation and execution of the BADP schemes is being done at the district level in the six border districts– Amritsar, Tarn Taran, Ferozepur and Gurdaspur, Fazilka & Pathankot. The State Level Screening Committee (SLSC) has been constituted to approve and monitor the schemes. As per new criteria, only 19 blocks which touch the international border are eligible for BADP funds. Against an expenditure of ₹ 143.08 Cr was incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 200.00 Cr is provided in the 12th plan. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 59.08 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 40.00 Cr is provided in Annual Plan 2015-16.

Block Grants

BG 5(PM-6) Development of Border Area (13th FC)

Outlay - ₹ 0.01 Cr

9.1.31 13th Finance Commission has recommended a grant of ₹ 250.00 Cr (₹ 62.50 Cr every year) (2011-15) for upgradation and maintenance of infrastructure in areas along the international border. The assistance would be provided mainly for power, road connectivity, health infrastructure and water supply & sanitation facilities. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 35.23 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 250.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay actual expenditure of ₹ 62.50 Cr was incurred during 2014-15, token provision of ₹ 0.01 Cr is made for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

9.2 TOURISM

Outlay - ₹ 88.13Cr

9.2.1 In recent years, tourism has emerged as a major economic activity that is employment oriented and a means to earn valuable foreign exchange. The main objective is to promote tourism in the state in such a way that it will contribute to the generation of employment and economic growth. Various places of tourist destinations and religious centres will be developed. To further develop the tourism potential in the state, a New Tourism Policy, 2003 has been announced. The main emphasis in this policy is to facilitate the private investor, so that the projects may be implemented in a time-bound manner with the minimum delay.

An outlay of ₹ 177.74 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 15.73 Cr and ₹ 30.68 Cr has been incurred during 2013-14 to 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 88.13 Cr (CS: ₹ 0.15 + SS: ₹ 87.98 Cr) is provided in the Annual plan 2015-16

Ongoing Schemes

CSS – Other than Restructured Scheme (Direct release)

TM-07 Development of Tourist infrastructure in the State to be funded by ADB (ADB 70:30 State)

Outlay - ₹ 86.98 Cr

9.2.2 The Department of Tourism has a comprehensive plan to develop the tourist infrastructure in the state with the assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB). The total cost of the project is ₹ 398.40 Cr. The project cost is to be shared between the ADB and the State in the ratio of 70:30. The ADB is to bear about ₹ 278.88 Cr and State to bear about ₹ 119.52 Cr. The works taken up under the project are in progress.

An outlay of ₹ 120.17 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 14.48 Cr and ₹ 29.28 Cr was incurred during 2013-14

and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 86.98 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

State Funded Schemes

TM-08 Creation of Brand Image and publicity promotional campaigns through print and electronic media, organization of Road show and Development of interactive Website

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

9.2.3 The objective of the scheme is to promote tourism in the state through adoption of strong publicity support. The following works would be undertaken under this scheme:

- (i) Release of advertisements in electronic print and cyber media
- (ii) Publication of tourist literature, production of film videos
- (iii) Distribution of literature to important travel agents and tour operators
- (iv) Participation in national international exhibitions
- (v) Installation of signage's on roads to highlight location of different sites and procurement of display material for tourism exhibitions.
- (vi) Promotional tours of travel agents, media writers and tour operators
Creation of brand image tourist destination

9.2.4 An outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1.25 was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16

CSS – Other Scheme

CS(TM)-58 Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits

9.2.5 The object of this scheme is to create required infrastructure at destinations and circuits. Destination is a place of tourist's interest and circuit is defined as a route on which atleast 3 major tourist destinations are located such that none of these are in the same town, village or city. The destinations/circuits to be taken up for development will be identified by the Ministry of Tourism, Gol. There would be more ceiling on the project cost, Gol

contribution would be capped at ₹ 25 Cr for destination, development and ₹ 50 Cr for circuit development for identifying major destinations and circuits based on tourist traffic. However, the existing ceiling of ₹ 5 Cr and ₹ 8 Cr for destination and circuits would be continued for other projects. The state is to contribute land, rehabilitation package, O&M eternal infrastructure etc. Gol has discontinued this scheme from 2014-15, hence no outlay is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSS – Other than Restructured Schemes

TM-06 Promotion and Publicity of Tourism - Holding of Events & Fairs (50:50)

Outlay-₹ 0.15 Cr

9.2.6 Under this scheme, Government of India, Ministry of Tourism provides the financial assistance for the celebration of events/ fairs & festivals to the state every year. The centre prioritized the two events and two fairs & festivals with the maximum central financial assistance of ₹ 10.00 lac and ₹ 5.00 lac for each event and mela respectively. The state government has to provide 50% of its share or 50% of actual expenditure of the fair which ever is less. The activities permissible under the scheme are creation of semi permanent structure, seating arrangement, lighting, pamphlets, advertisement in newspaper, hiring of space transportation etc.

9.2.7 An outlay of ₹ 6.00 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 0.50 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.15 Cr as centre is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

9.3 CENSUS SURVEY AND STATISTICS

Outlay- ₹ 15.43 Cr

9.3.1 The Economic and Statistical Organization (ESO) Punjab has been entrusted with the work of collection and analysis of basic and secondary data of the State's Economy. As per the requirements of the modern times, the ESO has enlarged its activities in several new directions so as to fulfill the growing requirements of data for planning. Under the sub-head, an outlay of

₹ 7.12 Cr was provided in the 11th plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 3.91 Cr was incurred. An outlay of ₹ 12.19 Cr and ₹3.09 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 0.87 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 0.59 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 14.36 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 2.65 Cr out of which ₹ 1.56 Cr as central share and ₹ 1.10 Cr as state share is provided for Annual Plan 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 15.43 Cr out of which ₹ 10.02 Cr as Central Share and ₹ 5.41 Cr as State share is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

CSST-01/1 Holding of Seminars and Conferences

Outlay – ₹ 0.01 Cr

9.3.2 The objective of the scheme is to conduct meetings/workshops & conferences with data users, research/academic institutions, related government /semi-govt. departments so as to make people aware about the importance of statistics and to identify the data gaps. Statistical day is also celebrated on 20th June every year. An outlay of ₹ 0.03 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th plan against which no expenditure was incurred. An outlay of ₹ 0.20 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and no outlay has been provided in the Annual Plan 2012-13. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 0.36 lac was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.01 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSST-02/4 Engagement of Young Professionals for Economic and Statistical Organization

Outlay – ₹ 0.50 Cr

9.3.3 Under this scheme it is proposed to engage the services of fresh post- graduates as young professionals for a period of 1 year on continuing basis. These postgraduates would be paid a stipend of ₹ 15750/- per month. These professionals have been drawn from the disciplines of Economics, Statistics, Sociology and any other related discipline. They are deployed in the Department of Economic & Statistical Organization or even in other

departments for providing technical assistance. They assist the concerned departments by filling the gap on account of lack of recruitment of trained personnel on permanent basis. An outlay of ₹ 0.42 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan and an expenditure of ₹ 4.72 lac has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr and ₹ 0.18 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 14.48 lac was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 14.58 lac was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 0.30 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 16.78 lac was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.50 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSST-09 Geospatial Information System (GIS) in the State

Outlay – ₹ 2.20 Cr

9.3.4 The Government of Punjab has decided to establish map based Geospatial Information System (GIS) for the State of Punjab. GIS is an integrated technology based knowledge initiative which involves mapping of all locations based information and creation of useful applications using the mapped data. States like Gujrat and Haryana are already making use of this technology and governments in these states are extensively using this technology useful to governments as it helps in informed and quick decision making, effective planning and monitoring which leads to substantial saving in terms of time and money.

9.3.5 The matter related to establishment of GIS for Punjab State was reviewed in meeting held on 22.04.2013 under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Punjab. As per the decision taken in the meeting, a GIS Cell has been created in Economic & Statistical Organization, Department of Planning, Punjab to coordinate the activities related to GIS project. Punjab Remote Sensing Centre (PRSC) will the lead role in execution of the GIS Project. In the year 2015-16 the GIS is to be developed for the various important departments of the State. The Action plan for developing GIS of these departments is in process of preparation. Against an outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹6.45 lac was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 2.20 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSST-10 Conduct of Family Budget Survey in Punjab

Outlay – ₹ 0.20 Cr

9.3.6 The consumption pattern of the working class population undergoes change over a period of time, therefore, it becomes necessary that the consumption basket is updated from time to time in order to maintain the representative character of the enclose and also to ensure a more realistic CPI series.

9.3.7 At present in Punjab base year of consumer prices index (Industrial workers) is 1987=100. It is to be updated to 2014=100 or possibly near to this year. Dearness Allowance of Industrial Workers is based on this index. Keeping this in view process to update the base year has been started. State Level Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics of Prices and Cost of Living (TAC on SPCL) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Economic Adviser. In its 2nd meeting six centres namely Bathinda, Patiala, Fategarh Sahib, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala and Ajitgarh were selected.

9.3.8 Keeping in view the above, sampling size of Family Income and Expenditure Survey has been finalized. This survey will be completed in two years. Against an outlay of ₹ 0.12 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.20 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

District Plan Scheme

CSST-01D/5D Strengthening of District Planning Committees at District Level

Outlay – ₹ 2.00 Cr

9.3.9 In compliance with the Clause-243ZD of the 74th Constitutional Amendment, 1992, District Planning Committees are mandatory to be constituted in each state of the country for the purpose of preparing a Draft District Development Plan at the grass root level. District Planning committees (DPC) have been constituted in all the 22 districts of the state. An outlay of ₹ 5.64 Cr was provided under this scheme in the 11th Plan and an expenditure of ₹ 3.86 Cr was incurred. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr and ₹ 2.10 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13

respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 0.72 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 0.44 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 86.61 lac was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Restructured Centrally Sponsored Schemes

CS(CSST)-55 Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) 95:5

CS-02 Indian Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)

Outlay – ₹ 9.50 Cr

9.3.10 The objective of this scheme is to strengthen the statistical capacity of all states and Union Territories, especially with regard to the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics. This project was initiated on the basis of recommendations of the National Statistical Commission Report (2001), which inter-alia has underlined the critical role which all the States/UTs have to play in generating the data for a wide range of national level statistics and providing appropriate and adequate data, that too in a timely manner for meeting the requirements of policy and planning at the state and sub-state level.

9.3.11 The total budget of this project at national level would be of ₹ 650.43 Cr s out of which 80% would be funded through the World Bank Loan and 20% would be borne by the Govt. of India. Out of 20% share of Govt. of India the cost (except for those on regional training centres) would be shared by the States/UTs to the extent of 25% of the expenditure if the works related by construction activities under this project, while the Govt. of India shall bear the remaining 75% of the expenditure on this account.

In case of construction of building, the state government would provide the necessary land and/or buildings. Manpower and recurring expenditure if any will be provided by the state government.

9.3.12 The expenditure on the staff requirement will be met by the state government. The project will be implemented and completed in the five year period during the 12th Five Year Plan. Under this project “State Strategic

Statistical Plan (SSSP)” have been prepared by Punjab with the assistance of a consultant. On the basis of “State Strategic Statistical Plan” Govt. of India would provide funds to Punjab Govt. for strengthening Statistical System of Punjab. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr was provided in the 11th Plan and an expenditure of ₹ 1.95 lac was incurred. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 Cr and ₹ 4.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 0.40 lac was incurred during 2012-13 and no expenditure was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 9.70 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 9.50 Cr out of which ₹ 9.00 Cr as Central Share and ₹ 0.50 Cr as State share is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS-03 Basic Statistics for Local Level development (BSLLD) 100%

Outlay – ₹ 0.02 Cr

9. 3.13 Under the scheme, the data is to be collected and the honorarium paid to data recorder, District Supervisor, data entry operator etc. No outlay was provided in the 11th Plan and an expenditure of ₹ 5.56 lac was incurred. An outlay of ₹ 0.40 Cr and ₹ 0.08 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 0.18 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and no expenditure was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 0.30 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 4.72 lac was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.02 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Other than Restructured Centrally Sponsored Schemes

CS-01 Conduct of 6th Economic Census Survey in Punjab

Outlay – ₹ 50.00 lac

9.3.14 This scheme was admitted during the year 2004-05 for conduct of 5th Economic Census survey in Punjab. The main aim of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme is to fill in the data gaps i.e. to collect basic information on the distribution and economic characteristics of establishments in the organized and un-organized sectors of the economy covering un-registered, manufacturing, trade, transport, construction and services etc. The 5th Economic Census is quinquennial nature and could not be given effect to. The States DES has conducted 6th Economic Census as per directions of Gol

experience and difficulties encountered during 5th Economic Census. An outlay of ₹ 0.50 Cr was provided in the 11th Plan and no expenditure was incurred. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 Cr and ₹ 5.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 0.42 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 11.14 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 62.75 lac, an expenditure of ₹ 148.29 lac was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS-04 Urban Statistics for HR & Assessments (USHA)

Outlay – ₹ 0.50 Cr

9.3.15 National Building Organization (NBO) collects data on urban housing and building construction statistics both from public and private sector. For Public Sector the information is being collected from State Construction Agencies such as Public Works Deptt. (PWD), Punjab Police Housing Corporation, Punjab Health System Corporation. PUDA and Housefed for construction projects. The private sector schedule is to be filled from Class-I & II towns and on 10% sample basis from Class-III to IV towns in the state.

9.3.16 The objective is to support the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and other Ministries with information based and knowledge inputs for the purpose of planning, policy-making, project design, monitoring and evaluation particularly in the context of programme relating to urban poverty slums and housing. During 2007-08, ₹ 20.00 lac was received under this scheme for procurement of computers printers UPS system software. ₹ 2.00 lac was received for training workshop in 2008-09 & ₹ 5.00 lac was received in 2010-11. Earlier the funds were received directly to the department. In 2012-13, the scheme has been included in the Annual Plan. Under this scheme an outlay of ₹ 0.05 Cr has been provided in the revised outlay of Annual Plan 2012-13. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 0.04 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 0.30 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 2.42 lac was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.50 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 for Urban Statistics for HR & Assessments (USHA).

9.4 CIVIL SUPPLIES

Outlay – ₹ 418.56 Cr

9.4.1 The State of Punjab procured wheat and paddy at the minimum support price (MSP) prescribed by the GoI for Central Pool. The year-wise detail of procurement alongwith MSP and bonus paid are as follows:-

Crop of the Year (Wheat)	Quantity Procured (in lac mts)	Minimum Support Price + Bonus
2007-08	79.11	₹ 750 +100
2008-09	106.04	₹ 1000
2009-10	110.09	₹ 1080
2010-11	102.78	₹ 1100
2011-12	110.94	₹ 1120 + 50
2012-13	129.25	₹ 1285
2013-14	140.00	₹ 1350
2014-15	119.00	₹ 1400
2015-16	N.A.	₹ 1450

Crop of the Year (Paddy)	Quantity Procured (in lac mts)	Minimum Support Price + Bonus	
		Common	Grade A
2007-08	126.58	₹ 645 + 100	₹ 675 + 100
2008-09	132.20	₹ 850 + 50	₹ 880 + 50
2009-10	142.49	₹ 950 + 50	₹ 980 + 50
2010-11	131.36	₹ 1000	₹ 1030
2011-12	120.16	₹ 1080	₹ 1110
2012-13	133.75	₹ 1250	₹ 1280
2013-14	169.00	₹ 1310	₹1345
2014-15	121.00	₹ 1360	₹ 1400
2015-16	N.A.	₹ 1410	₹ 1450

9.4.2 The Public Distribution system is successfully implemented for the benefit of poor families.

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Scheme

CS-02/2 Enforcement of Consumer Protection Act, 1986

Outlay – ₹ 0.50 Cr

9.4.3 The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 came into force w.e.f. 15th April, 1987. Punjab State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission and 17 District Consumer Forums have been established. Three more district forums are to be set up in the new districts of Mohali, Tarn Taran and Barnala. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr was provided in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 4.93 Cr was incurred. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr and ₹1.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 24.38 lac was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 33.75 lac was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 1.08 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 32.54 lac was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.50 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

New Schemes

CS-05/ New Atta Dal Scheme

Outlay – ₹ 400.00 Cr

9.4.4 Government of Punjab has launched New Atta Dal Scheme after revamping the existing “Atta Dal Scheme” w.e.f. December, 2013.

The Atta Dal Scheme was commissioned on 15.08.2007. A survey was carried out by the Deputy Commissioners to identify families with an annual income of less than ₹ 30000 as the beneficiaries of this scheme. 15.4 lac identified beneficiary families were distributed subsidized wheat and pulses under the scheme till November, 2013 as per the scale and rates given below:-

- Wheat was being distributed at the scale of 5 Kg per member to a maximum of 25 Kg per family @ ₹ 4.00 per Kg.

- Dals were being distributed at the scale of 1 Kg per member to a maximum of 4 Kg per family @ ₹ 20.00 per Kg.

9.4.5 State Government has implemented National Food Security Act, 2013 and New Atta Dal Scheme has been launched w.e.f. December, 2013. Under the modified scheme, the income limit for identification of beneficiary family has been raised from ₹ 30,000/per annum to ₹ 60,000/- per annum and the selling price of wheat has been reduced from ₹ 4/-per kg to ₹ 2/-per kg. State Government had also decided to cover all such BPL & AAY families (who were not covered under Atta Dal Scheme) under the New Atta Dal Scheme. Apart from this, DCs have identified about 13 lac new beneficiary families. Thus, the total number of beneficiary families covered has been increased from 15.4 lac to 31.0 lac. Each beneficiary family belonging to AAY category are being distributed 35 Kg wheat per month, whereas those covered under the Priority category are being distributed wheat @ 5 Kg per member per month. All the identified beneficiary families (both AAY & Priority category) are being distributed subsidized pulses @ ₹ 20/- per Kg at the scale of 0.5 Kg per member and a max of 2.5 Kg per family per month. The rate of wheat & pulses has been revised to Rs 2/ kg & Rs 30/ kg respectively w.e.f. December 2014. State Government had signed an agreement with GOI for procurement of wheat as DCP (Decentralized Procurement) State equivalent to the quantity to be distributed under National Food Security Act 2013, so that the identified beneficiaries could be distributed fresh stocks under National Food Security Act 2013/ New Atta Dal Scheme. This wheat is distributed to the identified beneficiaries in two installments of 6 months each. Against an outlay of ₹ 400.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 120.00 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 400.00 Cr is provided in Annual Plan 2015-16 for Atta Dal scheme by the State Government.

9.4.6 The pending liability is to be paid by the state government from 2007 to March 2015 to the agencies is as under: -

(₹ Cr)

Sr.No.	Total subsidy paid during 2007-14	Interest paid by Agencies	Total liability (Col.2+Col.3)	Amount released by the State Govt. to agency	Net liability to be paid by the State Govt. (Co.4-Col.5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1321.75	968.16	2291.77	266.10	2025.67

CS-06: End to End Computerization of Target Public Distribution System (TPDS) in the State (50:50)

Outlay – ₹ 15.56 Cr

9.4.7 Government of India has issued guidelines for computerization of (TPDS) operations in all the States & UTs as per directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. This is a 50:50 Centrally Sponsored Scheme but has not been included in the list of restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The objective of the scheme is End to End Computerization of Target Public Distribution System (TPDS) operations (50:50) in all the districts of the state. During Phase-I, the details of beneficiaries, storage & allocation of foodgrains, movement of foodgrains from storage points to Fair Price Shops(FPS) are to be digitized and uploaded on public portal. The digitization of data relating to all the District Offices, Fair Price Shops (FPS) and ration cards is almost complete. Govt. of India had approved a total expenditure of ₹ 25,86,50,706/- for this scheme. Out of this, GOI will provide 50% i.e. ₹ 12,98,25,233/- in three instalments of 60%, 30% & 10%. GOI has released ₹ 7,78,95,000/- as first instalment of the Government of India share for implementing "End to End Computerization of Target Public Distribution System(TPDS) operations in the state. The funds sanctioned by the Government of India are yet to be utilized by the Department. Against an outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 19.15 lac as central share was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 15.56 Cr, out of which ₹ 7.78 Cr as 50% central share and ₹ 7.78 Cr as 50% state share is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Other CSS

CS-(FP)-64/FP-01 National Mission on Food Processing (75:25)

Outlay – ₹ 0.05 Cr

9.4.8 Government of India has decided to transfer the schemes of National Mission on Food Processing to the state governments. For this purpose, a new centrally sponsored scheme (75:25) “National Mission on Food Processing” has been included in the 12th Five Year Plan. To implement this scheme the state government vide its order dated 16/3/2012 has created a new Department of Food Processing.

9.4.9 During first year, the following components would be implemented:-

- (i) Technology upgradation/setting up/modernization of food processing industries;
- (ii) Cold chain, value addition, preservation and infrastructure for non-horticultural produce;
- (iii) Modernization of abattoirs;
- (iv) Human resource development;
- (v) Scheme for promotion of food processing sector.
- (vi) Scheme for creating Primary Processing Centers/collection centers in Rural Areas.
- (vii) Modernization of Meat Shops.
- (viii) Reefer Vehicles.
- (ix) Old Food Parks.

9.4.10 During the year 2012-13, the scheme was included under the subhead “Agriculture” but with the creation of the new department of Food Processing, the scheme was shifted under sub-head “Civil Supplies”. An amount of ₹ 15.48 Cr of GOI share and ₹ 5.16 Cr as State share was provided at the time of Revised Estimates of 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 7.50 Cr as 75% Government of India’s share and ₹ 2.50 Cr as 25% state share has been provided in the Annual Plan 2013-14. Against the Revised Estimates of ₹ 5.16 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 2.71 Cr was incurred in 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 40.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 296.20 lac out of which ₹ 194.00 lac as central share and ₹ 102.20 lac as state share was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay

of ₹ 0.05 Cr as state share and no outlay as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

9.4.11 Now the Govt. of India has delinked the scheme of NMFP from Central support w.e.f. 01/04/2015. The Govt. of India has asked the state govt. to consider and prepare state Food Processing Policy and intimate it to the Centre Govt. The Department of Food processing is in the process of formulating new policy for providing financial help to the food processing industry in the state.

Other than Restructured Centrally Sponsored Schemes

CS-2 Consumer Welfare Fund for Setting up Consumer Clubs in the Schools of Punjab State

Outlay – ₹ 0.30 Cr

9.4.12 Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr and ₹ 0.40 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 0.40 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.30 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS- 3 Creating Consumer Awareness in the State

Outlay – ₹ 0.40 Cr

9.4.13 Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr and ₹ 0.40 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 & Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 0.40 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.40 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS-07 Establishment of State Consumer Helpline

Outlay – ₹ 0.30 Cr

9.4.14 Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 0.50 Cr and ₹ 0.10 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 0.30 lac, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.30 Cr

is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS-8 Strengthening the infrastructure of Consumer Fora

Outlay – ₹ 0.20 Cr

9.4.15 Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr and ₹ 0.50 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 0.31 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and no expenditure was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 0.20 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.20 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS-10 Strengthening Weights and Measures Laboratories in the State (100%)

Outlay – ₹ 1.25 Cr

9.4.16 Government of India, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Department of Consumer Affairs, Legal Metrology Division, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi has allotted ₹ 125.00 lac for constructing of buildings (25-25 lac for each laboratory) of four working and one secondary standard laboratory. Out of these laboratories, one secondary and one working standard laboratory is situated at Patiala, one working standards laboratory at Jalandhar and two working standards laboratories at Ludhiana. It is stated that 44 working standards laboratories are working under Inspector Legal Metrology at different centres and 3 secondary standard laboratories under Assistant Controller Legal Metrology at Patiala, Jalandhar and Ferozepur are working in Organization of Legal Metrology, Punjab. Weights Measures, weighing and measuring instrument of traders are inspected/verified by these laboratories in Punjab state for consumer's protection. This amount is very useful for providing latest technology of legal metrology infrastructure/building for working/secondary standards laboratories, office of Legal Metrology officers and Assistant Controller Legal Metrology. Against an outlay of ₹ 1.25 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.25 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

10. SOCIAL SERVICES

10.1 GENERAL EDUCATION

Outlay – ₹ 1820.85 Cr

10.1.1 Education is the cornerstone of economic, social and cultural development of a country. It has emerged as the most important single input in promoting human resource development in achieving rapid economic development and technological progress. An appropriate education system cultivates knowledge, better skills, positive values and attitudes among the people, especially for those who acquire it. Major thrust area of 12th Five Year Plan is as under:-

- To bring qualitative improvement in the field of school education.
- To achieve 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), 100 % NER, Zero drop out and 100% retention.
- To implement Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act in the state in letter and spirit.
- To fill all vacant posts in schools and colleges on regular basis.
- Overall development of government schools and higher institutions.

10.1.2 The literacy rate of Punjab at 69.69% (as per 2001 census) increased to 76.70% in 2011 showing decadal growth of 7.01%. The literacy rates over the years in the state are as under:-

Literacy Rates by Sex in Punjab (in percent)

SN	Year	Persons	Males	Females
1	1971	34.12	42.23	24.65
2	1981	43.37	51.23	34.35
3	1991	58.51	65.66	50.41
4	2001	69.69	75.23	63.36
5	2011	76.70	81.50	71.30

Source - Census of India 2001 and 2011.

10.1.3 A quick look at the position of elementary & secondary education (2014-15) is under:

Level	Elementary			Secondary	Senior Secondary	Total (4+5+6)
	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary (2+3)	(IX-X)	(XI-XII)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. of government schools	13185	2885	16070	1817	1613	19500
No. of government. aided schools	66	36	102	99	269	470
No. of private recognized schools & Others	1248	2525	3773	2523	2372	8668
No. of private unrecognized schools	142	155	297	137	110	544
Teachers sanctioned for government schools	46858	36421	83279	27354	14585	125218
Teachers working in government schools	41785	32351	74136	24665	10451	109252
Teachers in government aided schools	1239	1580	2819	1590	766	5175
Child population (in lacs)	24.39	15.06	39.45	10.46	10.29	60.2
Enrolment in government schools (in lacs)	11.01	7.14	18.15	4.27	3.29	25.71
Enrolment in other schools (aided/private/ recognised etc) (in lacs)	14.67	7.4	22.07	4.5	3.65	30.22
Pupil-Teacher Ratio for government Schools w.r.t. working teachers	29	22	26	17	32	25
GER	105.2	96.52	100.9	86.5	71.16	86.18
NER	95.76	90.62	93.19	48.58	38.51	60.09
Drop out rates	1.02	1.71	1.37	5.58	9.27	5.41
Repetition rate (for government Schools)	0.11	0.09	0.1	1.95	0.77	0.94

Source: UDISE – 2014-15

10.1.4 The State has notified RTE rules under which every habitation has to be served with a primary school within one km radius and upper primary

school within 3km radius. As per school mapping done in 2011-12, there are 65 villages which don't have access to primary school within one km radius & 57 villages which don't have access to UPS within 3km radius. Primary to upper primary school ratio in the state is 2.13:1.

10.1.5 There are two levels of school education i.e. elementary education (primary 1-5 classes & middle 6-8 classes) and secondary education (high 9-10 classes and senior secondary 11 -12 classes). There are total 29182 government, government aided, affiliated and non-affiliated schools, out of which 13185 are government primary schools, 2885 government upper primary schools, 1817 high schools and 1613 senior secondary schools.

10.1.6 Against the expenditure of ₹ 2394.47 Cr for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 10017.46 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1056.68 Cr, ₹ 1222.29 Cr and ₹ 1124.45 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 1820.85 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Elementary Education
Ongoing Schemes
State Funded Schemes

EDE-04/EDE-5 Implementation of EDUSAT project in the State-(Previously NABARD)

Outlay – ₹ 2.00 Cr

10.1.7 The Education through satellite programme was launched during the year 2005-06 with the aim to provide better quality education through satellite. EDUSAT programme was started in collaboration with Indian Space Research Organisation for providing distant quality education to the students studying in government institutions throughout the state.

10.1.8 Three studios, four teaching ends and one State Hub has already been established. Besides, 516 Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs), 500 Receive Only Terminals (ROTs) have been installed and more than 10.00 lac students are getting direct benefit from this project. 398 Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) have been provided for the school education (including 379 in science schools), 47 SITs for higher education, 4 SITs for medical education, 5

SITs for engineering colleges, 15 SITs for polytechnics, 7 SITs for Industrial Training institutes, 15 SITs for DIETS, 12 SITs for government in service training centres, 9 SITs for Adarsh schools of the Punjab School Education Board, 1 SIT in the office of Director SCERT for monitoring the programmes of District Institutes of Educational Training and government in service training centres + 1 SIT for the Directorate of Technical Education for monitoring the programme of technical education institutes and 2 SITs in the HUB for monitoring the programmes broadcasted for higher and secondary education.

10.1.9 Under the expansion plan, NABARD had approved a project of ₹ 79.21 Cr (NABARD share ₹ 67.33 Cr + State share ₹ 11.88 Cr) on 2nd February, 2010 for provision of infrastructure for establishment of virtual class rooms under EDUSAT. So far, 3805 virtual class rooms, 1640 multi-media content episodes and 2077 Edusat computer labs have been set up in secondary and senior secondary schools. Besides, 906 more such Edusat labs have been established during 2013-14 in the remaining schools. Government senior secondary & high schools have already been covered with ROTs. It is proposed to cover 4125 government middle schools during 2015-16.

10.1.10 Against the expenditure of ₹75.11 Cr during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹365.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 15.05 Cr, ₹ 8.65 Cr and ₹ 1.11 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹2.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

EDE-07 State support for Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)

Outlay – ₹ 46.26 lac

10.1.11 The scheme Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) aims at providing all students with disabilities completing eight years of elementary schooling and opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling (class IX-XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment. The entire expenditure under the scheme is borne by the Government of India which provides maximum of ₹ 3000/- per disabled student to the state for providing facilities like Free books, uniform, scholarship, transport allowance,

escort allowance and aids and appliances. Apart from this Special teachers, helpers and barrier free schools structure like resource rooms, ramps and disabled friendly toilets etc. are provided to the disabled children as well as the schools where these children are studying. In addition, the responsibility of the state government is to provide top up of ₹ 600/- per child per annum towards scholarship. The state government has identified 7711 disabled students. An expenditure of ₹ 21.51 lac was incurred during 2012-13. No expenditure was incurred during 2013-14 & 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 46.26 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

EDE-08/EDE-1.2 Provision for deficit budget to meet the enhanced honorarium of education volunteers (Sikhya Karmies) under SSA Programme (Salary)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

10.1.12 This scheme was admitted in the revised estimates of 2011-12. To implement the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme effectively, Government of India is providing funds for the appointment of Block Resource Persons (BRPs) at the block level. The posts of BRPs were filled by transferring existing senior/experienced teachers. The resultant vacancies in these schools were filled by appointing two education volunteers in lieu of one BRP. The education volunteers to be appointed should be from the same village or from nearby village. Government of India has approved salary of 36900/- per month for one BRP for the year 2015-16. The salary of these education volunteers are provided out of the salary of BRPs. Salary is provided according to educational qualifications as under :-

SN	Category	Salary (Per month)	Salary after enhancement (Per month) (w.e.f. 1/4/2012)
1	Graduate	₹ 6500/-	₹ 7500/-
2	Graduate+B.Ed	₹ 7250/-	₹ 8250/-
3	Post Graduate + B.Ed	₹ 8000/-	₹ 9000/-

10.1.13 As per decision taken by the state government, salary of education volunteers has been increased by ₹ 1000/- per month w.e.f. 1/4/2012. The deficit difference of budget will be paid by the state government. 2648 BRPs

were approved by PAB during 2011-12 , 2635 BRPs were approved by PAB for the Annual Plan 2012-13, 2351 for 2013-14. 1839 BRP's have been approved by PAB for Annual Plan 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 11.96 Cr and ₹ 6.53 Cr was incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15. A token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 as deficit budget to meet the enhanced honorarium of education volunteers.

EDE-08/EDE-1.2(i) Provision for deficit budget to meet the enhanced honorarium of special trainers under SSA Programme (Salary)

Outlay – ₹ 30.00 Cr

10.1.14 Under this scheme, provision is made for deficit budget to meet the honorarium of EGS, AIE and special trainers volunteers employed in the revived EGS Scheme for providing education to out of school children. This EGS scheme has been revived by the State Government for a period of two years. An expenditure of ₹ 1.90 Cr and ₹ 30.00 Cr was incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 30.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

EDE-10 Provision for Salary of Inclusive Education Volunteers (IEV) under SSA Programme (Salary)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 Lac

10.1.15 This scheme was included in the revised estimates 2014-15 with an outlay of ₹ 4.80 Cr. Under this scheme, 1335 Inclusive Education Volunteers (IEV) are working under the Inclusive Education program of SSA. These volunteers provide educational and support services to the children with special needs. These Volunteers have been working under the SSA program for the last eight years. The honorarium paid to these volunteers is funded by MHRD (GoI) and the Punjab Govt. in the ratio of 65:35. These Volunteers were being paid honorarium @ ₹4500/- per month. However from 1.04.2014 onwards, MHRD has stopped sanctioning funds for the payment of honorarium to these IE Volunteers.

10.1.16 Hon'ble Chief Minister Punjab has given approval for the release of honorarium to these 1335 IEVs @ ₹4500/- per month for the year 2014-15, amounting to ₹ 7.20 Cr. He has also given approval for continuing the services

of these IE Volunteers. No expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. A token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Block Grants

BG-05(EDE-02) Financial assistance to the state under 13th Finance Commission for implementation of Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan Programme

Outlay – NIL

10.1.17 The 13th Finance Commission (FC XIII) has recommended a grant for elementary education to all the states, which aggregates to ₹ 24068.00 Cr for its award period 2010-15. These grants are subject to the condition that the expenditure (plan + non- plan) under elementary education should grow by atleast 8%. The objective of the elementary education grant is to provide financial assistance to the state to partly finance it matching share of expenditure on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The allocation for the state of Punjab is ₹ 224.00 Cr to be spread over 2010-15 as per following detail:-

Year	Allocation (₹ Cr)
2010-11	36.00
2011-12	41.00
2012-13	45.00
2013-14	50.00
2014-15	52.00
Total	224.00

10.1.18 Against the expenditure of ₹ 22.32 Cr for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹147.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 13.68 Cr, ₹ 50.00 Cr and ₹ 52.00 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. No outlay is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 as the time period for 13th Finance Commission was upto 2014-15.

CSS-Flagship Schemes

EDE-03/EDE-2 Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM) (75:25)

Outlay – ₹ 277.19 Cr

10.1.19 The State is successfully implementing the national programme of Mid-day-Meal in the schools for 240 days in an academic year. Currently, the programme covers 11.05 lac children in Government, Government Aided Schools, Local Bodies, Special Training Centres and National Child Labour Project (NCLP) for 13642 Institutions (classes I-V) & 6.98 lac children of 6712 Government/ Government Aided Schools (classes VI-VIII). Mid Day Meal in the districts of Amritsar, Patiala, Moga, Bathinda, Sangrur, SAS Nagar and Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar is being provided to students through the NGOs under municipal limits. GOI has increased the rate of cooking to ₹ 3.59 for primary classes and ₹5.38 for upper primary classes w.e.f 1.07.2014. Cooking cost is shared between centre and state in the ratio 75:25. Besides, one cook- cum- helper can be engaged for a school with 25 students , two cook –cum- helpers for a school with 26-100 students and one additional cook- cum- helper can be engaged after the increase of upto 100 students. Cook-cum helper is entitled for an honorarium of ₹ 1200/ per month w.e.f. 1-4-2012 (CS: ₹ 750/- + SS: ₹ 450/-). The detail of rates of cooking cost is as under:-

(₹/Paissa)

Cooking cost per child per day								
Primary								
Revised rates w.e.f. 1.4.2012			Re-revised rates w.e.f. 1.07.2013			Revised rates w.e.f 1.07.2014		
CS	SS	Total	CS	SS	Total	CS	SS	Total
2.33	0.78	3.11	2.50	0.84	3.34	2.69	0.90	3.59

(₹/Paissa)

Cooking cost per child per day								
Upper Primary								
Revised rates w.e.f. 1.04.2012			Re-revised rates w.e.f. 1.07.2013			Revised rates w.e.f. 1.07.2014		
CS	SS	Total	CS	SS	Total	CS	SS	Total
3.49	1.16	4.65	3.75	1.25	5.00	4.04	1.34	5.38

Financial Performance (2002-14)

(₹ Cr)

SN	Year	Amount released	Expenditure	Students covered (in lac)
1	2002-03	6.08	6.08	16.04*
2	2003-04	2.70	2.70	14.97**
3	2004-05	6.66	6.66	11.83
4	2005-06	13.10	13.10	14.65
5	2006-07	45.20	44.89	14.03
6	2007-08	78.03	67.11	10.67
7	2008-09	195.15	163.45	19.23
8	2009-10	116.67	115.74	19.05
9	2010-11	202.67	208.42	16.74
10	2011-12	147.10	206.98	16.40
11	2012-13	244.42	221.38	18.98
12	2013-14	269.44	269.44	16.17
13	2014-15	267.38	267.38	16.54

* Includes 1.99 lac students under MDM & 14.05 lac students under wheat.

** Includes 2.15 lac students under MDM & 12.82 lac students under wheat

Year wise detail of funds utilized

(₹ Cr)

Year	Cooking cost	Foodgrains	Transport cost	Kitchen devices	Kitchen sheds	MME	Honorarium to cook-cum-helpers	Unsubsidized LPG	Total
2014-15	178.43	25.01	3.65	0.26	2.66	3.63	49.59	4.15	267.38
2013-14	167.02	24.37	3.16	5.16	-	3.69	44.23	21.81	269.44
2012-13	144.20	25.58	3.73	-	-	3.57	44.30		221.38
2011-12	141.31	25.07	3.64	0.00	0.24	2.27	34.45		206.98
2010-11	137.33	21.82	6.47	1.94	1.16	2.16	37.54		208.42
2009-10	102.54		1.07	4.32	-	1.45	6.36		115.74
2008-09	77.59		-	0.53	83.25	2.09			163.45
2007-08	36.32		-	2.46	27.43	0.75			67.11
2006-07	41.00		1.78	2.17	-	0.21			44.89
2005-06	13.10		-	-	-	-			13.10
2004-05	6.66		-	-	-	-			6.66

10.1.20 Against the expenditure of ₹ 772.62 Cr for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹1985.44 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 221.38 Cr, ₹ 269.44 Cr and ₹ 267.38 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 277.19 Cr (CS: ₹ 144.19 Cr + SS: ₹ 133.00 Cr) is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

EDE-01 Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan including Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS), National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) & Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)(65:35)

Outlay – ₹ 890.00 Cr

10.1.21 Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was started on 2000-01 with the funding pattern of 75:25 to obtain universalization of elementary education and to achieve zero drop-out rate. The fund sharing pattern between Centre and State Government for SSA was in a sliding scale of 65:35 for the first two years of the 11th Five year plan i.e. 2007-08 & 2008-09, 60:40 for the third year i.e. 2009-10, 55:45 for the fourth year i.e. 2010-11 and thereafter 50:50. However, with the implementation of Right to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 from 1st April, 2010, the funding pattern of SSA programme has been revised to 65:35 from 2010-11. The revision in the funding pattern will ensure the implementation of prescribed norms and standards of RTE Act within the time frame mandated by the Act. The programme will now be implemented as combined RTE-SSA programme.

10.1.22 The Right of Children for Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 aims to provide free and compulsory education to all children of India in the 6th to 14th age group. The state has issued the following notifications in compliance of RTE, Act:-

- (1) Constitution of State Advisory Council (SAC). Education Minister of the State is Chairperson of SAC;
- (2) Prohibition of capitation fee or screening procedure of children;
- (3) Prohibition of physical , corporal punishment and mental harassment;
- (4) Prohibition of Private tuition by teachers in the state;
- (5) Notification requiring every head of school to issue a certificate of completion of elementary education to the students after he or she

completes elementary education i.e. Class – VIII. Also that, every school shall maintain Pupil Commulative Record (PCR) of all the children and also specify achievements of the child in the areas beyond the prescribed courses of study;

- (6) Notification on minimum number of working days in an academic year in schools i.e. 200 working days for primary classes (I-V) and 220 working days for upper primary classes (VI -VIII);
- (7) Notification for constitution of State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR);
- (8) The State Council of Education Research and Training, Punjab has been notified to be the academic authority for the purposes of developing in service teacher training design. It shall also be responsible to implement the process of holistic school and quality assessment on regular basis;
- (9) Punjab School Education Board has been notified to be the academic authority to formulate the relevant and age appropriate syllabus and text-books and other learning materials. It shall also prepare guidelines for putting continuous and comprehensive education into practice;
- (10) Prohibition of holding back and expulsion of any child in any class till he or she complete his/her elementary education;
- (11) Notification for laying down criteria and percentage of reservation for children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged group of society.

10.1.23 The state government has by and large fulfilled its obligations under Right to Education Act. The Rules have been notified. The guidelines for admission of 25% students belonging to weaker sections have been issued. Household survey has been done for identification of out of school children in the age group of 6-14 and 9087 children have been identified.

10.1.24 Under Right to Education Act, 2009, private schools are required to admit students belonging to weaker sections into class-I to the extent of 25% of the strength and provide free education till elementary level. These schools will be reimbursed the expenditure incurred on these students by the state government. Right to Education Act, 2009 has been enacted by the Central

Government and therefore, there should be provision for sharing of burden by the Central Government.

10.1.25 Under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, 236 new primary schools, 855 new upper primary schools and 25253 additional class rooms have been completed. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 6863 posts of Upper Primary Teachers (1851 Science & Math, 2273 SST & 2739 language) and 3798 posts of Primary Teachers have been sanctioned. All these sanctioned posts have been filled and all are in position.

10.1.26 Year wise detail of Annual Work Plans approved by GOI & funds received by the state government & Gol from 2002 to 2014 is given as under:-

(₹ Cr)

Year	Approved Allocation (Annual Work Plan)			Funds received				Utiliza-tion/ Expendi- ture
	GOI	State	Total	GOI	State	13 th FC	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2002-03	106.61	35.53	142.14	104.85	9.73	-	114.58	66.90
2003-04	150.43	50.15	200.58	64.76	30.83	-	95.59	44.50
2004-05	149.64	49.88	199.52	30.56	26.78	-	57.34	87.81
2005-06	169.36	56.46	225.82	146.84	48.95	-	195.79	118.36
2006-07	174.59	58.20	232.79	128.80	26.27	-	155.07	157.70
2007-08	120.18	64.71	184.89	104.94	44.68	-	149.62	127.20
2008-09	172.31	92.79	265.10	138.08	59.50	-	197.58	261.32
2009-10	221.47	147.65	369.12	200.44	177.00	-	377.44	367.65
2010-11	447.82	241.13	688.95	396.13	121.83	-	517.96	559.43
2011-12	698.12	353.84	1051.96	481.12	114.70	22.32	618.14	647.03
2012-13	708.99	357.54	1066.53	494.73	341.56	13.68	849.97	633.88
2013-14	498.20	241.34	739.54	383.24	376.93	50.00	810.17	642.92
2014-15	571.30	279.62	850.92	362.16	109.40	52.00	523.56	643.79
Total	4189.02	2028.84	6217.86	3036.65	1488.16	138.00	4662.81	4358.49

Physical Progress – Civil works under SSA (2002-15)

SN	Components	Fresh works	Target Works	Completed	In Progress	Not Started
1	BRC		141	141	0	0
2	CRC		1306	1306	0	0
3	Branch schools		125	124	0	1
4	New School Building (Primary) (EGS Upgraded)	0	256	255	1	0
5	Upgraded Primary to Upper primary		858	857	1	0
6	Building Less School - Primary		197	197	0	0
7	Additional Classrooms	2689	28004	25310	861	1833
8	Sanitation & drinking water		18159	18158	0	1
9	Toilets	276	635	366	6	263
10	Separate Girls toilets	439	6073	5714	202	157
11	CWSN Toilets		5212	4846	218	148
12	Drinking Water	1	200	200	0	0
13	Augmentation of training facility in BRC		45	45	0	0
14	Verandah		116	116	0	0
15	Head Master Rooms		1663	1661	1	1
16	Building as Learning Aid (BaLA)		12641	12641	0	0
17	Furniture grant (no. of students)		347838	347838	0	0
18	Boundary Wall		779376.85	765340	8936.77	5100
19	Major Repairs	131	3426	3305	97	24
20	Kitchen Shed		88	88	0	0
21	Ramps with Handrail	108	1581	1537	25	19
22	Handrail		586	553	0	33

10.1.27 **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV):** 22 KGBV hostels have been sanctioned for 6th to 8th class girls. Out of 22 hostels, 21 hostels are being run in Educationally Backward Blocks & 01 hostel in minority concentrated block Malerkotla. 1623 girls have been enrolled in these hostels.

10.1.28 **Out of School Children (OoSC) (6-14 Years) :-** House Hold Survey was conducted in Dec. 2014 to identify out of school children in the age group 6-14 yrs. This survey was conducted by school teachers from 15th December to 24th December, 2014. Out of school children of all sorts such as Permanent Resident, Migrants, SC, Muslim, CWSN, Beggars, Tent House or Slum dwellers, those at construction sites/railway stations, Bhatas, orphans working in Hotels/Dhabas and Special Home children have been covered. Complete data of identified out of school children has been entered in "Compulsory Education Register" and "Enrollment Registers" of concerned schools as well. Efforts were made by teachers to cover every single village, ward and town to identify each and every out of school child in age group 6-14. In total 9087 Out of School children of age 6-14 have been identified. Out of these 9087 OoSC, 1440 OoSC are of age group 6-7 yrs, 6948 OoSC are of age group 7-14 yrs. Out of these children 699 children of age group 6-14 yrs are CWSN. These children are either Never Enrolled or Dropouts.

10.1.29 Against the expenditure of ₹ 1936.14 Cr (CS: ₹ 1344.06 Cr + SS: ₹592.08 Cr) for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 9381.70 Cr (CS: ₹ 6004.70 Cr + SS: ₹3377.00 Cr) has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 633.88 Cr (CS: ₹ 278.64 Cr + SS: ₹ 355.24 Cr), ₹ 642.92 Cr (CS: ₹ 244.23 Cr + SS: ₹ 398.69 Cr) and ₹ 643.79 Cr (CS: ₹ 534.39 Cr + SS: ₹ 109.40 Cr) was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 890.00 Cr (CS: ₹ 445.00 Cr + SS: ₹ 445.00 Cr) is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

**Secondary Education
Ongoing Schemes
State Funded Schemes**

EDS-04/EDS-18 Improvement of laboratory infrastructure by providing science material in 351 schools upgraded under NABARD project (RIDF-XVI) (85:15)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

10.1.30 This scheme has been inducted with the aim of providing laboratory infrastructure in 351 schools upgraded under NABARD project. The project period was 2010-2012, which has been extended upto 31st March, 2014. The total cost of the project is ₹14.40 Cr (NABARD share: ₹ 12.24 Cr + state share: ₹ 2.16 Cr). The sanctioned amount is ₹ 8.65 Cr (NABARD: ₹ 7.35 Cr + State share: ₹ 1.30 Cr). NABARD released its share of ₹ 2.44 Cr during 2011-12. An outlay of ₹ 14.41 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15. A token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the 2015-16.

EDS-07/EDS-1 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) project (salary)

Outlay – ₹ 300.00 Cr

10.1.31 The scheme envisages to provide salary to the computer teachers under the ICT project. The teachers were initially recruited at a consolidated salary of ₹ 4500/- per month which was revised to ₹ 7000/- per month in the month of Nov. 2007 and further revised to ₹ 10,000/- per month w.e.f. July, 2009. From 1/7/2011, salary of ₹ 25000/- PM was provided which was further revised to ₹ 34000/- PM w.e.f. 1/1/2012. At present, regular teachers are getting ₹ 44,000/- per month. 7172 posts of teachers have been sanctioned under this project, of which 6285 have been regularized. The remaining 590 teachers are on contract basis.

10.1.32 Under this scheme, mainly the shortfall in salary component of computer teachers and salary of other staff has been catered for. Against the expenditure of ₹ 221.05 Cr for the 11th plan, an outlay of ₹ 1710.88 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 253.00 Cr, ₹ 259.64 Cr and ₹ 313.38 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

respectively. An outlay of ₹ 300.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for salary of the computer teachers.

EDS-21 To promote sports in Punjab schools

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.1.33 With the implementation of R.T.E Act, 2009 w.e.f. 1/4/2010, it has become the responsibility of GoP to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6th to 14th. Due to this fact, the sports fund collected from all the children has been stopped, which has badly effected the sports activities in the schools. In order to organize Zone level tournament, state level tournament, National school games, pre-national coaching camps, an outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

EDS-22 Dr.Hargobind Khurana Scholarship for brilliant students

Outlay – ₹ 10.00 Cr

10.1.34 Dr. Hargobind Khurana Scholarship Scheme was launched on 1stAugust, 2013. The objective of the scheme is to provide scholarships to brilliant students. Students studying in government schools securing 80% or more marks in matriculation will be given an annual assistance of ₹ 30,000/- for their two year senior secondary education. An expenditure of ₹ 4.95 Cr and ₹ 1.46 Cr was incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

New Scheme

EDS-27 Strengthening of Senior Secondary Girls Schools

Outlay – ₹ 20.00 Cr

10.1.35 This is a new scheme. Female literacy in the state of Punjab is 71.3% (as per 2011 census). Only educated girls can mobilize the society to take stand against gender disparities. In order to promote education among girls & to make them empowered in a real sense, this new scheme has been initiated by the State Government during 2015-16. There are total 123 senior secondary girls schools in the state which will be strengthened from all aspects in a phased manner. The total enrollment of girl students in these schools is 102479. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSS-Other Schemes

EDS-01/EDS-2 Information & Communication Technology (ICT) in Punjab schools (75:25)

Outlay – ₹ 10.00 Cr

10.1.36 This scheme is being implemented in the ratio of 75:25 between Gol and the state government for providing ICT infrastructure on BOOT to students of VI to XII classes. The project has been implemented in 6487 schools (including 351 aided schools) in a phased manner i.e. 1308 schools in phase-I, 1573 schools in phase-II, 2085 schools in phase, III 452 schools and additional labs in 34 schools of Phase-1 & 2 in phase IV and 1069 new schools and additional labs provided in 25 schools of Phase-1, 2, 3 in phase-V. Work is in progress for establishment of smart class rooms in 5 schools. Computer labs have been set up and the required hardware, software and LAN and broadband connectivity has been provided. A nominal fee of ₹ 30/- is charged from boy students of classes 9th and 10th and ₹ 35/- from boy students of 11th and 12th classes per student per month. No fee is charged from girl students from the year 2012-13. The state government has made the study of computer science compulsory for classes 6th to 12th w.e.f. academic session 2009-10.

10.1.37 The Gol has sanctioned three schemes, one for 870 high & senior secondary schools, 2nd for 494 schools and the 3rd one for 5 smart schools. Against the expenditure of ₹207.67 Cr (central share: ₹ 157.94 Cr + state share: ₹ 49.73 Cr) for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 585.58 Cr (central share: ₹ 403.18 Cr + state share: ₹ 182.40 Cr) has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 65.33 Cr (CS: ₹ 58.94 Cr + SS: ₹ 6.39 Cr) was incurred during 2012-13 and no expenditure was incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr (CS: ₹ 7.50 Cr + SS: ₹ 2.50 Cr) is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

EDS-02/EDS-13 Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) for universalization of secondary education (75:25)

Outlay – ₹ 90.00 Cr

10.1.38 Since universalization of elementary education has become a constitutional mandate, it is absolutely essential to push this vision forward to

move towards universalization of secondary education for classes 9 and 10, which has already been achieved in a large number of developed countries & several developing countries. The main objective of the scheme is to remove gender, socio- economic & disability barriers by providing universal access to secondary level education by 2017, i.e by the end of 12th Five Year Plan and universal retention by 2020.

10.1.39 Under this scheme, preparatory activities like strengthening of offices at the state and district level, strengthening of manpower, organizing workshops and seminars etc. have been completed. 304 middle schools were upgraded to high schools during 2009-15. 2949 secondary schools were strengthened with additional infrastructure i.e. 1279 additional classrooms, 1299 science labs and lab equipments, 2780 art & craft rooms, 2178 libraries, 2198 separate toilets and drinking water. Edusat labs were established in approximately 1798 government high and senior secondary schools. 105950 secondary teachers were trained during 2009-15.

10.1.40 It is proposed to upgrade 243 schools and strengthen 2600 secondary schools during the 12th Five Year Plan. Against the expenditure of ₹ 286.10 Cr (central share: ₹227.31 Cr + state share: ₹ 58.79 Cr) for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 2000.00 Cr (central share: ₹ 1500.00 Cr + ₹ 500.00 Cr) has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 348.28 Cr (CS: ₹ 301.31 Cr + SS: ₹ 46.97 Cr), ₹ 66.79 Cr (CS: ₹ 46.59 Cr + SS: ₹ 20.20 Cr) and ₹ 25.06 Cr (CS: ₹ 21.73 Cr + SS: ₹ 3.33 Cr) was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 90.00 Cr (CS: ₹ 60.00 Cr + SS: ₹ 30.00 Cr) is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

EDS-06/EDS-14 Construction and running of girls hostels for students of secondary & higher secondary schools (90:10)

Outlay – ₹ 2.00 Cr

10.1.41 Under this scheme, GoI has given approval for construction of girls hostels in 21 educationally backward blocks in seven districts namely Bathinda, Ferozepur, Mansa, Sri Muktsar Sahib, Patiala, Sangrur and Tarn Taran during 2009-10. The total construction cost of a hostel fixed by GOI is ₹ 42.50 lac. 10% of the total cost is to be shared by the state. The escalation

cost is to be borne by the state. The running cost per hostel is ₹ 14.27 lac. Construction of 21 girls hostels has almost been completed. 36 girls will be accommodated in each hostel. Under this scheme, free boarding and lodging is provided to senior secondary girl students.

10.1.42 Against the expenditure of ₹ 9.97 Cr (central share: ₹ 8.97 Cr + state share: ₹ 1.00 Cr) for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 12.00 Cr (central share: ₹ 10.80 Cr + ₹ 1.20 Cr) has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 0.26 Cr (CS: ₹ 0.23 Cr + SS: ₹ 0.03 Cr) and ₹ 1.58 Cr (CS: ₹ 1.42 Cr + SS: ₹ 0.16 Cr) was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during Annual Plan 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr (CS: ₹ 1.80 Cr + SS: ₹ 0.20 Cr) is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

EDS-26 Vocationization of Education (75:25)

Outlay – ₹ 19.81 Cr

10.1.43 The scheme has been subsumed under the umbrella of RMSA. The scheme would involve introduction of vocational education in schools, capacity building of vocational education teachers/skill trainers, development of competency based curriculum and teaching learning material, development of management information system for monitoring and evaluation, incentivizing government aided and private recognized unaided schools and taking up innovative programmes under vocational education. Project Approval Board, GoI has approved introduction of vocational education in 100 Schools of 22 districts of Punjab from Class 9th as level 1 course for the academic session of 2014-15. Subsequently this will be expanded upto class 12th i.e as level 2 for class 10th, level 3 for class 11th and level 4 for class 12th. 6 trades i.e Automobile, Retail, Security, IT, Healthcare, Beauty and wellness are approved by PAB for class 9th for the Annual Plan 2014-15. Moreover, Vocational education will be taught as an additional subject i.e 6th subject at the secondary Stage and compulsory elective Subject at higher secondary level. 300 more schools have been approved by GOI under Vocational Educational Scheme and 8 trades i.e. Retail, Security, IT, Health Care, Beauty and Wellnes, Aggriculture, Travel & Toursim and Physical Education have been approved by

GOI during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 17.67 Cr (CS: ₹ 13.25 Cr + SS: ₹ 4.42 Cr) is provided for the Annual Plan 2014-15 against which an expenditure of ₹ 8.49 Cr (CS: ₹ 6.43 Cr + SS: ₹ 2.06 Cr) has been incurred. An outlay of ₹ 19.81 Cr (CS: ₹ 13.36 Cr + SS: ₹ 6.45 Cr) is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS-09/CS-3 Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)(100%)

Outlay – ₹ 4.00 Cr

10.1.44 The scheme Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) (earlier named as “Integrated Education of Disabled Children-IEDC’) aims to provide all students with disabilities completing eight years of elementary schooling, an opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling (Class IX-XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment. This programme was started during 2009-10. The entire expenditure under the scheme is borne by the Government of India which provides maximum of ₹ 3000/- per disabled person to the state for educational facilities like free books, uniform, scholarship, transport allowance, escort allowance, aids and special teachers, helpers and barrier free school structure. Against the expenditure of ₹ 4.55 Cr in the 11th plan, an outlay of ₹ 120.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 8.22 Cr and ₹ 4.65 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during Annual Plan 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 4.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS-15 The Scheme for providing quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM) (100%)

Outlay – ₹ 10.00 Cr

10.1.45 This scheme was admitted as a new scheme during Annual Plan 2014-15. The objective of the scheme is to bring qualitative improvement in Madrassas and to encourage traditional institutions like Madrasas and Maktabs by giving financial assistance to introduce science, mathematic, social studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum so that academic proficiency for classes I-XII is attainable for children studying in these institutions. However, the process of modernization of traditional Madrasas and Maktabs will be

voluntary. The scheme will provide opportunities to students of these institutions to acquire education comparable to the National Education System especially for secondary and senior secondary levels. This will enable children studying in these institutions to progress to higher levels of learning and also open up better job opportunities for them. The scheme will also strengthen State Madrasa Boards opting for assistance by enabling them to monitor the Madrasa modernization programme and enhance awareness about education among the Muslim community. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2014-15. No funds received from Gol during 2014-15, so no expenditure incurred. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS-10/CS-11 Incentives to girls for secondary education (100%)

Outlay – ₹ 11.50 Cr

10.1.46 The 100% centrally sponsored scheme admitted with the objective to reduce the drop-out rate and to promote enrolment of girls belonging to SC/ST communities in secondary schools and to ensure their retention upto 18 years of age. The scheme is applicable to all the girls studying in govt/govt aided/local body schools and to all the girls of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) who have passed class-VIII examination and have joined class-IX. A sum of ₹ 3000/- is credited into the bank accounts (in the form of Fixed Deposit/Warrants) of all eligible girls under the scheme. Incentive amount could be drawn by the beneficiary after attaining the age of 18 years, after a minimum schooling of two years at secondary level and passing the class-X board examination successfully. The grants are directly transferred into the accounts of beneficiaries through the banks. Under the scheme, there is no condition of income limit of parents. There are 55000 eligible girls under the scheme during 2015-16.

10.1.47 Against the expenditure of ₹ 12.87 Cr in the 11th plan, an outlay of ₹100.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 12.49 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and no expenditure was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ₹11.50 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16 for incentives to the identified girls.

CS-12/CS-18 Assistance for appointment of Urdu teachers

Outlay – ₹ 3.00 Cr

10.1.48 The objective of the scheme is to promote Urdu language in the state. Under the scheme, 100% financial assistance is provided for appointment of Urdu teachers. Government of India had sanctioned 42 posts. The Gol assistance would continue during the 12th Plan. Against the expenditure of ₹ 70.48 lac in the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 6.50 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 89.33 lac, ₹ 1.38 Cr and ₹ 1.18 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 3.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for salary of urdu teachers.

CS-13 National means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme (100%) (Shifted from Non-Plan)

Outlay – ₹ 5.07 Cr

10.1.49 This scheme has been shifted from non- plan to plan side in the Annual Plan 2014-15. The main purpose of the scheme is to award scholarship to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections and to encourage them to continue their studies till class XII. Punjab state has been allocated the quota of 2210 seats by Gol. Under this scheme, it is proposed to award ₹ 1,00,000/- scholarship by MHRD at National Level to the meritorious students whose parents income is not more than ₹ 1,50,000 p.a. from all sources. The scholarship start from class IX and would continue till class XII @ ₹ 6,000/- p.a. (₹500/- p.m). An outlay of ₹ 4.73 Cr was provided for the Annual Plan 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 5.07 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

EDS-03 Sakshar Bharat Mission -2012 (75:25) (Earlier name: Adult Education Programme 67:33)

Outlay – ₹ 13.73 Cr

10.1.50 The Prime Minister had launched Saakshar Bharat Mission – 2012 on 8th September, 2009. The Programme was started in Punjab in January, 2011 in six districts namely Mansa, Sri Muktsar Sahib, Ferozepur, Sangrur, Bathinda and Faridkot having female literacy rate less than 50% as per 2001 census. The mission will cover all the adults in the age group of 15 years and

beyond and its primary focus will be on women. Basic literacy, post literacy and continuing education programme will form a continuum rather than sequential segments. 2735 village panchayats and 38 blocks of 6 districts will be covered in the state. The programme has been extended upto 31/3/2017 by Gol.

10.1.51 Against the expenditure of ₹ 74.98 lac (CS: ₹ 74.98 lac) for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 48.57 Cr (central share: ₹ 36.43 Cr + state share: ₹ 12.14 Cr) has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1.26 Cr (CS) was incurred during 2012-13 and no expenditure was incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 13.73 Cr (CS: ₹ 12.74 Cr + SS: ₹ 0.99 Cr) is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

EDS-19/CS-08/CS-2 Teacher Education establishment of district Institutes of Education and Training (DIETS) (75:25 pattern from 1/4/2012) (Earlier Pattern: 100%)

Outlay – ₹ 40.00 Cr

10.1.52 The main objective of the scheme is to impart elementary teacher training to elementary school teachers. Under this scheme, Gol meets the expenditure on account of salaries of teaching and non-teaching staff working in 12 DIETs and 5 telescopic DIETs. In these DIETs, 364 posts are filled against total sanctioned 641 posts. Against the expenditure of ₹ 58.58 Cr in the 11th plan, an outlay of ₹ 237.72 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 15.71 Cr (CS: ₹ 9.80 Cr + SS: ₹ 5.91 Cr) and ₹ 16.33 Cr (CS: ₹ 6.57 Cr + SS: ₹ 9.76 Cr) and ₹ 19.85 Cr (CS: ₹ 14.91 Cr + SS: ₹ 4.94 Cr) was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 40.00 Cr (CS: ₹ 30.00 Cr + SS: ₹ 10.00 Cr) is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Ongoing Schemes

EDS-05/EDS-15 Setting up of model schools at block level in educationally backward blocks (Scheme delinked by Gol wef 2015-16)

Outlay – ₹ 20.00 Cr

10.1.53 21 model schools were set up in educationally backward blocks of 7 districts namely Bathinda, Ferozepur, Mansa, Sri Muktsar Sahib, Patiala,

Sangrur & Tarn Taran during the year 2009-10. These model schools started functioning w.e.f 1/8/2010. The cost per school is ₹ 3.77 Cr (₹ 3.02 Cr non-recurring & ₹ 0.75 Cr recurring).

10.1.54 Against the expenditure of ₹ 80.99 Cr (central share: ₹ 61.98 Cr + state share: ₹ 19.01 Cr) for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 100.00 Cr (central share: ₹ 50.00 Cr + state share: ₹ 50.00 Cr) has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 9.65 Cr (CS: ₹ 7.87 Cr + SS: ₹ 1.78 Cr), ₹ 8.49 Cr (CS) and ₹ 8.37 Cr (CS: ₹ 4.09 Cr + SS: ₹ 4.28 Cr) was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. This scheme has been delinked by Gol from Annual Plan 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Higher Education

10.1.55 There are 48 government colleges and 136 private aided colleges in the state. To encourage private participation in higher education, the state has notified Punjab Private Universities Policy, 2010 for setting up of self-financed private universities. The state has 3 Government Universities (Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar, Punjabi University Patiala and Panjab University Chandigarh) and 11 private self-financed universities namely Lovely University, Jalandhar, Shri Guru Granth Sahib World University, Fatehgarh Sahib, Chitkara University Banur, Guru Kanshi University Talwandi Sabo, Chandigarh University Gharuan, Adesh University, Bhucho Kalan, Bathinda, DAV University, Jalandhar, Desh Bhagat University Mandi Gobindgarh, GNA University, Phagwara, Rayat & Bahra University, S.A.S Nagar and Sant Baba Bhag Singh University, Jalandhar. Letter of Intent has been issued to 4 private universities under the policy. Major thrust area of 12th Five Year Plan is as under:-

- Academic and Governance Reforms in the higher education system.
- Upgradation of Physical Infrastructure
- Establishment of Institutions in Educationally Backward Districts
- Introduction of more job-oriented courses to enable students to become employable in the private and government sector.

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

HE-01 Up-gradation of infrastructure in the government colleges (ACA 2011-12: ₹ 20.00 Cr)

Outlay – ₹ 6.00 Cr

10.1.56 For upgradation of infrastructure of existing government colleges, the Department of Higher Education carried out a detailed survey of the existing infrastructure of the colleges. The rough cost estimates, as per the survey is ₹ 325.00 Cr. The upgradation includes addition/alteration of classrooms, labs, toilets and washrooms, canteens, common rooms, seminar rooms, libraries etc. Against the expenditure of ₹ 8.00 Cr in the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 300.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 6.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

HE-06/HE-3 Establishment of Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

10.1.57 Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab has been established at Patiala with the objective of upgrading the facilities of law education and research in legal affairs etc. The total cost of the project is ₹ 60.00 Cr (₹ 45.00 Cr as capital expenditure for building and infrastructure & ₹ 15.00 Cr for maintenance grant). 50 acre of land (free of cost) has been allotted to the university at village Sidhuwal, district Patiala. At present, this university is functioning in Mohindra Kothi, Patiala. Admission is given to 120 students every year. Besides this, there are 20 seats for LLM course.

10.1.58 Against the expenditure of ₹ 61.25 Cr in the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 75.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 40.98 Cr, ₹ 27.87 Cr and ₹ 18.03 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

HE-15 Computer Labs in Government Colleges (ACA - 2012-13)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

10.1.59 This scheme has been admitted as a new scheme in the revised estimates of 2012-13 with an outlay of ₹ 9.25 Cr. At present, there are 48 government colleges situated in rural and urban areas in Punjab where there is an urgent need to establish computer labs. The setting up of new proper computer labs in all the colleges will promote computer education and enable the colleges to start computer based job oriented courses such as BCA, PGDCA, MCA and M.Sc. (IT) with adequate intake of students and appointment of necessary faculty. The computer labs will also strengthen the existing academic courses. These courses will be run under the self financed courses scheme in a phased manner. The computer labs will be made operational in the colleges with existing staff or by engaging need based staff at the college level. The estimated cost of one computer lab with 15 computers and equipment will be ₹ 33.02 lac. One computer centre at DPI(C) would also be established. One time ACA of ₹ 50.00 Cr was provided by Government of India during 2012-13 for computer labs in government colleges. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. A token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

HE-16 New Degree Colleges and removal of gaps in existing infrastructure at Mansa, Amargarh (Sangrur), Talwara (Hoshiarpur), Malerkotla (Sangrur) (ACA – 2012-13)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

10.1.60 This scheme has been admitted as a new scheme in the revised estimates of 2012-13 with an outlay of ₹ 4.38 Cr. Government Colleges Mansa, Amargarh (Sangrur), Talwara (Hoshiarpur) and Government College of Education, Malerkotla (Sangrur) are being set up and are located in educationally backward districts and Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in these districts is less than the National Gross Enrolment Ratio (NGER) of 12.4%.

10.1.61 To complete the construction work of above said colleges and for removal of gaps in the existing infrastructure of the government colleges, one time ACA of ₹ 40.00 Cr was provided by Government of India during 2012-13. An expenditure of ₹ 2.31 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. No expenditure was

incurred during Annual Plan 2014-15. A token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

New Schemes

HE-20 Financial support to Students from the Poor/Backward families (Blue card holder families) admitted in IIT's/IIM's and Government Institutes of National Importance

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.1.62 This is a new scheme. Under this scheme state government will provide financial support to those students who belong to poor/backward blue card holder families, admitted in IIT's/IIM's and government institutes of national importance. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for this purpose.

CSS-Other Scheme

HE-17 Rashtriya Ucchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) (65:35)

Outlay – ₹ 51.53 Cr

10.1.63 This scheme was admitted as a new scheme in the revised estimates 2013-14 with a token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac. Rashtriya Ucchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is a Centre-State (65:35) funded scheme. The objective of the scheme is to attain higher levels of access, equity and excellence in the state higher education system with greater efficiency, transparency accountability and responsiveness. It aims to achieve all round excellence in higher education and vocational education. Under this scheme, funds would flow from the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) to universities and colleges, through the state governments. Two ongoing central schemes of Model Degree Colleges and sub-mission on polytechnics will be subsumed under Rashtriya Ucchar Shiksha Abhiyan. An outlay of ₹100.00 Cr (CS: ₹ 65.00 Cr + SS: ₹ 35.00 Cr) was provided for the Annual Plan 2014-15 against which an expenditure of ₹ 39.78 Cr (CS: ₹ 31.00 Cr + SS: ₹ 8.78 Cr) was incurred. An outlay of ₹ 51.53 Cr (CS: ₹ 27.53 Cr + SS: ₹ 24.00 Cr) is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Languages
Ongoing Schemes
State Funded Schemes

LA-01/LA-2 Development of Punjabi, Hindi, Urdu, Sanskrit languages & celebration of Punjabi week

Outlay – ₹ 1.20 Cr

10.1.64 The development of Punjabi, Hindi, Urdu and Sanskrit is taken care under this scheme by holding seminars, discussions, poetic symposium, honoring eminent writers by conferring Punjabi Sahit Rattan and Shiromani awards. Every year 15 writers, literatures, scholars and artists who have done praise worthy work in different fields are honored with 1 Punjabi Sahit Rattan of ₹ 5.00 lac and other 14 Shiromani awards of ₹ 2.50 lac each. In non- Punjabi states, literary and cultural events are organised. The best representative literary works of all 15 regional Indian Languages is translated into Punjabi. Grant-in-aid is provided to the Punjabi literary organizations outside Punjab and also to the libraries. Poor and famous writers/artisans are given financial help and competitions of Punjabi calligraphy are organised. Apart from all these tasks, on the occasion of “Punjab Day” from 1st November to 7th November, “Punjabi Week” is celebrated throughout Punjab every year. Against the expenditure of ₹ 2.18 Cr in the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 99.00 lac, ₹ 20.00 lac and ₹ 19.50 lac was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 1.20 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

LA-02/LA-3 Publication of Books

Outlay – ₹ 80.00 Lac

10.1.65 Rare and reference books are published/re-printed under this scheme. These publications include Punjabi Encyclopedia, Punjab Kosh, Dictionaries, Glossaries, translation of World Classics in Punjabi and reprinting of rare books. Against the expenditure of ₹ 65.00 lac in the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 80.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

LA-05/LA-7 Computerization of departmental library

Outlay – ₹ 20.00 Lac

10.1.66 The purpose of the scheme is maintenance and computerization of departmental reference library. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lac has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for computerization of the reference library of the department.

10.2 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Outlay- ₹ 31.47 Cr

10.2.1 The state government accords high priority to the technical education sector. The State runs 5 government/promoted engineering colleges, 100 self-financed engineering colleges, 31 B.Pharmacy, 121 Management Institutions, 33 government/aided polytechnic colleges and 157 self-financed polytechnic colleges. To make the technical education system responsive to the needs and requirements of industry, action has been initiated on many fronts. Conscious efforts have been made to make the technical education system self supporting and self-financing through fee revision and other means of internal resource generation. For continuous up-gradation and expansion of human resources development facilities, participation of private sector is also being encouraged. An outlay of ₹ 66.88 Cr was provided in the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07) for this sector, against which an expenditure of ₹ 14.01 Cr was incurred. Against the expenditure of ₹ 95.75 Cr for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 262.85 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 12.08 Cr, ₹ 4.13 Cr and ₹ 26.57 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 31.47 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for this sector. Major thrust area of 12th Five Year Plan is as under:-

- To bring qualitative improvement in the field of Technical Education and upgradation of infrastructure of government technical institutions.
- Skill Development Initiatives in consonance with the demand of local industries/service sector.

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

TE-01/TE-6: Converting Technical Institutions of rural areas of Punjab into multi-purpose academies for enhancement of skill development and employability of rural youth under NABARD Project-(RIDF-XIV) (76:24)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 Lac

10.2.2 It has been proposed to promote six technical institutes i.e. Beant Singh College of Engineering & Technology, Gurdaspur; Shaheed Bhagat Singh College of Engineering & Technology, Ferozepur; Multi-Disciplined Academy, Sultanpur Lodhi and three Government Polytechnic Colleges, Guru Teg Bahadurgarh, Moga; Bhikhiwind, Amritsar and Government Polytechnic for Girls, Dinanagar (Gurdaspur) converted into multidisciplined academies for enhancement of skill development and employability of rural youth under NABARD Project. Under this scheme, polytechnics would have engineering courses as well as 10+2 classes, similarly, engineering college would have 10+2 classes and polytechnic courses. Project was sanctioned by NABARD on 4-12-2008 with total cost of the project ₹ 81.77 Cr, out of which ₹ 61.87 Cr is to be provided as loan by NABARD and ₹ 19.90 Cr is state government's contribution. NABARD sanctioned ₹ 27.44 Cr as its share during 2009-10, out of which an amount of ₹ 12.37 Cr was spent during 2009- 10 and ₹15.07 Cr during 2010-11. NABARD has further released ₹ 12.62 Cr in the year 2010-11 and ₹ 13.04 Cr in the year 2011-12. Thus, total amount of ₹ 53.10 Cr has been released by NABARD till date. There is requirement of balance amount to complete the project. Against the expenditure of ₹ 49.37 Cr for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 16.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. No expenditure has been incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. A token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

TE-03/TE-2 Enhanced compensation of land for government technical institutions in the state

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.2.3 The scheme envisages to cover any enhanced compensation of land which has been purchased by the Punjab Government for the technical

institutions. Against the expenditure of ₹ 19.27 Cr for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 8.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 8.58 Cr, ₹ 19.73 lac and ₹ 29.00 lac was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 to meet the expenses on account of payment of any pending compensation of land.

TE-05/TE-4 Development of special trade institutions: Government Institute of Textile Chemistry and Knitting Technology, Ludhiana

Outlay – ₹ 71.01 lac

10.2.4 Five special trade institutions namely (i) Government Institute of Garment Technology, Amritsar, (ii) Punjab Institute of Textile Technology, Amritsar, (iii) Government Institute of Textile Chemistry and knitting Technology, Ludhiana, (iv) Government Training Institute, Jalandhar and (v) Government Polytechnic (W), Jalandhar are functioning in the State. The buildings of Government Institute of Textile Chemistry and knitting Technology, Ludhiana have been constructed under World Bank assisted project, which was closed on 29.2.2000. Construction of one block of the institute is completed and construction of second block, bathrooms, glass panes, windows etc. are yet to be completed. Against the expenditure of ₹ 1.74 Cr in the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 1.05 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 71.01 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 to meet the pending liability of the construction work.

TE-08/TE-11 Recurring expenditure for 7 new government polytechnics set up under CSS scheme

Outlay – ₹ 12.00 Cr

10.2.5 GoI has launched a scheme to set up new polytechnic colleges in the districts where no government polytechnic college exists at present. GoI has selected 7 polytechnic colleges in the districts of Mansa, Faridkot, Sri Muktsar Sahib, Kapurthala, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar, Barnala and Fatehgarh Sahib. GoI has already released ₹ 14.00 Cr during 2009-10, ₹ 35.00 Cr during 2010-11 and ₹ 21.00 Cr during 2011-12 for these 7 polytechnics for construction work, equipment, machinery, furniture, transport and learning

related material etc. Now, State Government will bear recurring expenditure of these institutes. An outlay of ₹ 54.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 90.63 lac, ₹ 3.93 Cr and ₹ 8.56 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 12.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

TE-11 New and Upgradation of Polytechnics at Bathinda, Batala, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, GTB Garh (Moga) and Patiala (ACA 2012-13)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 Lac

10.2.6 This scheme was admitted as a new scheme in the revised estimates of 2012-13 with an outlay of ₹ 10.82 Cr. The state government has decided to upgrade infrastructure of following six institutes:

1. Government Polytechnic College, Bathinda.
2. Government Polytechnic College, Batala.
3. Government Polytechnic College, Amritsar.
4. Government Polytechnic College, Hoshiarpur.
5. Government Polytechnic College, GTB Garh (Moga).
6. Government Polytechnic College for Girls, Patiala.

10.2.7 As per needs of the concerned institutes, work/further addition of Drawing Hall, Examination Hall, Library, Lecture Room, Staff Room, Computer Lab, Applied Science Labs, Networking of the institutes with Wi-Fi, additions in equipments required for existing courses etc. will be done which was needed in these institutes since long. This will facilitate creation of more and better facilities required for providing Technical Education to the students. Proposed estimated cost per institute for this work is ₹ 8.00 Cr. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. A token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

TE-12 Setting up of S. Amarjit Singh Sahi Government Polytechnic College, Talwara

Outlay – ₹ 25.00 lac

10.2.8 This scheme was admitted as a new scheme during Annual Plan 2013-14. The state government has decided to establish new government polytechnic college in the existing building of government college, Talwara.

The required building will be constructed and equipment will be provided along with filling up of teaching faculty. Machinery/equipment will be provided by the Punjab Technical Education Board. No expenditure was incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for salary of the staff and other allied works.

CSS-Other Schemes

10.2.9 The following 4 schemes have been covered under restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme - Rashtriya Ucchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA):

CS-03 Setting up of new polytechnics in the districts where no government polytechnic exists at present (100% CSS)

Outlay – ₹ 7.20 Cr

10.2.10 With the assistance of Government of India, new government polytechnic colleges has been set up in seven districts of state of Punjab i.e. Mansa, Faridkot, Shri Mukatsar Sahib, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar, Fatehgarh Sahib, Kapurthala and Barnala with financial assistance of ₹ 12.30 Cr per polytechnic, out of which ₹ 8.00 Cr for civil works and ₹ 4.30 Cr for equipment, machinery, furniture, transport and learning resource materials. An amount of ₹ 14.00 Cr @ ₹ 2.00 Cr per institution was released by Gol during 2009-10, ₹ 35.00 Cr was received from Gol during 2010-11. During the year 2011-12, Gol released ₹ 21.00 Cr for 7 polytechnics for construction work and equipment, machinery, furniture, transport and learning related material etc. Thus, ₹ 70 Cr (14+35+21) @ ₹ 10 Cr per polytechnic has been received so far. Against an expenditure of ₹ 56.44 Cr in the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 29.66 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 8.34 Cr, ₹ 1.49 Cr and ₹ 3.04 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 7.20 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS-04 Construction of women hostel in existing polytechnics (100% CSS)

Outlay – ₹ 1.34 Cr

10.2.11 The Gol has launched a scheme for construction of women's hostels in existing polytechnics. The grant up to ₹ 1.00 Cr for 50 bedded hostel (maximum ₹ 2.00 lac per bed) will be provided by Gol. The remaining

expenditure, if any will be met by the state government. Earlier, funds were released by Gol directly to the institutes. Now, the mode of releasing funds is changed. Gol shall release funds to the state government and further state government will release funds to the institutes. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1.20 Cr and ₹ 1.10 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.34 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS-05 Central Assistance for strengthening of existing polytechnics (100% CSS)

Outlay – ₹ 6.69 Cr

10.2.12 Gol has launched a scheme for strengthening of existing polytechnics. The financial assistance is to be provided to existing government/ government aided polytechnics for (i) modern equipment and replacement of obsolete equipment, (ii) modern facilities for application of IT in teaching, learning and testing processes and (iii) creating infrastructure facilities as well as introduction of new diploma courses throughout the country. Central assistance will be provided upto maximum of ₹ 2.00 Cr per polytechnic. Earlier, funds were released by Gol directly to the institutes. Now, the mode of release is changed. Gol shall release funds to the state government and further state government will release to the institutes. An outlay of ₹ 30.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 5.74 Cr was incurred during Annual Plan 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 6.69 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS-06 Community Development Through Polytechnics (CDTP) (100% CSS)

Outlay – ₹ 2.24 Cr

10.2.13 This scheme was admitted in the revised estimates of 2011-12 with an outlay of ₹ 1.50 Cr. Gol had released ₹ 2.13 Cr in 2011-12. The main objective of the scheme is to train the trades group in need based skills/trades to make them self-employable and enhance their status in the society. Government of India is providing assistance to 19 government/government aided/private polytechnic colleges under Community Development through

polytechnics scheme to provide training to the students of schedule castes, backward classes, those who left the school, physically handicapped and socio-economically weaker section etc. in various short term professional courses.

10.2.14 There is no provision of stipend for trainers and no course fee will be collected from the students. This scheme will be implemented for the benefit of rural youth, women, SC/ST's, minorities, school dropouts and other disadvantaged sections of community. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 2.14 Cr and ₹ 1.96 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 2.24 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Other than Restructured CSS

Ongoing Schemes

TE-02/TE-7 Implementation of Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP-II) (75:25)

Outlay – ₹ 2.00 Lac

10.2.15 Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP-II) was envisaged in 2003. The programme is to be implemented in three phases for transformation of the technical education system. The first phase was commenced in 2003 and ended in 2009. Now the second phase has commenced with the duration from 2010 to 2016. The State of Punjab is being covered in 2nd phase. The programme is being implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource and Development.

10.2.16 The programme aims to bring improvement in teaching, training and learning facilities and to provide Demand Driven Research and Development and Innovation. The scheme has three sub components namely – sub-component 1.1 “Strengthening institutions to improve learning outcomes and employability of graduates” and Sub-component 1.2 “Scaling up Postgraduate Education and Demand Driven Research and Development and Innovation” and sub-component 1.2.1 “Establishing Centres of Excellence”. Under Sub-component 1.1, 4 Government Engineering Colleges, 2 universities and 1 Self- financed Engineering College, Chandigarh College of Engineering &

Technology Landran are being covered. Under Sub-component 1.2, Thapar University, Patiala is being covered and under sub-component 1.2.1 again Thapar University, Patiala is covered. The total project cost along with sharing pattern is as follows:-

(₹ Cr)

Sub-component	No. of institutions	Funding pattern (CS:SS:Pvt. Inst)	Total cost	Shares		
				Centre	State	Pvt. Inst
Sub-component 1.1 “Strengthening institution to improve learning out comes and employability of graduates”	4 Govt Engineering Colleges	75:25	40.00 (@ ₹ 10 Cr per institution)	45.00	15.00	-
	2 Universities	75:25	20.00 (@ ₹ 10 Cr per University)			-
	One Self Financed Engineering College Chandigarh College of Engineering & Technology Landran	60:20:20	4.00	2.40	0.80	0.80
Sub-component 1.2 “Scaling up Post graduates Education and Demand Driven Research and development and Innovation”	Thapar University Patiala	75:25	12.50	9.37	3.13	-
Sub-components 1.2.1 “Establishing Centres of Excellence	Thapar University Patiala	75:25	5.00	3.75	1.25	-
State Project Facilitation Unit	Set up in the deptt of Technical Education	75:25	2.40	1.80	0.60	-
Total			83.90	62.32	20.78	0.80

10.2.17 An outlay of ₹ 400.00 Cr (Gol share ₹ 300.00 Cr + state share ₹ 100.00 Cr) has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. State share of ₹ 12.37 Cr, would be borne by the Punjab Technical University Jalandhar, Thapar University, Patiala, Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana and Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. The state government is to provide very nominal amount for State Project Facilitation Unit. An expenditure of ₹ 10.40 Cr (CS: ₹ 7.80 Cr + SS: ₹ 2.60 Cr) was incurred during 2012-13 and no expenditure was incurred during 2013-14. An expenditure of ₹ 5.88 Cr (CS: NIL + SS: ₹ 5.88 Cr) was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Lac (CS: ₹ 1.00 Lac + SS: ₹ 1.00 Lac) is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

10.3 SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

Outlay – ₹ 26.24 Cr

10.3.1 Sports and Youth Services are being given greater importance by the state government so that energy of the youth is properly channelised and utilized for constructive work. In order to achieve excellence in sports both at national level and international level, a new Sports Policy was notified on 6th October, 2010. The major highlights of the policy are as under:-

1. Based upon three tier system – State level, District level and Block level.
2. Birthday of Hockey legend Major Dhian Chand (29th August) to be celebrated as National Sports Day every year.
3. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy – Award for State Winning University – ₹ 50.00 lac followed by ₹ 31.00 lac and ₹ 21.00 lac to 2nd and 3rd position.
4. First priority sports disciplines – Athletics, Boxing, Basket-ball, Football, Hockey, Kabaddi, Shooting, Volley-ball, Weightlifting and Wrestling.
5. Ranking of sports persons to be done annually on the basis of their performance in priority games.
6. To create a sizeable pool of elite athletes, Punjab Institute of Sports will be established at S.A.S. Nagar.
7. Centres of Excellence in selective sports disciplines would also be opened in the state.

8. Play grounds to be developed at all the villages and blocks of the state.
9. Modern state of the art, multi-specialty sports complex to be developed at SAS Nagar.
10. World Class Hockey and Cricket Stadium to be developed in the state.
11. Sports persons to be given employment in government, semi-government – Corporations and Boards.
12. Cash incentives to the gold medalists of Olympics, Asian and Common Wealth Games would be ₹ 2.25 Cr, ₹ 26.00 lac and ₹ 16.00 lac respectively.

Major thrust area of 12th Five Year Plan is as under:-

- Upgradation of sports infrastructure to International standards.
- To strengthen the District Youth Centres in order to provide co-ordination between the youth at the grass-root level and the government agencies.

10.3.2 Against the expenditure of ₹ 52.28 Cr in the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 468.93 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 32.76 Cr, ₹ 24.13 Cr and ₹ 7.52 Cr was incurred under this sector during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 26.24 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Sports

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

SS-13/SS-19 Grant in Aid to State Sports Council for development of sports (schemes SS-03/SS-17, SS-04/SS-18, SS-05/SS-13, SS-06, SS-08/SS-4, SS-09/SS-12, SS-10/SS-3 merged into SS-13/SS-19)

Outlay – ₹ 7.00 Cr

10.3.3 The following schemes have been merged under this scheme from Annual Plan 2015-16 :-

(i) **SS-03/SS-17: Grant in Aid to Punjab Sports Council for gymnasium equipment in the memory of Sahibzada Jujhar Singh**

10.3.4 This scheme had been admitted as a new scheme in the revised estimates 2011-12 with an outlay of ₹ 12.03 Cr, against which an expenditure

of ₹ 3.00 Cr was incurred. An outlay of ₹ 15.00 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 9.03 Cr and ₹ 6.00 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2014-15.

(ii) SS-04/SS-18: Grant in Aid to Punjab Sports Council for sports equipment in the memory of Sahibzada Zorawar Singh

10.3.5 This scheme had been admitted as a new scheme in the revised estimates of the Annual Plan 2011-12 with an outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr, against which an expenditure of ₹2.00 Cr was incurred. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 8.00 Cr and ₹ 4.00 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. No expenditure was incurred under this scheme during 2014-15.

(iii) SS-05/SS-13: Grant in Aid to Punjab Sports Council for conducting International Sports Events

10.3.6 To provide international exposure to the Indian players, the state government intends to organize at least one International tournament in the state every year. World Kabaddi Cup- 2010 was conducted in the state, wherein 9 countries participated. Indian team came out as a winning team. The second edition of World Cup Kabaddi match was successfully organized in November, 2011 for which 14 teams competed. The 3rd edition of World Cup Kabaddi match was conducted in December, 2012 for which 15 teams in men and 7 teams in women section competed. 4th kabaddi World Cup was organized in the state from 30th November to 14th December, 2013 in which 11 men and 8 women teams participated. The Champion Team in Men Section was given a Prize Money of ₹ 2 Cr. The total Prize Money in this tournament was ₹ 6.92 Cr. 5th kabaddi World Cup was organized in the state in the month of December, 2014 in which 11 men and 8 women teams participated. The Champion Team in Men Section was given a Prize Money of ₹ 2.00 Cr and in women section ₹ 1.00 Cr was provided. The Punjab Government spent ₹ 7.00 Cr for this purpose. The Government of Punjab would continue promoting traditional games of the state. Against the expenditure of ₹ 10.00 Cr for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year

Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 6.00 Cr, ₹ 10.00 Cr and ₹ 7.00 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.

(iv) SS-06 Grant-in aid to Sports Council for laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at District Head Quarters/laying of Synthetic Hockey fields

10.3.7 To improve the standard of hockey in India in general and Punjab in particular, more hockey turfs should be provided to rich hockey pockets. Modern hockey is played on artificial surfaces and developed nations have created enough hockey fields to develop the game. Practice of young players on a six-a-side hockey surface would help in developing skill, coordination, flexibility, stamina and other motor qualities in players. It is proposed to lay six-a-side hockey turf at rich pockets of Kila Rai Pur & Raikot (Ludhiana), Sansarpur (Jalandhar), Faridkot, Moga, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Patiala & Verka (Amritsar) etc. State government is in process of laying new astro turf at Jalandhar city and village Sansarpur. Against the expenditure of ₹ 4.75 Cr for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 25.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan.

(v) SS-08/SS-4 Purchase of sports equipment

10.3.8 There are 18 district level stadia and 32 block level stadia in the state. Under the scheme, sports equipment are purchased to upgrade the sports infrastructure in the sports wings/academies. Success of sports training centres, sub sports centres, colleges, schools, coaching camps and competitions being conducted are directly related to the availability of the standard sports equipment. Approximately, 400 coaching centres are run by the expert coaches of the department at various levels. An outlay of ₹ 15.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 3.00 Cr was provided in the Annual Plan 2012-13 for purchase of sports equipment against which an expenditure of ₹ 2.25 Cr was incurred. No expenditure was incurred during 2013-14.

(vi) SS-09/SS-12 Grant in Aid to Punjab Sports Council for establishment of Rifle Shooting Academy and Hockey Academy for girls at Village Badal, District Sri Muktsar Sahib

10.3.9 The rifle shooting academy for girls was established at village Badal (Sri Muktsar Sahib) during the year 2007-08. Sports Academy for girls at Patiala, Hockey Academy for girls at village Badal (Sri Muktsar Sahib) and Jarkar (Ludhiana) have been merged under this scheme from the year 2012-13. The Sports Academies namely Rifle shooting and Hockey Academy for girls will continue at village Badal (Sri Muktsar Sahib). Under this scheme funds are provided for diet money, sports kits and office expenses etc.. Against the expenditure of ₹ 56.30 lac for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 6.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 96.00 lac was incurred during 2012-13 and no expenditure was incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15.

(vii) SS-10/SS-3 Establishment of Guru Gobind Singh Academy of Martial Arts and Sports at Anandpur Sahib

10.3.10 Martial Sports Academy at Anandpur Sahib has been established at a cost of ₹ 15.50 Cr provided by the Gol. The administrative and functional responsibilities of this academy lie with the state government. Against the expenditure of ₹ 2.79 Cr for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1.00 Cr and ₹ 25.00 lac was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during Annual Plan 2014-15.

SS-15 Punjab Institute of Sports, Jalandhar (ACA 2012-13)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

10.3.11 This scheme has been admitted in the revised estimates of 2012-13 with an outlay of ₹ 8.75 Cr. The state government intends to establish Punjab Institute of Sports at Jalandhar to develop it as a Centre of Excellence to train the medal prospects at National & International competitions. This institute will be established in the State Sports School, Jalandhar. This school was established in the year 1966 to provide intensive training to the most promising players to groom them for National and International Competitions. Over the years, the following sports facilities have been developed in this complex:-

1. Standard L Shape Swimming Pool (50mt.) with Diving facility
2. Synthetic Athletic Track.
3. Indoor Hall.
4. Sports Hostel (75 beds).
5. Other Outdoor Playfields like Football, Handball, Basketball, Volleyball & Hockey etc.

10.3.12 The lodging facilities in the school are insufficient to meet even the present requirements. About 125 school boys are staying in the hostel meant for 75 people. The following sports facilities are needed to be upgraded/ developed in this institute for Centre of Excellence:

1	Conversion of Existing Swimming Pool into All Weather Pool
2	Construction of Indoor Multipurpose Hall
3	Relaying of Synthetic Athletic Track
4	2 Hostels one each for boys and girls of capacity of 250 beds
5	Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Centre
6	Construction of Auditorium

10.3.13 The Institute besides providing the latest sports infrastructure to sportsmen, will also provide facilities like Physiotherapy & Rehabilitation Centre, Anti-Doping Centre, Sports Medicine, Sports Nutrition, Sports Psychology, Performance Research Centre & Sports Science Quality Assurance Wing etc. One time ACA of ₹ 40.00 Cr was received from GOI in the year 2012-13. No expenditure was incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15. A token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSS-Other Scheme

SS-01/SS-11 Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) (75:25) (Earlier name - Panchayati Yuva Krida or Khel Abhiyan PYKKA)

Outlay – ₹ 6.50 Cr

10.3.14 Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) – Revamped and renamed as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan from 01/04/2014. Under this

programme, one block level Sports Complex in all 145 blocks of the State with outdoor and indoor sports facilities will be built over a period of five years. These Sports Complexes will be located at block headquarters within the premises of schools/colleges where 6-7 acres of land is available. ₹ 1.60 Cr will be provided for each Sports Complex, out of which ₹ 80.00 lac would be provided to develop outdoor sports facility through MGNREGA. 21 districts (135 blocks) of Punjab will be covered under RGKA Scheme whereas one district i.e. Hoshiarpur (10 blocks) will be covered under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF).

Deployment of Master Sports Trainer/Sports Trainers:

10.3.15 One Master Sports Trainer and two Sports Trainers will be deployed at each Sports Complex at the block level. The Master Sports Trainer and the Sports Trainer will be from physical education teachers working in the secondary/senior secondary schools nearest to the proposed block level Sports Complex. The Master Trainer will be paid honorarium of ₹ 3500/- per month while two Sports Trainers will be paid ₹ 2500/- per month. The Master Trainers and Sports Trainers will undergo 6 weeks training in Lakshmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior.

Annual Sports Competition:

- (i) 100% grant under RGKA scheme will be given to the State to organize rural competitions for boys and girls under 16 years of age for 10 sports disciplines out of 21 sports disciplines. These competitions will be organized at block, district and State level.
- (ii) Block level Rural Competition, District Level Rural Competition and State Level Rural Competition (Boys & Girls) will be organized.
- (iii) National Level Competition will be organized. Cash Incentive will be provided to three best performing States at following rates:-
- (iv) State Securing First position - ₹ 6.00 Cr
- (v) State securing second position - ₹ 4.00 Cr
- (vi) State securing Third position - ₹ 2.00 Cr

An outlay of ₹ 6.50 Cr (CS: ₹ 5.00 Cr + SS: ₹ 1.50 Cr) is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Youth Services

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

YS-02/YS-13 Financial Assistance to Rural Youth/ Sports Clubs

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.3.16 The scheme 'Rural Youth/ Sports Clubs' was inducted during 2010-11 to organize the youth on constructive lines for betterment of the society. Under the scheme, village development camps are organized, sports equipments are provided to youth clubs and cultural meets are held at village level. Against the expenditure of ₹ 2.50 Cr for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 113.80 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1.94 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. No expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 to organize village youth camps, purchase of sports material and cultural programmes at the village level.

YS-03 Establishment of District Youth Centres (Salary)

Outlay – ₹ 1.10 Cr

10.3.17 In order to provide a link between the youth and the government agencies at the district level, District Youth Centres are established. At present, 10 district youth centres one each at Rup Nagar, Jalandhar, Patiala, Amritsar, Sangrur, Bathinda, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Ferozepur and Faridkot are functioning on the non plan side. However, 12 District Youth Centres at Fatehgarh Sahib, Mansa, Sri Muktsar Sahib, Moga, Tarn-Taran, SAS Nagar, Gurdaspur, Kapurthala, Barnala, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar, Pathankot and Fazilka are yet to be established. Against the expenditure of ₹ 3.00 lac for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 4.44 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 39.47 lac ₹ 44.35 lac and ₹ 33.80 lac was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 1.10 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the salary.

CSS-Other Scheme

YS-05 National Service Scheme (NSS) (7:5) (Shifted from Non-Plan)

Outlay – ₹ 7.13 Cr

10.3.18 This scheme has been shifted from non-plan to plan side in the Annual Plan 2014-15. National Service Scheme (NSS) was introduced in the colleges of the State during the year 1969-70 on the occasion of birth centenary of Mahatma Gandhi. This scheme envisages the utilization of leisure time available with College/School students for various activities for social service which help the community. It inculcates amongst them a sense of social service and dignity of labour. The scheme is operated through the Universities/Colleges/ +2 Schools of the State. The Universities/Colleges/+2 Schools are given grant for carrying out the activities of scheme as per enrollment of college/schools students on a voluntary basis. Under this scheme the NSS volunteers undertake following two types of activities:-

- (a) **Special Camping Programme:-** Special Camping is held during vacations. A seven days (Day & Night) Camp is organized in the adopted village to tackle specific issues for 50% of students.
- (b) **Regular Programme:-** For all students enrolled under N.S.S., extra-curricular and other social service activities are conducted. Volunteers work for 120 hours in a year and six one day camps are organized by the NSS Unit.

10.3.19 A sum of ₹ 250/- and ₹ 450/- is spent per volunteer per annum for Regular and Special Camping Programme respectively. The expenditure of the scheme is shared by the Gol and State Government in the ratio of 7:5. Each NSS unit consists of 100 volunteers. An outlay of ₹ 7.13 Cr (CS: ₹ 4.16 Cr + SS: ₹ 2.97 Cr) was provided for the Annual Plan 2014-15 against which no expenditure was incurred. An outlay of ₹ 7.13 Cr (CS: ₹ 4.16 Cr + SS: ₹ 2.97 Cr) is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

**Other than Restructured CSS
Ongoing Schemes**

CS-01 State Level National Service Scheme (NSS) Cell (Salary)(100%)

Outlay – ₹ 25.00 lac

10.3.20 The scheme is running in higher secondary schools /colleges and universities to involve the students in welfare work. 100% salary is borne by the Government of India. An expenditure of ₹ 22.21 lac was incurred against the approved outlay of ₹ 71.00 lac for the 10th Five Year Plan. Against the expenditure of ₹ 61.22 lac in the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 87.50 lac has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 15.65 lac, ₹ 18.72 lac and ₹ 17.70 lac was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for salary.

YS-04 18th National Youth Festival in Punjab (50:50)

Outlay – ₹ 3.25 Cr

10.3.21 The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Department of Youth Affairs, organizes National Youth Festival every year to commemorate the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda, the great philosopher and thinker. National Youth Festival is one of the most important and prestigious events, bringing together thousands of youth from all over the country. The Government of Punjab had earlier organized the 14th National Youth Festival during January, 2009. The main aim of this scheme is to organize cultural programmes (both competitive and non-competitive) in the state on a mega scale and to enhance national Integration. 18th National Youth Festival was organized by the Punjab State from 12 to 16 January, 2014. An expenditure of ₹ 3.00 Cr (CS: ₹ 1.50 Cr + SS: ₹ 1.50 Cr) was incurred during 2013-14 and no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 3.25 Cr (CS: ₹ 0.25 Cr + SS: ₹ 3.00 Cr) is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the pending liabilities.

10.4 ART AND CULTURE

Outlay - ₹ 71.00 Cr

10.4.1 Punjab has been endowed with rich heritage and culture. To promote the Punjabi culture and its rich heritage and to preserve the historical buildings and artifacts at various places in the state.

10.4.2 An outlay of ₹ 241.85 Cr has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17. An expenditure of ₹ 36.56 Cr and ₹ 69.68 Cr has been incurred during 2013-14 to 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 71.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

AC-05 Holding of Musical and Cultural Festivals, heritage melas, seminars and Conferences – 350 Sala celebration of Sri Anandpur Sahib heritage festivals.

Outlay-₹ 1.00 Cr

10.4.3 The objective of this scheme is to promote the Punjabi culture by arranging cultural programmes and heritage festivals in and outside the state. 350 sala foundation of Anandpur Sahib has been celebrated on 19.6.2015.

10.4.4 An expenditure of ₹ 2.50 Cr was incurred during 11th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 1 Cr is provided for 350 Sala celebration of Sri Anandpur Sahib during 2015-16.

AC-14 Construction of Memorials Jang-E-Azadi at Kartarpur (Jalandhar), Guru Ravidas Ji at Khuralgarh (Hoshiarpur), Bhagwan Balmik Ji at Amritsar, Shaheed Udham Singh Ji at Sunam, Baba Moti Mehra Ji (Fatehgarh Sahib), Swami Viveka Nand and Swami Girja Nand Ji Kartarpur, besides memorial at Kila Raipur (Ludhiana) & Ghallugharas and other art academies.

Outlay-₹ 70.00 Cr

10.4.5 The state government is committed to conserve, preserve and showcase the rich cultural heritage of the state. Suitable memorials are

being set up in the State in the memory of these great personalities. In addition to the memorials being set up in Amritsar, Kartarpur and Hoshiarpur, the following memorials are also being set up.

- Shaheed Udham Singh Ji at Sunam.
- Bab Moti Mehra Ji at Fatehgarh Sahib.
- Swami Vivekanand Ji.
- Girja Nand Ji at Kartarpur.
- Baba Jiwan Singh Memorial at Anandpur Sahib.
- Memorial at Kila Raipur.

10.4.6 An outlay of ₹ 20.00 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 10.00 Cr and ₹ 69.28 Cr has been incurred during 2013-14 to 2014-15 respectively. For this purpose an outlay of ₹ 70.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

AC-16 Implementation of the Punjab Ancient, Historical Monuments, Archaeological Sites And Cultural Heritage Maintenance Board Act, 2013 – Provision of dedicated fund for conservation and preservation of protected, unprotected built heritage and heritage memorials to be constructed/constructed in the State and operation & maintenance thereof.

10.4.7 Under this Act, a dedicated fund is to be created by way of levying and collecting 1% cultural cess (with effect from 15.4.2013 i.e. the date of publication of this Act in Official Gazette) on the project cost of Roads, Bridges, Flyovers, Road Over Bridges/Road Under Bridges (ROB's/RUB's) etc. undertaken by the Public Works Department, Mandi Board, Punjab Infrastructure Development Board and the Punjab Road and Bridges Development Board out of the State resources or its own resources and on all buildings costing more than rupees fifty Cr constructed by the agencies of the State out of their own resources or the State's resources

- 1% Culture Cess on Civil Works to be executed by GAMADA, Punjab Water Supply & Sewerage Board, Department of Irrigation i.e. related to Irrigation, Drains, Flood Control, Flood Management Programme &

works of Punjab State Tubewell Corporation and Ranjit Sagar Dam, Shahpur Kandi.

- Any grant/amount received from Govt., State Public Undertakings, State Corporations and Trusts etc.
- Excise Policy – 2013-14 - Additional License Fees on PML levied @ Rs.25/- per PL. Out of this amount, an amount of Rs.2/- per PL was to be transferred to Culture Development Punjab. Further revised to Rs.5/- per PL in excise Policy, 2013-14.
- 0.125% of the amount collected by the Punjab Mandi Board is to be deposited in the Culture Cess Funds for the conservation and preservation of the protected and unprotected built heritage of the State as well as operation and maintenance and upkeep thereof and funding for heritage memorials to be created/constructed as well as operation and maintenance thereof in the State through collection of Cultural Cess and the matter incidental thereto and connected therewith.

10.4.8 An amount of ₹ 60.00 Cr has been collected so far from the cess against which an expenditure of ₹ 6.00 Cr has been incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 0.01 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2014-15. No outlay is provided during 2015-16.

Block Grants

BG-5(AC-03)6: Heritage grant for protection & maintenance of historical monuments & archeological sites (Heritage Grant - 13th FC).

10.4.9 13th Finance Commission has recommended a grant-in-aid of ₹ 100.00 Cr for protection & maintenance of historical monuments & archeological sites. Out of this grant, an amount of ₹ 75.00 Cr (@ ₹ 25 Cr each year) was released from 2011 – 2015 by Govt. of India. Out of the released grant, ₹ 25 Cr has been utilised and remaining amount is being utilised. Gol has discontinued this scheme from 2014-15, hence no outlay is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

10.5 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Outlay – ₹ 990.83 Cr

10.5.1 The state government is committed to provide preventive, promotive and curative health services to the people of the State. Major thrust of the 12th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 2015-16 are as under:-

- Special emphasis would be lay down to bring health indicators at par with the national level.
- To providing affordable and accountable health care services to the community under NHM.
- To provide Medical Insurance and free medicines for the poor.
- To address the issue of inadequate infrastructure in the state for cancer and drug addiction treatment, the state government has enacted the Punjab State Cancer and Drug Addiction Treatment Infrastructure Act, 2013. ₹173 Cr have been collected for creation of cancer and drug de-addiction treatment infrastructure.
- To provide awareness among masses and also treatment of HIV/AIDS affected people.

Primary Healthcare

10.5.2 Primary Healthcare services in the rural areas of the State are provided through a net-work of medical institutions comprising of Sub-Centres (2951), HCs/Dispensaries (1322), PHCs (432) and CHCs (143). Out of 1322 SHCs/Rural Dispensaries, 1187 Rural Dispensaries had been transferred to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (Zila Parishads).

The various National and State Health Programmes, which have been launched to provide Primary Health care include a crusade against Malaria, Tuberculosis, Blindness, Leprosy and AIDS. The Family Welfare and Immunization Programmes have had major success in the State.

Secondary Level Healthcare System

10.5.3 While the CHCs established in rural areas serve as the first level of referral services and the hospitals at Sub-divisional level and District Hospitals

serve as institutions of secondary level of healthcare and give support to the services being provided in the Primary Healthcare system. Since, CHCs in a way also provide specialized services, these can be considered as a part of the secondary level healthcare system.

10.5.4 Hospital services at the secondary level play a vital and complementary role to the Primary Healthcare system and together form a comprehensive district-based healthcare system. A healthcare system based on PHC cannot exist without a network of hospitals with responsibilities for supporting primary care and hospital care. Both are essential parts of a well-integrated healthcare system.

Tertiary Level Healthcare System

10.5.5 Tertiary Level Healthcare services are provided in the state by the specialized hospitals attached to the State Medical Colleges. These institutions besides providing support to the secondary level healthcare system are expected to carry out research and manpower development for the health services of the State.

10.5.6 A comparative chart indicating the national norms and levels of achievement by the State is given below:

Table I

SN	Parameters/Indicators	National Norms	Level of Achievement by the State
1	Population served per doctor	3500	1100 (on the basis of registered doctors)
2	Population served by Health Workers (M and F) (Rural)	M 5000 F 5000	M-5854 F-3474
3	Ratio of HA (F) to HW (F)	1:06	1:06
4	Population covered by Sub-Centre	3000-5000	5870
5	Population covered by Primary Health Centre (Rural)	20,000-30,000	40600

SN	Parameters/Indicators	National Norms	Level of Achievement by the State
6	Population covered by Community Health Centre (Rural)	About 1 lakh	69327
7	Number of Sub-Centres for each PHC	6 Sub Centres	7
8	Number of PHCs for each Community Health Centre	4 PHCs	3

Manpower Development

10.5.7 It is observed that after basic professional training officers/officials have not been exposed to reorientation courses for improving their knowledge and updating their skills. There is also a dire need for imparting induction training to the medical officers and the para-medical staff at the time of their first entry into government service. In order to cover this gap, training programmes are being conducted under NHM to the medical and para-medical staff at State Institute of Health & Family Welfare so as to improve their skill.

Comparative current status regarding the Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate etc. at the National and State level is given in the Table-II.

Table-II

SN	Indicator	Unit	Current Status	
			INDIA	PUNJAB
1	Birth Rate (2014)	Per 1000 Population	21.7	15.7
2	Death Rate(2014)	-do-	7.0	6.7
3	Infant Mortality Rate(2014)	Per 1000 live births	40	26
4	Maternal Mortality Rate	Per 1,00,000	167	141

SN	Indicator	Unit	Current Status	
			INDIA	PUNJAB
	(2011-13)	live births		
5	Expectation of Life at Birth (2002-2006) (2011-15(P))	-	63.4 68.4	69.4 70.2
6	Percentage of currently married women using any modern family Planning methods DLHS-IV (2012-13)		-	59.8
7	Annual natural growth rate of population (2012)		14.5	9.1
8	Total Fertility Rate (Number of children per couple)(2012)		2.4	1.7
9	Immunization Status	DLHS-IV(2012-13)(%)		
	(i) TT Pregnant		73.5%	96.20%
	(ii) DPT		63.6%	82.40%
	(iii)BCG		86.9%	90.80%
	(iv) Polio		66.2%	83.40%
	(v)Measles		69.6%	80.40%

Directorate of Research and Medical Education (DRME)

Department of Medical Education and Research

10.5.8 The Directorate of Research and Medical Education, Punjab was set up in the year 1973 with a view to ensure better medical education, research and special care to ailing patients in the teaching hospitals of the State. The Institutions functioning under the control of Directorate are: Medical colleges and attached hospitals at Amritsar, Patiala, Faridkot, Dental colleges

and TB hospitals at Amritsar, Patiala and Government Ayurvedic College and Hospital, Patiala. Government/Private Institutions-wise detail is given below:-

SN	Institute	Government		Private		Total	
		Number	Seats	Number	Seats	Number	Seats
1.	Medical Colleges	3	350	6	720	9	1070
2.	Dental Colleges	2	80	12	1110	14	1190
3.	Ayurvedic Colleges	1	40	11	570	12	610
4.	Homoeopathy Colleges	-	-	4	270	4	270
5.	MSC Nursing	-	-	22	346	22	346
6.	BSC Nursing	2	100	81	3780	83	3880
7.	Physiotherapy	-	-	12	360	12	360

10.5.9 The main thrust of this department is to provide medical/dental education to students and health care facilities to the people in consonance with the policies, programmes and strategies adopted by the state government to attain health for all.

State Funded Schemes

DRME-03 Establishment of Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot

Outlay – ₹ 35.00 Cr

10.5.10 This University came into being in the year 1998 through the promulgation of Baba Farid University of Health Sciences Act by the Legislative Assembly of Punjab. The objective of this University is to regulate, standardize and bring about continuous improvements in healthcare education resulting in continuously improving healthcare in the State.

10.5.11 At present the University has 139 affiliated and 4 constitute colleges of different disciplines imparting Medical, Dental, Nursing, Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Physiotherapy and Lab Technology courses both at undergraduate and postgraduate level. The University proposes to undertake a development programme exploring into newer fields of pursuit with professional and social advantages and to re-enforce the existing infrastructure further.

10.5.12 Against an expenditure of ₹ 856.35 lac incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 87.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan for construction works, machinery & equipment and material & supply. An outlay of ₹ 35.00 Cr is provided for the salary of the staff in Annual Plan 2015-16.

DRME-04 Upgradation of infrastructure in Government Medical College and Hospital, Patiala

Outlay – ₹ 6.50 Cr

10.5.13 Government Medical College, Patiala produces 150 medical graduates and 180 medical postgraduates, 10 B.Sc Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry, 50-B.Sc Nursing, 60-Diploma in Pharmacy, 40-Medical Lab Technology, 10-Ophthalmic Assistant and 11-Radiography every year. Rajindra Hospital, Patiala is a teaching hospital attached with the Medical College, Patiala with a sanctioned strength of 1000 beds. It provides services in the field of Urology, Nephrology, Neurology and Plastic Surgery as super specialty of state of art.

10.5.14 Against an expenditure of ₹ 17.54 Cr incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 143.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an expenditure of ₹ 5.62 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 6.50 Cr is provided for salary of staff on contractual basis in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

DRME-05 Upgradation of infrastructure in Government Medical College and Hospital, Amritsar

Outlay – ₹ 2.50 Cr

10.5.15 The Government Medical College, Amritsar is one of the oldest and premier medical institutions of the State. Five hospitals namely SGTB Hospital,

TB and Chest Hospital and Sanatorium, Children Hospital, Ram Lal Eye and ENT Hospital and Guru Nanak Dev Hospital, Amritsar are attached to this college. Medical College, Amritsar having 250 admissions for MBBS students annually and 100 postgraduate students has been rendering pioneer service in the medical field to the State. Apart from normal specialties like Medicine and Surgery etc. SGTB Hospital, Amritsar provides services in the field of Cardio-thoracic Surgery, Urology, Nephrology, Neurology, Plastic Surgery and Cardiology as super specialties.

10.5.16 Against an expenditure of ₹ 13.29 Cr incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 40.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan for construction works, machinery & equipment and material & supply. Against an expenditure of ₹ 1.11 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 2.50 Cr is provided for salary of staff on contractual basis in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

DRME-14 Setting up of AIIMS like institute in the State.

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

10.5.17 The State Government has decided to set up AIIMS like institute in the state. A token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

**Directorate of Health Services (DHS)
Department of Health and Family Welfare
Ongoing Schemes
State Funded Schemes**

DHS-02 Implementation of Emergency Medical Response Services in the State.

Outlay - ₹ 39.00 Cr

10.5.18 In step towards providing responsive healthcare services in the year 2011-12, the state introduced emergency Medical Response Services by deploying 240 fully equipped ambulances (108-Ambulance Services) all over the state.

10.5.19 Patients will be shifted to nearest centre through the ambulance positioned with trained medical technician and expert driver. The recurring/operational cost will be shared by the Centre and the State. As per the funding

pattern agreed by the State Government with the Govt. of India, the operational cost have to be shared in the ratio of 60:40 in the year 2011-12 and 40:60 in 2012-13 & 20:80 in 2013-14 between the Government of India and the State Government. From 2013-14 onwards, the State Government has decided to bear 100% operational cost. The operational cost of ambulance would increase by 5% every year to take care of inflation etc. An emergency call centre with a common Toll Free Number of 108 has been set up at Amritsar. Ziqitza Health Care Ltd. Mumbai has been selected for availing Emergency Response Services in the state. Nearly 10.51 lakh lives have been saved so far.

Against an expenditure of ₹ 39.00 Cr incurred in 2014-15, same outlay is provided for recurring/operational cost in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

DHS-11 Punjab Urban Health Infrastructure (DHS-10, 11, 13,15 and 25) (Civil works + equipment)

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 lac

10.5.20 The Plan schemes namely DHS-10 “Construction of new hospitals”, DHS-11 “Up-gradation and expansion of existing health institutions”, DHS-13 “Medical equipment/diagnostic services in the hospitals”, DHS-15 “Setting up of urban healthcare centres in Municipal Corporation Town, Bathinda” and DHS 25 “Setting up of urban healthcare centres in Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Malerkotla for poor and slum dwellers” were merged into one plan scheme DHS 11/DHS-27 “Punjab Urban Health Infrastructure(DHS-10, 11, 13, 15 & 25) (civil works + equipment) in the year 2010-11.

10.5.21 With the increasing urbanization and growth of slums and low income population in the cities, the provision of assured and credible primary health services of acceptable quality has emerged as a priority thrust area for both the central and the State Governments. The need has arisen due to the fact that the focus till now has been on development of a rural health system having three tier health delivery structures. While on the other hand, no specific efforts have been made to create a well organized health service delivery structure in urban areas especially for poor people living in slums. Recognizing the seriousness of the problem, the Government of Punjab has

identified “Urban Health” as one of the thrust area in the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).

10.5.22 Apart from this, 100 Secondary Level Health Facilities has been identified which include 22 District Hospitals, 41 Sub Divisional Hospitals and 37 Selected CHCs as a Model Institutions in which the State Government is committed to provide Health Infrastructure in terms of buildings, equipment and manpower as per Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) to render full range of specialized services in these institutions. Necessary steps would be taken to utilize the one time ACA of ₹ 65.00 Cr received from Gol during 2011-12 for upgradation of health infrastructure in urban areas.

10.5.23 Against an expenditure of ₹31.09 Cr incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 90.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. A token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 to continue the scheme.

DHS -12: Seed Corpus of Cancer Relief Fund

Outlay - ₹ 25.00 Cr

10.5.24 Recent times have seen an increase in the incidence of cancer. This is mainly attributed to urbanization, industrialization, lifestyle changes, population growth and increased life span (in turn leading to an increase in the elderly population).

10.5.25 The scheme was launched in June 2011. Under this scheme, financial assistance upto ₹ 1.50 lac is made available for treatment of every cancer patient except government employees, ESI employees and their dependents, those patients who have any kind of facility of medical reimbursement or any other persons who have opted for Health Insurance by Insurance companies. Patients under this scheme are now eligible for additional incremental sanctions upto a cap of ₹ 1.50 lac (One lac fifty thousand) in total in case of their disease progressing or recurring, if their initial sanction is for a sum of less than ₹ 1.50 lac (One lac fifty thousand). Patients under this scheme are now eligible for referral to other institutions also, in case of the requirement of other modalities of treatment.

10.5.26 Financial assistance to the patients undergoing treatment at Punjab Government Medical College & Hospitals/ PGIMER/ GMCH-32, Chandigarh/ AIIMS New Delhi/ any other Punjab Government Hospital will be provided as per government hospital rates. If the patient is undergoing treatment at Private Empanelled Hospital, financial assistance to the patients will be provided at Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) "National Accreditation Board for Hospitals Health Care (NON-NABH)" lowest rates. Grant of ₹ 277.00 Cr has been given to empanelled hospitals for treatment of 22744 cancer patients.

An outlay of ₹ 150.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan 2014-15. Against an expenditure of ₹ 10.00 Cr incurred in 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 25.00 Cr is provided for recurring/operational cost in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

DHS-20 Disaster and Risk Reduction Programme in the State Hospitals

Outlay – ₹ 0.10 lac

10.5.27 During the implementation of the World Bank project in the year 2000, certain fire safety devices were provided in the hospitals. These devices have expired or were not in the working order. Recently, the PHSC has supplied new devices and also got refilling done wherever it was required. Now in all the hospitals such requirement has been installed at the strategic location like; Operation Theatre, Labour Room, Neo Natal/Nursery Room, Laboratory, near Electrical Meter Room and Panel Room etc. In addition to this, following important and vital systems would be provided in 172 hospitals under PHSC: (i) Adequate fire detection and alarming systems (ii) signage's and arrows to be provided with glow signs and (iii) additional fire extinguishers/fire Hydrants system. To prevent unfortunate fire incidence in the health institutions, fire safety system is essential.

10.5.28 An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 0.10 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

DHS-24 Upgradation/ Strengthening of Nursing Services in the State (85:15)

Outlay - ₹ 24.00 Cr

10.5.29 The State Government has taken up the matter with the Government of India to provide financial assistance for setting up of 5 GNM Schools in the existing District Hospitals i.e. DH Bathinda, Sangrur, Patiala, Gurdaspur and Ropar. The Government of India under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of upgradation/ strengthening of Nursing Services (Human Resource Health) during the year 2011-12 (Plan) has sanctioned establishment of five GNM Schools with an outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr each. The State Government received a sum of ₹ 22.00 Cr as a first instalment of Non Recurring Grant-in-aid.

10.5.30 An outlay of ₹ 32.50 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an expenditure of ₹ 1.00 Cr as a state share incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 24.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

DHS- 44 Bhagat Puran Singh Medical Insurance Scheme for Poor People

Outlay - ₹ 50.00 Cr

10.5.31 Studies have revealed that unforeseen health expenditures are a major reason for poverty, indebtedness and deprivation in the economically marginalized sections of our society. Only 5.23 lac BPL families out of 15.40 lac Atta Dal families get ₹ 30,000 medical cover under the RSBY. The state government launched a Bhagat Puran Singh Medical Insurance Scheme for poor people to provide a medical cover of ₹ 30,000 to the remaining 10 lac families on the lines of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna in 2013-14. The entire cost of premium amounting to ₹ 400 per family would be borne by the state government for these 10 lac families. There by all 15.40 lac poor families identified under the Atta Dal Scheme would have a secure and reliable medical cover.

10.5.32 Against an expenditure of ₹ 5.00 Cr incurred in 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

DHS- 45 Creation of Cancer & Drug addiction Treatment Infrastructure

Outlay- ₹ 100.00 Cr

10.5.33 To provide adequate infrastructure for cancer and drug addiction, the state government has enacted the Punjab State Cancer and Drug Addiction Treatment Infrastructure Act 2013. ₹ 173.00 Cr has been collected for creation of cancer and drug de-addiction treatment infrastructure so far.

10.5.34 Against an expenditure of ₹ 50.00 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 100.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

New Schemes

DHS-50 Operationalisation of State Radiation Safety Agency in the State.

Outlay - ₹ 0.10 lac

10.5.35 The Department of Health has decided in principle to set State Radiation Agency under the administrative control of the PHSC. The X-ray machines, CT Scan, Mammography, C-Arm and other Radiation emitting equipment will come under registration and monitoring of PHSC from all over the State i.e. Government & Private Sector with the guidelines of Autonomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB),Baba Autonomic Research centre (BARC). The PHSC will set up a IT enabled services for documentation services and data management integration with the Autonomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

The State Cabinet has sanctioned following posts:

- Head Radiation Safety
- Inspector Radiation Safety (3)
- Technical Assistant (3)
- Other Administrative staff

An outlay of ₹ 0.10 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

DHS-51 Establishment of new Trauma centres (Jalandhar, Pathankot and Khanna)

Outlay - ₹ 607.10 lac

10.5.36 The Scheme is aimed at augumenting accidnet and emergency

Services with basic essential equipments required for accident and trauma services by upgradation/ strengthening of emergency facilities at state hospitals located in town/cities along the national highways. It is proposed to establish Trauma Centres at (Jalandhar, Pathankot and Khanna)

An outlay of ₹ 607.10 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

DHS-52 Establishment of Primary Rural Rehabilitation and Drug de-addiction Centres in the State (NABARD) (85:15)

Outlay - ₹ 50.00 Cr

10.5.37 During 2014-15, NABARD approved a project for construction of 50 bedded primary rural rehabilitation Centres for rehabilitating drug detoxified persons in various district of Punjab at cost of ₹ 86.12 Cr. State Government received an amount of ₹ 47.90 Cr on 31-3-2015. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Block Grants

DHS-40 Incentive Grant for Reduction in IMR under 13th Finance Commission.

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 lac

10.5.38 Thirteenth Finance Commission of Govt. of India has recommended an incentive grant of ₹ 5000 Cr to States for reduction in Infant Mortality Rate during 2012-13. Out of this, ₹ 1500 Cr was given during 2012-13 & 2013-14 each and ₹ 2000 Cr during 2014-15. The State has received an incentive of Rs 106.71 Cr during 2012-13, ₹ 109.32 Cr during 2013-14 and ₹166.84 Cr during 2014-15. This grant is being used for improving maternal and child health care services by the Department of Health and Family Welfare. High Level Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Punjab has been constituted to ensure use of grant for its objective.

10.5.39 An expenditure of ₹ 26.67 Cr and ₹ 25.66 Cr was incurred in 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSS-Flagship Scheme

CS(DHS)-4 National Health Mission (NHM) (75:25)

Outlay - ₹ 563.25 Cr

10.5.40 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is flagship programme of Government of India launched with the objective of providing quality health care to the rural population in the country in 2005. In 2013, NRHM has been expanded to National Health Mission (NHM) by including National Urban Health Mission and Non-Communicable Diseases.

10.5.41 Now, National Health Mission with its two Sub Missions– National Rural Health Mission and National Urban Health Mission is being implemented. Under National Urban Health Mission, all cities/ towns having population more than 50,000 and district headquarters irrespective of population are covered. All other Rural/ Towns/ Kasbas are covered under NRHM. NUHM focus on urban poor population, vulnerable population.

10.5.42 **Goals of NHM** – The major goals of NHM are to provide affordable and accountable health care services to the community. The main goals to be achieved under NHM are as follows:-

1. Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate.
2. Universalize access to public health services for women's health, child health, water, hygiene, sanitation and nutrition.
3. Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases.
4. Access to integrated comprehensive primary healthcare.
5. Ensuring population stabilization, gender and demographic balance.
6. Revitalize local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH.
7. Promotion of healthy life styles.

10.5.43 During the 11th Five Year Plan, the Central and State Contribution was 85:15 ratio. From 12th Plan it is in the 75:25 ratio.

SN	Financial year	Opening balance	Budget Allocation			Funds received from GOI	Expenditure Incurred (GoI+GoP& others)
			State share	Centre share	Total		
1	2005-06	0.00	0.00	98.24	98.24	82.35	62.54
2	2006-07	19.83	0.00	162.71	162.71	145.82	85.72
3	2007-08	81.06	28.41	161.96	190.37	112.21	94.52
4	2008-09	99.79	26.00	173.23	199.23	178.64	185.32 (156.48+28.84)
5	2009-10	123.26	32.71	218.05	252.45	220.14	224.86 (215.30+9.56)
6	2010-11	138.02	43.47	246.33	289.80	250.36	320.30 (301.79+16.99+1.52)
7	2011-12	112.28	48.80	276.56	325.36	332.08	404.11 (342.79+50.53+10.79)
8	2012-13	121.00	106.03	318.91	424.94	322.76	421.84 (282.13+106.00+33.71)
9	2013-14	204.49	105.55	316.66	422.21	329.06	469.94 (275.69+162.13+32.12)
10	2014-15	224.31	117.23	422.33	539.56	286.15	401.32 (279.44+119.27+2.61)
11	2015-16	247.08	375.03	188.22	563.25		

Special Achievements under the programme are:-

- State is having Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 26/1000 as against national average of 40/1000.
- IMR in the State has declined by 18 points from 44 in 2005 to 26 in 2013.
- Neonatal mortality has come down from 28 in 2008 to 16 in 2013.

- Maternal Mortality Ratio has been reduced to 141 (2011-13) from 155/per lac (2010-12) against the National average of 167/per lac.
- The State has already achieved Total Fertility Rate of 1.7 against national level of 2.2.
- State has received incentive grant ₹ 106.71 Cr in 2011-12, ₹109.32 Cr in 2012-13 and ₹166.84 Cr in 2014-15 for reduction in IMR.
- The State has already achieved Total Fertility Rate of 1.7 against national level of 2.4.

MAJOR PROGRAMME UNDER NHM:-

I. Reproductive and Maternal Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A)

- Maternal & Child Health Programme
 - Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram under which all pregnant women are provided free delivery and delivery related services in all the government hospitals.
 - Janani SurakshaYojana under which BPL pregnant women are provided cash assistance of ₹ 700/ ₹ 600 for institutional deliveries in rural/ urban areas and ₹ 500 for home deliveries.
- Family Planning - Compensation for sterilizations, promotion of Postpartum Intra-uterine Contraceptive Device (IUCD), IUCD (Copper-T).
- Pre Conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC-PNDT) – Provision of awards for sting operations, decoy patients and informers.
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram – Free screening of all Anganwadi and Government & Government aided school children by dedicated teams and free treatment for 30 specific diseases.
- Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakaram – Adolescent counseling and clinics.
- Immunization – Immunization services to all pregnant women and children.
- Human Resource - Provision of Specialists, Medical Officers and para medics on contract basis.

- Programme Management- To strengthen the capacities of the department for management of programmes by providing Managers and Consultants.
- ASHA - One ASHA per 1000 population in rural areas to act as bridge between community and health systems. Training for basic lifesaving skills, performance based incentives.
- Mandatory grants -To health institutions (DH/SDH/CHC/PHC/VHSNC) for meeting their local needs.
- Mobile Medical Units – For services in far flung areas.

II National Urban Health Mission

All the cities having population more than 50,000 and all district headquarters are covered under NUHM. The health care system in urban areas mainly focuses on urban poor, slum dwellers and other vulnerable population. Under NUHM, one CHC per 2.5 lakh urban population in the cities having population more than 5 lakh, one PHC per 50,000 urban populations, one ANM per 10,000 urban population and ASHAs per 1,000 to 2,500 urban populations would be established. NUHM is implemented with a support of urban local bodies.

III National Disease Control Programme

- Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP): It focus on Surveillance of outbreaks and Rapid Response to tackle the problem and action taken on further incidence
- National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme- Control of Malaria & Dengue.
- National Leprosy Eradication Programme. To reduce the incidence and prevalence of Leprosy.
- Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme- To detect and treat the TB patients through Directly Observed Treatment (DOTs)

IV Non Communicable Disease Control Programme

- National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke

- National Programme for Control of Blindness- Cataract Operations, Eye Donation & Spectacles to School Children.
- National Mental Health Programme
- National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly- Special Care and support for the diseases relating to ageing.
- National Tobacco Control Programme- To curtail the use of Tobacco products by masses
- National Oral Health Programme

V Infrastructure and Maintenance Head 2211

- Reimbursement of salary and other expenses under family welfare programme from Gol.

10.5.44 An expenditure of ₹ 469.94 Cr (SS ₹ 162.13 Cr: CS ₹ 307.81 Cr) and ₹ 404.31 Cr (SS ₹ 119.27 Cr:CS ₹ 285.04 Cr) incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 563.25 Cr (SS ₹ 188.21 Cr: CS ₹ 375.04 Cr) is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSS-Other Schemes

CS (DHS)-34 National AIDS & STD Control Programme (100% & 50:50)

Outlay - ₹ 40.00 Cr

- **CS 09A National AIDS & STD Control:** With the restructuring of Centrally

Sponsored Schemes in the 12th plan, Union Cabinet has approved 66 schemes including National Aids & STD Control Programme.

Brief descriptions of components of the scheme are as follows:-

Targeted Intervention Programme: Targeted Interventions (TIs) are prevention interventions that specifically address HRGs who are at risk of acquiring or transmitting HIV infection. The central purpose of TIs is to prevent transmission of HIV among HRGs and their sexual partners.

Sexually Transmitted Infection: Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)/ Reproductive Tract Infections (RTIs) are important public health problems. Approximately 12% of females and 6% of males attend the OPD for complaints related to STI/ RTIs. Individuals with STI/RTI have significantly higher chance of acquiring and transmitting HIV infection. Moreover, STI/RTIs are also known to cause infertility and reproductive morbidity. Controlling STIs/RTIs help decrease HIV infection rate and reduce the risk of reproductive complications.

Blood Transfusion Services : Blood Transfusion services play a vital role in a health care delivery system. Under Blood safety, various activities are taken up by the state for ensuring access to safe Blood and Blood products. The state government is implementing various activities to address issues of Blood collection, access, and quality management practices. It is mandatory that each unit of blood is tested for Transfusion Transmitted Infections. For testing of blood various consumables like kits, blood bags and equipment are required. It is essential that the equipment of the blood banks are kept functional all the time. Collection of blood, transport, & storage of blood are the other aspects of the programme activities.

Information, Education and Communication and Mainstreaming: A multi-sectoral to create awareness and address the issues related with HIV/AIDS in the society is crucial. Strategic mainstreaming activities with different departments will ensure better use of available resources for risk reduction and impact mitigation of HIV and reducing HIV related stigma.

ICTC/PPTCT/HIV-TB: Integrated Counseling and Testing Services (ICTC)/ Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT)/Human Immune Deficiency Virus (HIV)/TB is a key entry point to prevention of HIV Infection, and to treatment and care of people who are infected with HIV. When availing counseling and testing services, people can access accurate information about HIV, its prevention and care services, and undergo an HIV test in a supportive and confidential environment. People

who are found HIV negative are supported with Information and counseling to reduce risks and remain HIV Negative. People who are found HIV Positive are provided psychosocial support and linked to treatment and care. In Punjab 282 integrated Counseling and Testing Services (ICTRC) have been scaled up at Govt. and Private Medical Colleges, District Hospital, SDH, CHC and PHC Level of Health Care system.

Link workers Scheme: Link Worker Schemes has been conceived building the capacity of the rural community in fighting with HIV. The scheme envisages identifying and training, village level workforce of supervisors, Link workers and volunteers on issues of HIV/AIDS, gender, sexually, STIs and above all on mobilizing difficult to reach especially vulnerable sub populations including high risk individuals , youth and women. Linking these marginalized sub populations to the public services for STI, ICTC, ART and then their follow up back to communities is one of the key areas that is expected to be addressed by these Link Workers, generating volunteers.

Lab Services: External Quality Assessment Schemes (EQAS) programme runs under Lab Services. The state of Punjab has 2 State Reference Laboratory (SRLs) in which quality assurance is maintained by checking the sample of blood on regularly basis.

Care, Support and Treatment: Care, Support and Treatment is a programme which runs through various ART and Link ART Centre's situated in various Civil Hospitals in Punjab. At present, there are 7 functional ART Centre's, out of these, 2 are in Government Medical Colleges and 5 in District Hospital (CH). In ART Centre's infected patients are given HIV medicines free of cost. Supportive supervision visit have been made by the PSACS officials to assess the progress of the centers as per the work plan.

Institutional Strengthening : Institutional strengthening includes the expenditure cost at Head office level and District Aids and Preventive Control Unit (DAPCU) Level which includes salaries of staff working at

Head office Punjab State Aids Control Society (PSACS) and salary of DAPCU staff at Amritsar and Ludhiana .The main part of Institutional strengthening is operational costs of Head office which includes office equipment, vehicle maintenance, transportation, rent rates and taxes etc.

Strategic Management Information System: It includes all the reporting work from Field level to PSACS and from PSACS to the Department of AIDS Control level. Trainings will be imparted for field level for proper reporting of HIV and other related data to Head office from ICTCs, STIs, TIs and Blood Banks.

Against an expenditure of ₹ 23.09 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 37.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 under National Aids and STD Control.

- **DHS 09 Matching Grant to State Blood Transfusion Council under the AIDS Control Society (50:50):**

10.5.45 State Blood Transfusion Council (SBTC), Punjab was established in 1996 by the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court. Operational part of the directions made by the Supreme Court in the judgment includes many recommendations. In one of the recommendations, Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed that the funds for the State Council shall be provided by the Union of India as well as the State Government/Union Territory Administration. As per directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the guidelines provided by National AIDS Control Organization, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India, New Delhi and National Blood Transfusion Council (NBTC), 50% share is to be provided by the State Government.

Against an expenditure of ₹ 1.70 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 3.00 Cr is provided in Annual Plan 2015-16.

An outlay of ₹ 40.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 under this programme.

CS (DHS) 44 Social Security for Unorganised Workers including Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana (MOL) (75:25 & 50:50)

Outlay- ₹ 23.00 Cr

- **DHS-03: Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana for workers covered under BPL(75:25):**

10.5.46 The Ministry of Labour & Employment, GoI, had launched RSBY (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna) with effect from 1/4/2009 to facilitate health insurance cover for workers covered under BPL. Under the insurance policy, indoor and selected outdoor treatment will be provided to the BPL families upto the extent of ₹ 30,000/- in a year per family (unit of five) on floater basis. The GoI is providing 75% of estimated annual premium subject to a maximum of ₹ 500/- per family per annum. The GoI is also bearing the cost of smart cards. 25% of the premium is borne by the State government along with administrative cost and the beneficiary would pay ₹ 30/- per annum as annual fee for registration.

10.5.47 Under the scheme, all the pre-existing diseases will be covered and cashless insurance cover will be available for 724 interventions. The scheme has been implemented in the 22 districts of the State. Under this scheme, the policy cover is renewed every year. The average premium comes around ₹ 550/- per family, out of which state's share will be around ₹ 125/-. During 2013-14, ₹ 2.30 lac families enrolled and 3116 beneficiaries availed benefit.

10.5.48 Against an expenditure of ₹ 6.13 Cr incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 20.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 7.20 Cr and ₹ 1.58 Cr incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 19.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

- **CS(DHS)-48 Aam Admi Bima Yojana(50:50):**

10.5.49 Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) is a group insurance scheme of LIC that provides natural death cover of ₹30000/- and accidental death cover of ₹ 75000/- besides scholarship benefit of ₹ 100 per month per child upto two children. Total premium of the scheme coverage is ₹ 200/- per person per year,

The premium sharing between LIC and state government is in the ratio of 50:50. Therefore, the state contributes ₹ 100/- per person per year.

10.5.50 Under the comprehensive Social Security Scheme proposed by the Department of Financial Services, Government of India, the State Government, as a special initiative launched Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) in combination with Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) in District Fatehgarh Sahib on Pilot Basis in the year 2012-13. Against an expenditure of ₹ 82.50 lac incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 4.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

An outlay of ₹ 23.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 under this programme.

Ayurveda

Department of Health and Family Welfare

10.5.51 For development of Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM) in the state, 507 Ayurvedic/Unani Dispensaries, 17 Ayurvedic Swasthya Kendras, five 10-bedded Ayurvedic Hospitals {3 in urban areas i.e. Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Bathinda and 2 in rural areas i.e. Bhail Dhaliwal (Amritsar) and Datarpur (Hoshiarpur)}, one yoga unit, one panchkarma unit, one drug testing laboratory and one Government Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Patiala are functioning in the state. In addition to this, 14 ISM wings in district Allopathic Hospitals and 205 specialty clinics in PHC's are functioning in the state.

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

AY-07 Strengthening of District Headquarter Staff in the newly created Districts

Outlay - ₹ 2.00 Cr

10.5.52 The State Government has created 8 new districts namely Moga, Muktsar, Tarn-Taran, SAS Nagar, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, Barnala, Fazilka and Pathankot. The State Government had created staff in 8 districts.

An outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 93.87 lac and ₹ 1.36 Cr incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

AY-08 Strengthening of Drug Testing Lab, Patiala

Outlay- ₹ 17.00 lac

10.5.53 GoI instructed the State government for self independence of the Drug Testing Lab (DTL) in the coming years. But due to starting stage of DTL, less income is being generated. So funds are required for the salary of staff i.e. scientific Officer Chemistry, Scientific Officer Botany, Laboratory Technician, Laboratory Attendant and Sweeper. The object of the scheme to make available the drug testing facilities for Ayush Sidha and Unani (ASU) drugs to check the production and marketing of sub-standard drugs, to create awareness among the public about the quality of ISM & H drugs and restore public faith in the drugs available in the country and proper implementation of GMP in the State.

An outlay of ₹ 75.00 lac is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 12.92 lac and ₹ 12.10 lac incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 17.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Homoeopathy

Department of Health and Family Welfare

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Scheme

HM-05 Strengthening of Existing Government Homoeopathic Dispensaries

Outlay - ₹ 63.00 lac

10.5.54 Homoeopathic system was introduced in the year 1976 in the State by opening 10 government homoeopathic dispensaries. There-after in view of the public demand, more and more dispensaries were opened and medicines, machinery and equipment were provided. 107 existing government homoeopathic dispensaries were partially strengthened by providing the medicines and machinery equipment.

Against an expenditure of ₹ 21.63 lac incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 3.50 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan for machinery & equipment and material & supply. An outlay of ₹ 63.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

HM-08 Establishment of New Government Homoeopathic Dispensaries

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 lac

10.5.55 It is proposed to open 20 new government homoeopathic dispensaries in the State of Punjab at the cost of ₹ 12.61 lac per dispensary. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lac is provided to include the scheme in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSS-Other Schemes

CS(AY)-33 National Mission of AYUSH including Mission on Medicinal Plants

Outlay- ₹ 23.66 Cr

10.5.56 The main objective of the National Ayush Mission (NAM) is to strengthen the Ayush hospitals and dispensaries through developing infrastructure and making provision of medicines alongwith development of AYUSH institutions and development of quality control of ASU and H drugs including National Mission on Medicinal Plants.

AY-01 Supply of essential drugs for Ayurveda, Siddha & Unani dispensaries situated in rural & backward areas (75:25)

10.5.57 Presently 507 Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries and 17 Swasth Kendra, are working in the State. The assistance of ₹ 1.00 lac per unit would be provided by Government of India for providing essential drugs. An expenditure of ₹ 18.61 lac incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 8.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-2016.

AY-02 Upgradation of 5 AYUSH Hospitals (75:25)

10.5.58 For upgradation of 5 AYUSH hospitals, Gol released ₹ 268.60 lac during 2009-10 which is under utilization. Against an expenditure of ₹ 26.72 lac

incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 1.42 Cr is provided for medicines and contingency for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

AY-03 Establishment of Programme Management Unit(PMU) (75:25)

10.5.59 Programme Management Unit (PMU) was established for main streaming of AYUSH under NRHM. GoI released ₹ 3.00 lac as 50% share during the year 2009-10 and released ₹ 6.00 lac as 50% share during the year 2010-11 for the salary of Programme Management Unit Staff (Programme Manager, Finance Manager, Account Manager, Data Assistance). Now scheme is revised as 75:25. An expenditure of ₹ 0.29 lac and ₹ 3.96 lac incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 27.00 lac is provided for salary, contingency, equipment and furniture etc. in Annual Plan 2015-16.

AY-04 Up-gradation & Extension of Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacy and Stores Patiala.

10.5.60 The Ayurvedic Pharmacy & Stores Patiala was established in 1952. The main function of the Pharmacy is to prepare Ayurvedic medicines from the Raw Drug and supply the same to Ayurvedic Institutions in the State. Regulation of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) medicines in India is governed under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules there under. It is based on the national policies on Health-1983 & 2002, National AYUSH Policy- 2002 and strategies for standardization, quality control, research & development and consumers' safety. Emerging global developments in the area of drug regulation are incorporated for ASU&H medicines in accordance with the national circumstances and regulatory needs of standardization & quality control, research & development, integration in health delivery system and availability of medicinal raw materials. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

AY-10 Establishment ISM wings in District Allopathic Hospitals (75:25)

10.5.61 Government of India, Department of AYUSH released funds of ₹ 245.00 lac for establishment of 7 ISM wings in district allopathic hospitals at Amritsar, Bathinda, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Sangrur and Jalandhar by redeploying the existing staff. During 2009-10 & was fully utilized.

An outlay of ₹ 1.25 Cr is provided for establishment of 7 new ISM wings at Fatehgarh, Faridkot, Moga, Kapurthala, Mansa, Patiala & Mukatsar in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

AY-11 Co-Location & Establishment of OPD Clinics in PHCs (75:25)

10.5.62 GOI approved an amount of Rs. 1210.00 lac & released 50% funds of ₹ 605.00 lac for Establishment of 121 specialty clinics in PHCs. Earlier scheme was 100% CSS. Now scheme is revised as 75:25. Presently, another 52 Ayurvedic OPD are also working at PHC level i.e 173 Ayurvedic OPD clinics in totality.

An outlay of ₹ 3.62 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16 for minor works, machinery & equipment, material & supply and contingency etc.

AY-12 Co-Location & Establishment of OPD Clinics in CHCs (14 Centres) 75:25

10.5.63 During the year 2015-16 It is proposed to establish yoga & naturopathy centres in District Kapurthala at CHC Panchhata and another in District Hoshiarpur at CHC Mandbhandhar @ ₹ 35.50 lac for each centre. A token provision of ₹1.00 lac is provided include the scheme in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS-04 Strengthening of Enforcement Mechanism for quality control of Ayurvedic Sidhi and Unani Drugs (100% CSS)

10.5.64 The aim of scheme is to strengthen the State Drug Controller of ISM & H. To Strengthen the ASU drugs and the organization setup for enforcement mechanism in the state ₹ 0.75 lac per district would be distributed to each drug inspector of ASU in 20 districts to conduct survey samples for quality control and standardization/strengthening of drug inspector offices. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lac has been provided for drug sampling for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS- 05 Strengthening of Drug Testing Laboratory, Patiala:

10.5.65 An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lac is provided to strengthen the drug testing lab. Patiala for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS- 06 Establishment of ISM Polyclinic with Regimental Therapy of Unani and Panchkarma etc.

10.5.66 Panchkarma is one of the unique therapeutice procedures in Ayurveda advocated for the redical elimination of disease causing factors and to maintain the equilibrium of Doshas. The five old measures include internal purification of the Body by Vamana (Emesis), Virechana (Purgation), Anuvasan (Oil enema), Asthapan (Decoction enema) and Nasya (Nasal inufflation). It prevents ageing process, improves memory and the functioning of the sense organs. Panchkarma unit is started in Civil Hospital, Phase -6 Mohali by redeploying the existing staff. An expenditure of ₹ 2.68 lac incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 6.19 lac is provided for M&S (Medicine) for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS 21: Specialty Clinics of ISM (Ayureveda) in District Allopathy Hospitals

10.5.67 Govt. of India provided financial assistance for setting up of 12 ISM specialty clinics in Allopathic Hospitals at Amritsar, Bathinda, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Fatehgarh Sahib and Ropar. An outlay of ₹ 55.83 lac is provided for minor works, M&E and O.E and M&S for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

New Schemes

CS (A)-24 Public Health Outreach activity

10.5.68 To reduce the incidence of the Disease burden and create awareness about AYUSH Strength in solving community Health problems resulting from nutritional deficiencies, epidemics and vector-borne disease, Maternal and Child Health care etc. Beside it is aslo decided to organize Camps regarding Yoga in June 2015 for celebrating Yoga day for boosting Yoga Pathy in the general public to enhance the immune system. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS (A)-26 Mobility Support at State and District Level

10.5.69 Under this scheme, financial assistance would be provided for conducting essential monitoring activities for State and District Level. An outlay of ₹ 8.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS (A)-28 AYUSH Gram

10.5.70 To spread awareness within community for practice of those Dietary habits and life styles as described in AYUSH systems of medicine which help in preventing disease and promoting health. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS (A)-29 School Health Programme

10.5.71 The main focus of School Health Programme through AYUSH is to address the Health needs of School going children both physical and Mental through providing AYUSH services including Yoga and Counselling. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS-14 Supply of Essential drugs of ISM and H

10.5.72 An expenditure of ₹ 64.17 lac was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lac is provided to utilise the unspent amount of 2003-04 for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS-15 Establishment of Specialty Clinics/Treatment Centres of ISM and H in Allopathy Hospitals:

10.5.73 Under this scheme medicines, Contingency and Machinery & Equipment will be provided to already established Speciality clinic at Rajpura out of unspent funds of year 2006-07. An expenditure of ₹ 1.73 lac incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 0.09 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS-16 Establishment of ISM & H wings in District Allopathy Hospitals

10.5.74 Under this scheme medicines, Contingency and Machinery & Equipment will be provided to already established Homoeopathic wings at Faridkot and Moga out of unspent funds of year 2006-07. An expenditure of ₹ 8.92 lac incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 18.83 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS-17 Establishment of specialized therapy Centre with hospitalized facilities for Homoeopathy

10.5.75 Medicines, Contingency and Machinery & Equipment will be provided to already established Therapy centre at Sangrur out of unspent funds of year 2006-07. An expenditure of ₹ 3.99 lac incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 2.80 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

HM-01 Co-location in CHCs (OPD Clinic)/ Establishment of Ayush OPD Clinics in CHCs/ SDHs/DHs (75:25):

10.5.76 Under this scheme, AYUSH OPD clinics will be established at 101 homoeopathic dispensaries running under NRHM at CHC/SDH/DH level. An outlay of ₹ 2.50 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

HM-02 Establishment of ISM & H Wings in District Allopathic Hospitals (75:25):

10.5.77 Under this scheme, homoeopathic wings will be established at 9 Distt. Hospitals. An outlay of ₹ 1.87 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

HM-04 Supply of essential drugs of ISM&H (75:25):

10.5.78 Under this scheme, Medicines will be provided to regular homoeopathic dispensaries and dispensaries running under NRHM. An outlay of ₹ 1.90 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

HM-10 Upgradation of AYUSH Homoeopathic Dispensaries (75:25):

10.5.79 Under this scheme, Regular Homoeopathic dispensaries will be upgraded by providing Machinery and Equipment and Contingent funds. An outlay of ₹ 1.25 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

HM-12 Establishment of Specialty Clinic of ISM&H Hospitals - Provision of Medicines. (75:25):

10.5.80 Under this scheme, funds for medicine and contingency will be provided to already established Specialty clinics at Rajpura, Dhuri, Samrala, Goniana, Gidderbaha and Phillour. An outlay of ₹ 19.80 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

New Schemes

HM-15 Mobility Support at State and District Level

10.5.81 Under this scheme funds for hiring taxi will be provided at Head office and Distt. level. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

HM-16 Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)/EC Activities

10.5.82 Under this scheme IEC material will be printed to make aware the general public about Homoeopathic system of medicine. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

HM-17 Public Health Outreach Activity

10.5.83 Under this scheme project on Aneamia will be organized in Distt. Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar and Ludhiana. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

HM-18 Establishment of Programme Management Unit

10.5.84 Under this scheme, Manager and Data Assistant will be appointed to run Centrally Sponsored Schemes. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

An outlay of ₹ 23.66 C is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 under this programme.

10.6 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

A. URBAN WATER SUPPLY

Outlay – ₹ 55.04 Cr

10.6.1 Provision of safe and potable drinking water to urban population and disposal of waste water in a safe and satisfactory manner is of paramount importance. The status of the basic urban facilities in the state as per Census 2011 is as under:-

Description	Present Status
Urban Population	103.87 lac (Census 2011)
Total Nos. of towns	163
Water Supply Coverage	90% (93.48 lac)
Sewerage Coverage	65% (67.52 lac)
Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs):-	
a) No of STPs to be constructed	186 (2047.20 mld)
b) No. of STP commissioned	53 (1091 mld)
c) No of STPs under construction	41 (525 mld)
d) Balance STPs yet to be constructed	92 (432 mld)

10.6.2 Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board has been restructured comprehensively with the aim to put it on professional pedestal and for bringing qualitative changes in delivery system.

10.6.3 Against an allocation of ₹ 4111.46 Cr in the 12th Plan, an expenditure of ₹ 161.81 Cr, ₹ 25.62 Cr and 68.29 Cr (IFMS) has been incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.

The scheme-wise details are given below:-

Ongoing Schemes

CSS- Other Schemes

CS(UWS)-29 **Prevention of Pollution of Rivers in the State now renamed as “National River Conservation Programme” (70:20:10)**

Outlay – ₹ 0.01 Cr

10.6.4 Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India through National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) has set up an authority for abatement of pollution of various rivers in India under National River Conservation Programme (NRCP).

- As per study conducted by Central Pollution Control Board, river Satluj and river Ghaggar are under the polluted category. Projects for the towns discharging their waste water into these rivers are to be considered under this scheme.
- The scheme shall cover laying of lateral sewers, main sewers and construction of Sewage Treatment Plants.
- Operation and maintenance of assets created under the scheme shall be the responsibility of Municipal Corporations/Councils concerned.

10.6.5 Government of Punjab has also decided to abate the pollution of the rivers in the State on priority. The total cost of the project is under:

(₹ Cr)

Name of River	No. of Towns	Cost for Water Supply Projects	Cost for sewerage Projects	Total cost of the project	Amount spent
Satluj	18	193.90	1094.18	1288.08	890.12
Beas	11	12.63	207.27	219.90	161.23
Ghaggar	21	81.15	590.15	671.30	264.77
Total	50	287.68	1891.60	2179.28	1316.12

10.6.6 National River Conservation Project was started in 2010-11 for augmentation of sewerage system and providing of STPs in 11 river towns, thereafter 4 more towns were added – the name of these 15 towns - Jalandhar, Moga, SBS Nagar, Banga, Phillaur, Phagwara, Hoshiarpur, Tanda, Dasuya, Mukerian, Bholath, Patran, Khanauri, Lehgragaga and Moonak. Government of India provides grant to the tune of 70% of the project cost eligible for financing. Remaining project cost is borne by state government and ULB in the ratio of 20:10. Total cost of the project is ₹ 620.12 Cr of which an expenditure of ₹ 410.82 Cr has been incurred (Gol: ₹ 260.24 Cr. GoP+ULB: ₹ 150.58 Cr).

State Funded Schemes

UWS-03/3 Prevention of Pollution of river Satluj – cost of land

Outlay – ₹ 0.01 Cr

10.6.7 Allocation is kept to provide enhanced compensation of land awarded by the Hon'ble court for the land acquired under the scheme. However, the entire payment of ₹ 52 Cr has been made by the department out of the funds received from PIDB.

UWS-06/5 Amritsar Sewerage Project funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) (For land acquisition)

Outlay – ₹ 50.00 Cr

10.6.8 This project for laying sewer lines, setting up of STP's and providing house connections was sanctioned under JICA-ID-P186 and final loan agreement between GOI and JICA was signed on 30/03/2007. Total cost of the project is ₹ 600.60 Cr of which loan from JICA is ₹ 430.00 Cr and remaining amount of ₹ 170.60 Cr is to be shared between State Government and Municipal Corporation, Amritsar. The JICA contribution is a direct loan to Municipal Corporation, Amritsar.

10.6.9 The project is likely to be completed by July, 2015. 209 Kms of sewerage line has been laid against the scope of 461 Kms. The work of providing 2 Nos of Sewerage Treatment Plants is in progress and sewerage connections to 3800 households have been provided.

10.6.10 Against, an allocation of ₹ 500.00 Cr. in 12th Plan, an expenditure of ₹ 55.62 Cr, ₹ 61.58 Cr and ₹ 46.73 Cr has been incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.

UWS-25 Provision of water supply, sewerage and STP facilities at Bhawanigarh and Barnala and other towns in the state.

Outlay – ₹ 5.00 Cr

10.6.11 The scheme envisages to improve/ provide water supply, sewerage and STP facilities in Bhawanigarh and Barnala and other towns in the state. No expenditure has been incurred during 2012-13 and ₹ 15.00 Cr and ₹ 4.52 Cr expenditure has been incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.

B. RURAL WATER SUPPLY

Outlay – ₹ 355.05 Cr

Basic Statistics

Figures at glance Punjab (Sources Census of India 2011)							
Total no. of households (Drinking water facility)	Total	Rural	Urban	Total %age	Rural	Urban	
	5409699	3315632	2094067	100%	100%	100%	
Tap water	2758111	1157198	1600913	51%	34.90%	76.40%	
Hand Pump	1336281	1120831	215450	24%	33.80%	10.30%	
Tubewell/Borehole	1182986	927470	255516	21.90%	28%	12.20%	
Toilets (Toilet facility within premises)	4289132	2333985	1955147	79.30%	70.40%	93.40%	
Water closet	3207514	1414763	1792751	59.30%	42.70%	85.60%	
Pit latrine	1040419	898164	142255	19.20%	27.10%	6.80%	
Household without toilets	1120567	981667	138920	20.70%	29.60%	6.60%	

Figures at glance Punjab (Sources Census of India 2011)						
Total no. of households (Drinking water facility)	Total	Rural	Urban	Total %age	Rural	Urban
Drainage connectivity with waste water outlet						
Closed drainage	1506550	299671	1206879	27.80%	9%	57.46%
Open drainage	3082634	2385932	696702	57%	72%	33.33%
No drainage	820515	630029	190486	15.20%	19%	9.10%

10.6.12 Punjab Water Supply & Sanitation Department is primarily entrusted with the responsibility of providing safe drinking water to rural population. The coverage status from 7th Five Year Plan onwards is given below: -

Coverage from 7th Plan Onwards				
	MH	OH	PC	Total
7th plan	4785	0	0	4785
8th plan	2205	263	0	2468
9th plan	937	287	708	1932
10th plan	1439	0	2654	4093
11th plan	2440	840	3455	6735

Year-wise progress achieved during the 11th Plan

Year	Physical Progress			
	NC	PC	OH	Total
2007-08	270	309	9	588
2008-09	861	887	46	1794
2009-10	612	1034	281	1927
2010-11	572	853	292	1717
2011-12	125	372	212	709
Total	2440	3455	840	6735

12th Plan Targets and Achievements

Habitations	2012-17	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Targets	Targets	Achi.	Targets	Achi.	Target	Achi.
NC	1058	240	123	824	526	490	345
PC	2423	234	233	715	717	360	224
Total:	3481	474	356	1539	1243	850	569

10.6.13 Cumulative physical progress is as under:-

Cumulative Progress as on 31/03/2015					
	Fully covered habitation	Partially covered habitations	Total habitations covered	Not covered habitations	Total No. of habitations
Main	10989	1276	12265	32	12297
Others	2495	471	2966	70	3036
Total	13484	1747	15231	102	15333

10.6.14 Against an allocation of ₹ 1959.75 Cr. in 12th Plan, an expenditure of ₹ 271.38 Cr, ₹ 206.73 Cr and ₹ 246.86 Cr (IFMS) has been incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.

On-going Schemes

State Funded Schemes

RWS-02/2 NABARD Aided Rural Water Supply Schemes (85:15) RIDF XII.

Outlay – ₹ 0.01 Cr

10.6.15 The schemes under RIDF-XII have been completed. The financial and physical progress of the scheme is as under:-

(₹ Lac)

Scheme	TFO	RIDF Loan	SS	NABARD share received	Cumulative releases up to 31-3-15 (NABARD +SS)
RWS-02/2(C) "143 Drinking Water Supply Schemes in Hoshiarpur district" -RIDF XII(I)	48.73	41.42	7.31	40.28	48.07 (40.28+7.79)
RWS-02/2(D) "Augmentation and bifurcation of 121 Rural Water Supply Schemes in Ferozepur district" RIDF-XII (2)	48.51	40.43	8.08	39.36	50.17 (39.30+10.87)
Total:	97.24	81.85	15.39	79.64	98.24

**RWS-04/4 Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (World Bank)
(WB : GoI : GoP Community share) (59: 16: 19: 6)**

Outlay – ₹ 0.01 Cr

10.6.16 Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project costing ₹ 1280.30 Cr was approved by World Bank and final agreement was signed on 26/2/2007. The important information of the project is as under:-

Important information about the project :-

1.	World Bank Board's Approval	14 th December, 2006
2.	Project Effectiveness date	26 March, 2007
3.	Initial closing date	31 st March, 2012
4.	Revised closing date after restructuring of the project	31 st December, 2014
5.	Credit amount	US \$ 154 million (now US\$ 160.76 million) (₹ 850.34 Cr)
6.	Project launch by Hon'ble CM Punjab	25th May, 2007
7.	Project cost	₹ 1280.30 Cr
8.	Fund received from WB till 04.07.2014	₹ 716.17 Cr
9.	Expenditure incurred till date (31.03.2015)	₹ 966.71 Cr

10.6.17 The salient features of the project are as under:-

1. Water supply schemes designed with a service level of 70 lpcd will include 40 lpcd for human consumption and 30 lpcd for cattle.
2. In order to improve the environmental sanitation in villages proper drainage arrangements will be provided for the disposal of sullage water and liquid human and animal waste from each house through small-bore drainage system. New sullage drains will be constructed wherever required to ensure proper disposal of sullage water. The existing village ponds will be remodeled to collect the sullage water. The collected sullage water will be treated with low cost bio-techniques and the treated water will be used for irrigation/pisciculture.

3. Other components of the project includes providing cost effective technology for the treatment of water in water quality affected villages and water conservation and groundwater recharge measures for source sustainability wherever feasible.

10.6.18 According to the project agreement, all schemes approved after 1/1/2007 are to be covered under SWAP mode (Sector Wide Approach) for which beneficiaries are required to deposit requisite beneficiary share and after the completion of the scheme operation and maintenance of the scheme will be handed over to the concerned Gram Panchayat. The progress under this project was slow on account of less/non-contribution of the beneficiary share. It has now been picked up due to reduction of beneficiary share by World Bank on 29-10-2008 whereby upper ceiling of household share of capital cost has been reduced from ₹ 1500 to ₹ 800 for normal area villages and from ₹ 750 to ₹ 400 for household in the difficult area villages i.e notified villages alongwith international border, kandi area, bet area & water logged area and SC population will contribute only 50% of the prescribed amount for general category and difficult area villages.

Physical progress:

S.N.	Target	Achievement upto 31.03.2015
1.	Water supply schemes commissioned	1373 water supply schemes have been commissioned in 1452 villages and service level of 70 lpcd is being provided in these villages
2.	Sewerage schemes commissioned	97 sewerage schemes commissioned in 98 villages
3.	Service improvement of existing water supply schemes	718 existing schemes have been improved.

Financial Progress:

(₹. Lacs)

S.N.	Year	Funds received from						Total (4 to 8)
		WB Share		GOI	GOP		B.Share	
		Received by FD	Released by FD/ Treasuries		GOP Share	Gap Funds		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2007-08	2037.50	425.24	--	539.97	--	20.83	986.04
2	2008-09	5826.46	1763.64	411.28	--	47.25	25.65	2247.82
3	2009-10	3401.26	5776.60	563.72	745.48	322.23	232.1	7640.13
4	2010-11	7227.52	7900.00	--	3256.00	330.00	331.21	11817.21
5	2011-12	13437.20	9210.51	--	1337.85	615.98	614.87	11779.21
6	2012-13	10909.47	17544.00	--	2749.23	606.77	358.77	21258.77
7	2013-14	18840.65	12999.90	--	5763.56	1216.21	871.23	20850.90
8.	2014-15	9937.43	16977.00	--	2994.84	119.95	---	20091.79
9.	2015-16 (Likely)	2550.00	2550.00	--	450.00	---	--	3000.00
	Total	74167.49	75146.89	975	17836.93	3258.39	2454.66	99671.87

RWS-16 NABARD Aided Sanitation Project (85:15) (RIDF-XVI) (Construction IHHLs).

Outlay – ₹ 0.01 Cr

10.6.19 2 years project for construction of 1.00 lac IHHLs was approved by NABARD under RIDF –XVI for an estimated cost of ₹ 124.50 Cr in 2010-11. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 Cr and ₹ 5.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2014-15. As per Census 2011, about 10 lac families do not have latrines within their premises. The detail of the project is given as under:-

- Project cost = ₹ 124.50 Cr.(NABARD share=₹ 105.82 Cr + State share ₹ 18.68 Cr)
- Total targets = 1.00 lac IHHLs
- Date of start = Sept., 2010.
- Amount released by NABARD as on 31-03-2014 = ₹ 48.99 Cr.
- Expenditure as on 31-03-2014 = ₹ 57.40 Cr. (NABARD share = ₹ 48.50 Cr + State share ₹ 8.90 Cr.)
- Physical achievements – 42926 IHHLs

10.6.20 With the implementation of 2nd Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Improvement Programme – World Bank Assisted Project (70:30) and its convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) would ensure individual toilets for every household in the state by 2018.

RWS-18 Installation of Reverse Osmosis (RO) System to provide drinking water in heavy metals affected district of Punjab NABARD (RIDF-XIX).

Outlay – ₹ 100.00 Cr

10.6.21 Detail of the project is as under:

- Project cost = ₹ 88.75 Cr. (NABARD share = ₹ 75.42 Cr + State share ₹ 13.33 Cr.)
- Total targets = 561 Reverse Osmosis Systems
- Date of sanction = Aug., 2013.
- Amount released by NABARD as on 31-03-2015 = ₹ 19.00 Cr.
- Date of completion = 31-03-2016.

10.6.22 An allocation of Rs. 100 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for installation of RO Systems to provide drinking water in heavy metal affected districts of Punjab. The modalities of the schemes are being finalized by the Administrative Department.

RWS-19 Second Punjab Rural Water and Sanitation Sector Improvement Programme World Bank assisted project (WB:SS) (70:30).

Outlay – ₹ 150.00 Cr

10.6.23 The objective of the project is to improve rural water supply and sanitation services and service delivery arrangements in Punjab.

The financial and physical targets envisaged under the project are as under:-

SN	Project components	Total number of villages to be covered	Estimated cost (Rs. In Crs)
1A: Strengthening: Upgradation of service delivery			
I	Canal schemes (SV/MV)	135	234
ii	Tubewell schemes (SV/MV)	435	203
	Sub-total (1A)	570	437
1B: Sewerage Schemes with treatment systems			
i	Sewerage schemes with treatment systems	315	555
	Sub-total (1B)	315	555
2A: Improved access to water through household connections			
I	Improved access to water through household connections (No. of households)	650,000	110
	Sub-total (2A)	650,000	110
2B: Household Sanitation (toilet)			
I	Household Sanitation (toilet) (Nos. of households)	625,000	375
	Sub-total (2B)	625,000	375
2C: Operational Improvement for improved Water Supply Service levels			

SN	Project components	Total number of villages to be covered	Estimated cost (Rs. In Crs)
I	Operational Improvement for improved Water Supply Service levels	400	45
	Sub-total (2C)	400	45
3A: Water Quality Monitoring			
I	Water Quality Monitoring and Mitigation	In all villages of the State	43
	Sub-total (3A)		43
3B: Safe and Treated Water for Water Quality Affected Villages			
I	Installation of Water Treatment Plants for Uranium and heavy metals	150	29
ii	Safe and Treated Water for Water Quality Affected Villages (85 villages of district Moga and 36 villages of district Barnala)	121	302
	Sub-total (3B)	271	331
COMPONENT 4: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT			
	Sub-total (3B)		304
	GRAND TOTAL		2,200

CSS- Flagship Schemes

CS(RWS)-3 National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWP) (100% CSS):

Outlay – ₹ 25.00 Cr

10.6.24 As per modified guidelines of GoI, the distribution of budgetary allocation and sharing pattern between centre and state under National Rural Drinking Water Programme is as under:-

Component	New Distribution of annual budgetary allocation w.e.f.1/4/2012	Centre state sharing pattern
Coverage	45%	50:50
O&M	15% maximum	50:50
Quality	20%	50:50
Sustainability	10% maximum	100:0
Support	5%	100:0
Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance	3%	100:0
Fund for National Calamities	2%	100:0
Total	100%	

10.6.25 Financial Achievement:

(₹ Cr)

Year	Annual Allocation	Release of funds	Expenditure	%age
	CS	CS	CS	
2014-15	93.84	97.38	90.22	96.14
2013-14	92.61	147.95	162.13	174.95
2012-13	90.33	144.26	121.10	134.06
2011-12	82.46	123.44	121.72	147.60
2010-11	82.21	110.39	129.80	157.88
2009-10	79.17	87.40	110.11	139.08
2008-09	69.25	69.25	66.73	96.36

Physical progress

Year	Targets	Achievement
2014-15	850	569
2013-14	1539	1243
2012-13	1473	539
2011-12	1271	709
2010-11	2023	1717
2009-10	2228	1927
2008-09	4933	1794

CS(RWS)-2: Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Gramin) (75:25) earlier Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) (CS:SS:Bene.) (59:25:16).

Outlay – ₹ 80.00 Cr

10.6.26 To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014. The Mission Coordinator shall be Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) with two Sub-Missions, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), which aims to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019.

10.6.27 As per guidelines, the Mission would have 5 Tier implementation mechanism at National/ State/District/Block/Village level. At national level, the SBM (Gramin) will be set up at the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. At the state level the State Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) would be set up in the department of Water and Sanitation (Rural Water Supply). The line department (Water Supply and Sanitation) at the state level to play catalytic role in the implementation of the programme at district/block/village level by involving Gram Panchayats.

The project funding of the mission would be as under:-

SN	Component	Amount earmarked as percent of the SBM(G) project outlay	Contribution share			Remarks
			Govt	State	Bene share	
a	IEC, Start Up Activity and Capacity Building	Up to 8% of total project cost, with 3% to be utilized at the Central level and 5% State level	75%	25%	0%	
b	Revolving Fund	Up to 5%	80%	20%	0%	Meant for societies, self help groups or other groups for providing cheap finance to the members for the construction of toilets.
c	(i) Individual Household Latrines	Actual amount required for full coverage.	Rs9,000 (75%)	Rs.3000 (25%)	0%	The part of funding for the IHHLs from MGNREGA is discontinued.
	(ii) Community Sanitary Complexes	Actual amount required for full coverage	60%	30%	10% (community)	
d	Administrative charges	Up to 2% of the project cost.	30%	10%		
e	Solid/Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) (Capital Cost)	Actual amount as per SLWM project cost within limits permitted	75%	25%	0%	1)SLWM projects to be made financially viable by dovetailing the funds from other programmes and like MNREGS, MPLAD, MLALAD etc. 2) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation to publish information and manuals including technical information on SLWM.

10.6.28 Status of toilets facilities in the State:

Status of toilet facilities in Rural Areas	As per Census 2011					Base line survey 2012 - IHHLs yet to be constructed		
	Total House hold as per Census	House hold With Toilet	House hold Without Toilet	People using public Latrines	People Defecated in Open	Total IHHL (APL+BPL)	BPL	Total APL
Total:	3315622	2333985	981637	49779	931858	838950	222555	616395

10.6.29 World Bank has approved the 2nd Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project spread over six years (2015-16 to 2020-21) with a total cost of Rs 2200 Cr. The objective of the project is to improve rural water supply and sanitation services and service delivery arrangements in the State. The convergence of the project with Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) would ensure individual toilets for every household in the state by 2018.

10.6.30 National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog has constituted a sub-group of Chief Ministers on Swachh Bharat Abhiyan under the chairmanship of Chief Minister Karnataka vide its order dated 9th March, 2015. The terms of reference of Sub-group are as under:-

- 1) To examine financial requirements for comprehensive implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission and suggest measures for meeting budgetary needs;
- 2) To recommend robust institutional mechanisms for effective implementation;
- 3) To recommend measures for technological support for different components of SBM, including solid and liquid waste management in rural and urban areas;
- 4) To examine models for private sector participation in the Swachh Bharat Mission and to suggest ways for substantial improvement in participation of private sector and civil society organizations for effective implementation;
- 5) To recommend ways to make the SBM sustainable;
- 6) Any other measures.

10.7 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Outlay – ₹ 28.07 Cr

10.7.1 Status of the urban population (Census 2011)

(₹ lacs)

Year	Total Population	Urban	Rural	%age of urban population	%age of Rural population	Decadal increase in urban population	Decadal increase in Rural population
1981	167.89	46.48	121.41	27.68	72.32	-	-
1991	202.82	59.93	142.89	29.55	70.45	28.94	17.69
2001	242.89	82.46	160.43	33.94	66.06	37.59	22.75
2011	277.04	103.87	173.16	37.49	62.51	25.96	7.93

10.7.2 Punjab ranks 8th (37.49%) high amongst the urbanized states in the country next only to Goa (62.17%), Mizoram (51.51%), Kerala (47.72), Maharashtra (45.23%), Gujrat (42.58), Tamil Nadu (41.45%) and Karnataka (38.57%). Its urban population is increasing at a fast pace every year. As per 2011 the urban population of the Punjab has increased to 37.49% against 31.16% for the country as a whole. Today one out of every three persons in Punjab is urban by residence.

There are 164 Urban Local Bodies in the state.

Type of ULB	Criteria of Income & Population	Number
Municipal Corporation	Income more than ₹ 2 Cr , population more than 3 lac	9
Class I	Income minimum ₹ 2 Cr , population = 0.50 to 3.00 lac	25
Class II	Income minimum ₹ 1 Cr, population 25000 to 50000	43
Class III	Income upto ₹ 1 Cr, population 15000 to 25000	28
Nagar Panchayats	Income upto ₹ 1 Cr, population 5000 to 15000	59

10.7.3 The state has drawn a composite plan for integrated development of all urban areas including 140 towns and over 12,000 villages in one go in one and half year. The composite resource mobilisation plan to ensure time bound completion of projects on a mission mode has been finalised. As per initial estimates over Rs.5000 Cr would be required for development of composite infrastructure.

CSS - Flagship Schemes

CS(UD)-15 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (2005-2012- extended till 31-03-2014)

Outlay – ₹ 5.04 Cr

10.7.4 The JNNURM has the following 6 components:-

(i) Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) (50:20:30:: Gol:GoP:ULB)

Outlay – ₹ 0.01 Cr

10.7.5 Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG), Ludhiana and Amritsar have been selected for funding under Mission Mode for fast track planned development of identified cities. The Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) of Amritsar (₹ 3150.00 Cr) (MoU signed dated 18.12.2006) and Ludhiana (₹ 2053.70 Cr) (MoU signed Dated 18.5.2007) stand approved by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.

10.7.6 The major projects executed/being executed under the scheme are as under:-

- 1) **Elevated Road project at Amritsar (Completed)** – The foundation was laid by Chief Minister, Punjab on 20.07.2006. The elevated road project was approved on 18.05.2007 by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee under JNNURM at an estimated cost of ₹ 150.00 Cr. The project has been completed with an expenditure of ₹ 149.49 Cr (Gol ₹ 74.74 Cr, GoP ₹ 29.89 Cr and ULB ₹ 44.86 Cr). The completion report has been sent to Gol on 12/2/2013.
- 2) **Sh. Guru Ramdass Water Supply and Sewerage Project Amritsar (Completed)** – The project was approved for ₹ 239.65 Cr by Government of India on 19.09.2006. But project of ₹ 17.18 Cr Water Supply Project

was to be executed and the sewerage project is being executed with JICA assistance. Water Supply Project has been completed on June, 2012 at a cost of ₹ 18.57 Cr (Gol ₹ 8.59 Cr + GoP ₹ 3.80 Cr + ULB ₹ 6.18 Cr).

- 3) **Sewerage Project for Ludhiana (completed)** – The project was approved for ₹ 241.39 Cr. by Govt. of India on 14.03.2008 however the overall project cost of the DPR has been ₹ 268.50 Cr. The project has been completed as per the availability of funds and an expenditure of ₹ 248.00 Cr. has been incurred. The balance work of ₹ 20.00 Cr. shall be carried out as and when funds are available.
- 4) **Rehabilitation/Rejuvenation of sewerage system within walled city Amritsar (Withdrawn by Gol)** – The project has been revised to ₹ 8.45 Cr. with curtailed scope of work. An expenditure of ₹ 5.71 Cr. has been incurred. Project dropped by Gol in September, 2013 due to slow progress. However, the project has been revised and will be completed by the State from their own source of funding.
- 5) **Rehabilitation of water supply system at Amritsar (In progress)** – The project was approved by Gol on 20.11.2009. However, the project has been revised. Government of India has mentioned that there is no scope of funding the project and the state government has to complete the project from their own sources. An expenditure of ₹ 9.42 Cr. has been incurred including Gol share of ₹ 5.72 Cr.
- 6) **Purchase of buses (In progress)**
 - a. **Ludhiana (₹ 65.20 Cr)** - 75 buses have been procured and plying on road. Remaining 125 buses are in the process of procurement. An expenditure of ₹ 27.40 Cr. has been incurred.
 - b. **Amritsar (₹ 33.33 Cr)** - 60 buses have been procured and plying on road. Remaining 90 buses are in the process of procurement. An expenditure of ₹ 15.66 Cr. has been incurred.

10.7.7 Under the **Transition Phase** of JNNURM, the projects namely:-

- a. Bus Rapid Transit System – Amritsar (₹ 495.54 Cr) - The project has been sanctioned on 14.02.2014 and 1st installment of ₹ 61.94 Cr. has been released by Govt. of India. An expenditure of ₹ 76.14 Cr. has been incurred.
- b. Providing Sewerage network and sewerage treatment plant for South East Zone – Amritsar (₹ 89.27 Cr) - The project has been sanctioned on 14.02.2014 and 1st installment of ₹ 11.16 Cr. has been released by Govt. of India. An expenditure of ₹ 0.10 Cr. has been incurred and
- c. Integrated Solid Waste Management facilities at Ludhiana (₹ 97.85 Cr) - The project has been sanctioned on 14.02.2014 and 1st installment of ₹ 12.23 Cr. has been released by Govt. of India.

(ii) Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) (50:20:30: Gol: GOP: MC)

10.7.8 Two towns of the State viz Amritsar and Ludhiana were selected for funding under this programme under mission mode. In case of Ludhiana CDP of ₹ 166.45 Cr.(part of CDP of ₹ 2053.70 Cr approved by MoUD under Urban Infrastructure and Governance) and in case of Amritsar CDP of ₹ 120.00 Cr (part of main CDP of ₹ 3150.00 Cr approved by MoUD) were approved.

10.7.9 At Amritsar development of 3 slums at Rasulpur has been sanctioned for ₹ 5.79 Cr of which an expenditure of ₹ 3.65 Cr has been incurred so far. 128 DUs have been completed and 192 DUs are dropped being non-starter. Besides, 1328 DUs in Amritsar at a cost of ₹ 58.20 Cr (₹ 53.65 Cr for housing and ₹ 4.55 Cr for infrastructure) were approved by the Gol in 2011-12. Gol share of ₹ 19.28 and ULB share of ₹ 8.24 Cr has been received. 660 DUs have been completed, 220 DUs are in progress and 448 DUs have been dropped been non-starter.

10.7.10 At Ludhiana, implementation status of 2 projects is: - a) Housing and Infrastructure project of 896 DUs at a cost of ₹ 38.22 has been dropped due to non starting of the project and b) project of ₹ 66.64 Cr approved by GOI, is in progress. Out of 4832 DUs, 2912 DUs completed, 720 DUs are in progress

and work on 1200 DUs have been dropped because of being non-starter. An amount of ₹ 99.78 Cr (Gol ₹ 33.32 Cr + GoP ₹ 13.33 Cr + ULB ₹ 53.13 Cr) has been received of which ₹ 98.00 core has been spent so far.

(iii) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) (80:10:10: GOI: GOP: MC)

Outlay – ₹ 5.00 Cr

10.7.11 This scheme aims at improvement in Urban Infrastructure in Towns and Cities in a planned manner. These schemes are applicable to all cities/towns excepting cities/towns covered under UIG viz Ludhiana and Amritsar. Funding Pattern of the scheme is in ratio of 80:10:10 between Centres: State: ULB. Implementation of Urban Sector Reforms (as in JNNURM) is pre-requisite for funding under the scheme.

10.7.12 16 DPRs of 14 towns amounting to ₹ 385.62 Cr were approved by Gol. An amount of ₹ 438.57 Cr. has been released (Gol – ₹ 289.56 Cr. + GoP - ₹ 37.56 Cr. + ULB/PMIDC - ₹ 109.453 Cr., PWSSB - ₹ 2.00 Cr), against which an expenditure of ₹ 387.82 Cr. has been incurred.

10.7.13 Sewerage and STP project at Jalandhar (expenditure incurred of ₹ 50.04 Cr.), Water Supply at Majitha (expenditure incurred of ₹ 0.53), Water Supply at Adampur (expenditure incurred of ₹ 0.23 Cr.), Water Supply at Fatehgarh Churrian (expenditure incurred of ₹ 0.47 Cr.), Water Supply at Kapurthala (expenditure incurred of ₹ 0.53 Cr.), Water Supply at Sunama (expenditure incurred of ₹ 1.90 Cr.), Sewerage & STP at Patiala (expenditure incurred of ₹ 102.16), and Water Supply & Sewerage & STP at Mukatsar (expenditure incurred of ₹ 14.23 Cr & ₹ 25.74 Cr) have been completed.

10.7.14 Water Supply and Sewerage & STP at Jalandhar (Phase-II) (expenditure incurred of ₹ 1.76 Cr. & ₹ 43.67 Cr.), Water Supply at Bathinda (expenditure incurred of ₹ 21.90 Cr.), Sewerage & STP at Zirakpur (expenditure incurred of ₹ 40.63 Cr.), Water Supply at Ferozepur (expenditure incurred of ₹ 4.17 Cr.), Sewerage & SPT at Malout (expenditure incurred of ₹ 31.38 Cr.) and Sewerage & SPT at Pathankot (expenditure incurred of ₹ 48.48 Cr.) are in progress.

(iv) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) (80:10:10: GOI: GOP:ULB)

10.7.15 All MCs/Corporations are covered under this scheme except Ludhiana and Amritsar. Total 16 projects of 11 towns are approved by Gol under IHSDP at a cost of ₹340.04 Cr for construction and up gradation of dwelling units in these towns which were revised to ₹ 154.45 Cr. The projects- Jalandhar Phase-I for construction of 1627 beneficiaries units (1365 beneficiaries) were approved with total cost of ₹12.35 Cr by GOI on 26.09.2007. 309 beneficiaries units have been completed, 89 units are in progress and 1229 beneficiaries units have been dropped because of various reasons. The project of Jalandhar Phase-II for construction of 2311 beneficiaries units was approved by GOI on 24.01.2008 with total cost ₹30.05 Cr. 524 beneficiaries units have been completed, 321 beneficiaries units are in progress and 1466 units have been dropped because of various reasons. The project of Rajpura for construction of 720 DUs was approved by GOI on 30.09.2008 with total cost ₹21.01 Cr. 168 DUs have been completed, 552 DUs are in progress, The project of Batala for construction of 383 beneficiaries units was approved by GOI on 28.03.2012 with total cost ₹11.65 Cr. 5 Nos. beneficiaries units have been completed, 118 beneficiaries units are in progress. The project of Jalalalbad for construction of 542 beneficiaries units was approved by GOI on 24.01.2008 with total cost ₹12.04Cr. 201 beneficiaries units have been completed, 2014 beneficiaries units are in progress. However, 11 projects of Mansa and Bathinda district (4569 DUs) have been withdrawn by SLSC meeting, on 20-05-2014.

CS(UD)-15 (v) Purchase of buses and ancillary infrastructure for urban transport (80:10:10) (JNNURM)

Outlay – ₹ 0.02 Cr

10.7.16 The funds have been kept for procurement of buses at Patiala (50 busses), Jalandhar (128 busses) and Bathinda (20 busses)

CS(UD)-15 (vi) Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme for ULBs (100%) (JNNURM)

Outlay – ₹ 0.01 Cr

10.7.17 The objective of Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme is to create an enabling environment for capacity building of ULBs through the right mix of policy and implementation supports in the areas of organizational development. Human Resource Development strategic planning technology improvement and resources mobilization of capacity. The specific objectives are to help ULBs/states to effectively function and institution of local government as per 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, to achieve the benchmark of reforms on urban management and renewal, to promote urban planning and sustainable urban habitates in the cities, to provide supports for creation of municipal cadre in the state and to develop centres of excellence for urban management.

CSS- Other Schemes

CS(UD)-38 National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) (75:25)- earlier Swaran Jayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana (75:25).

Outlay – ₹ 20.00 Cr

10.7.18 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA), Government of India has launched National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) which will replace the existing Swaran Jayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) in the 12th Five Year Plan. NULM will be implemented in all the cities with the population of 1 lac or more and in all district head quarter towns irrespective of the population even if it is less than 1 lac as per population Census 2011.

10.7.19 The primary target of the NULM is the urban poor including urban homeless. There are 6 major components of the scheme.

- 1) **Social mobilization and Institution Development (SM & ID)** – It envisages universal social mobilization of urban poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations. These groups will serve as a support system for the poor to meet their financial and social needs.

- 2) **Employment through skills training and placement (EST & P)** — This component will focus on providing assistance for development/upgrading of the skills of the urban poor so as to enhance their capacity for self-employment and salaried employment. No minimum or maximum educational qualification is prescribed for the selection of beneficiaries under EST&P. It will pay special attention to the skills upgradation of vulnerable groups like beggars, rag, pickers, construction Workers, destitute etc. Skill training will be linked to accreditation and certification and preferably be undertaken on a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The cost per beneficiary shall not exceed ₹ 15,000 which will include training cost, training mobilization, selection, counselling, training material, trainers fee, certification, toolkit and other miscellaneous expenses to be incurred by training institution and also micro-enterprise development/ placement related expenses. Target during 2015-16 is 28600 beneficiaries.
- 3) **Capacity Building and Training (CB &T)** – A dedicated implementation structure with high quality technical assistance will be established at National, State and City Levels for implementation of NULM. NULM will establish a National Mission Management Unit, one State Mission Management Unit and per state and City Mission Management Units in all NULM cities.
- 4) **Self Employment Programme (SEP)** – SEP component will focus on financial assistance to individuals /groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self employment ventures/micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions. Under this component, setting up of both individual and group micro enterprises will be supported. The project cost ceiling will be ₹ 2.00 lac for individual enterprises and ₹ 10.00 lac for group enterprises. Target for the year 2015 -16 is 7500 beneficiaries.
- 5) **Support to Urban Street Venders (SUSV)** – This component aims at skilling of streets vendors, support micro-enterprise development, credit enablement and pro-vending urban planning along with supporting

social security options for vulnerable groups such as women, SCs/STs and minorities. Up to 5 percent of the total NULM budget is to be spent on this component.

- 6) **Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)**- The main objective of SUH component is to provide shelter and all other essential services to the poorest of the poor segment of urban societies. The shelters should be permanent all -weather 24x7 shelters for the urban homeless. For every one lac urban population, provisions should be made for permanent community -shelters for a minimum of one hundred persons. Depending upon local conditions each shelter could cater to 50 or 100 persons. The scheme will implemented in all district headquarter towns and other towns with population one lakh or more as per Census of 2011. However,priority may be given to cities with population above one million and cities/towns of special social, historical or tourist importance identified by the Government of india/State Government.

New programmes

CS(UD)-41 Mission for development of 100 Smart Cities (Smart City Mission).

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.7.20 Rs 48,000 Cr to be spent on creating 100 smart cities across India. Based on the population and area, a fix number of cities are to be allocated for each state. Punjab is likely to get 3 cities. Each selected city will get central assistance of Rs 100 Cr per year for five years

CS(UD)-42 Urban Rejuvenation Mission- 500 habitations (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT))-

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.7.21 AMRUT adopts a project approach to ensure basic infrastructure services relating to water supply, sewerage, storm water drains, transport and development of green spaces and parks with special provision for meeting the needs of children. This Mission will be implemented in 500 cities and towns each with a population of one lakh and above, some cities situated on stems of

main rivers, a few capital cities and important cities located in hilly areas, islands and tourist areas. Punjab is likely to get 17 cities.

CS (UD)-43 Sardar Patel Urban Housing Scheme (Housing for All by 2022)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.7.22 The Union Cabinet has approved the launch of “Housing for All by 2022” aimed for urban areas with following components/options to States/Union Territories and cities:-

- a) Slum rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a resource;
- b) Promotion of affordable housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy;
- c) Affordable housing in partnership with Public & Private sectors and
- d) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement.

10.7.23 Central grant of ₹ 1 lac per house, on an average, will be available under the slum rehabilitation programme. A State Government would have flexibility in deploying this slum rehabilitation grant to any slum rehabilitation project taken for development using land as a resource for providing houses to slum dwellers. Under the Credit Linked Interest Subsidy component, interest subsidy of 6.5 percent on housing loans availed upto a tenure of 15 years will be provided to EWS/LIG categories, wherein the subsidy pay-out on NPV basis would be about ₹ 2.3 lac per house for both the categories. Central assistance at the rate of ₹.1.5 lac per house for EWS category will be provided under the Affordable Housing in Partnership and Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement. State Government or their para statals like Housing Boards can take up project of affordable housing to avail the Central Government grant.

10.7.24 The scheme will be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme except the credit linked subsidy component, which will be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme. The Mission also prescribes certain mandatory reforms for easing up the urban land market for housing, to make adequate urban land available for affordable housing. Houses constructed under the mission would

be allotted in the name of the female head of the households or in the joint name of the male head of the household and his wife.

CS(UD)-40 Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) (75:25)

Outlay – ₹ 0.02 Cr

10.7.25 The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) is to be implemented by Ministry of Urban Development. It will have 3- Tier Mission Management Structure.

1. Tier -1 – National level

1.1 A **National Advisory and Review Committee (NARC)** headed by Secretary, M/o UD and comprising a representative of relevant line ministries to be notified by M/o UD. The main functions of NARC would be (i) Overall monitoring and supervision of SBM (Urban) (ii) Advise the state to explore avenues for innovative resource mobilization of private financing and leveraging land for PPP in sanitation project (iii) Approve and release installments of funds etc.

1.2 SBM National Mission Directorate

The SBM National Mission Directorate will be headed by National Mission Director (NMD) not below the rank of Joint Secretary to GoI. The NMD will be overall incharge of all activities related to SBM (Urban)

2. Tier -2 – State level

2.1 A **High Level Powered Committee (HPC)** under the Chairmanship of States Chief Secretary and with members drawn from concerned departments shall be responsible for the management of SBM (Urban) at the state level.

2.2 **The SBM State Mission Directorate** to be located within the Urban Development Department of the State.

3. Tier -3 ULB level

Active participation of Ward Committees, Area Sabhas, Residents Welfare Associations, NGOs and Civil Society Groups to be ensured.

3. Component wise share of the Central Government:

S.N	Component	Gol share
1.	Incentives for construction of new individual Household Toilets	Rs.4,000 per Household
2.	Community Toilets	40% Grant/VGF per community toilet
3.	Public Toilets	No central government support 100% Private Funding
4.	Solid Waste Management	20% Grant/VGF States to contribute 25% to match 75% central share.
5	IEC & Public Awareness	15% of the total allocation to be earmarked for this component of which 12% will be earmarked for the state. States to contribute 25% to match 75% central share .
6.	A & O.E and Capacity Building	3% of total central allocation to be earmarked. States to contribute 25% to match 75% central share .

10.7.26 The State Government has designated Punjab Municipal Infrastructure Development Company as Punjab State Mission Directorate to implement the “Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)”. Besides, a High Powered Committee under the Swachh Bharat Mission under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab has also been constituted.

10.7.27 For the implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission, an amount of ₹ 41.40 Cr has been received from Government of India for construction of solid waste management (₹ 23 Cr), for construction of individual toilets (₹ 13 Cr) and for capacity building and other IEC activities (₹ 5.40 Cr).

10.8 HOUSING

Outlay ₹ 0.05 Cr

10.8.1 In the line of proposed “Housing for all by 2022 “ scheme of Govt. of India, the State Government intends to construct affordable / EWS houses across the state of Punjab in coming years for the segment at the bottom of pyramid. Population of Punjab as per census 2011 is 2,77,04,236. Considering the average size as 4.5 persons (as per planning norms), the total dwelling units required is 61,56,497. Number of households existing in Punjab as per census 2011 is 54,09,699. Shortage of dwelling units is about 7,46,798 including 2,80,050 in urban areas. Govt. of Punjab has set the target of constructing 50,000 affordable houses in next two years. Affordable housing will be individual dwelling unit with the stated minimum carpet area; either as single unit or part of building complex with multiple area for the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG). The state government will specify the eligibility criteria from time to time. The state has already identified about 600 acres land (about 250 acres by Housing & Urban department about 350 acres by Local Government Department) in urban areas for creation of affordable housing

10.8.2 In an endeavour to provide affordable housing to Economically Weaker Section of the state, provision to reserve 10% number of flats and 5% of gross area for EWS in PAPRA and Mega Projects was made under policy by the department. This reserved area was also exempted from payment of CLU, EDU, Licence fee and permission fee. Furthermore, in order to provide affordable housing to Economically Weaker Section at nominal prices, the aforesaid policy has been modified to the extent that in case of housing projects where plotted as well as flatted development is undertaken by the developer, in that case the area reserved for EWS is to be transferred free of cost to the concerned Development Authority for the construction of houses for EWS/LIG. The transfer of this land from the promoter to the Development Authority is fully exempted from stamp duty. Also, in Mega Projects, the exemption under section 44 of the PAPR (Punjab Apartment & Property

Regulation) Act, 1995 is granted only after the promoter has fulfilled the commitment regarding EWS housing.

10.8.3 In order to ensure planning urban development in the State, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has notified master plans of 32 towns/cities out of the 72 towns/cities notified as local planning area under section 56(1) of the Punjab Regional & Town Planning Act 1995. The master plan of 16 cities/towns and local planning areas of 24 towns/cities are in the pipe line.

10.8.4 The land pooling scheme provides for a partnership deal with the land owners. Under this scheme, the farmers would be offered developed land in lieu of their farm land acquired for the development of new urban estates/projects. The scheme entitles each farmer to allotment of residential plot measuring 1000 Sqft and a commercial plot of 121 Sq yds against each acre of land acquired by the department. The Land Owners Become Partners in Development scheme of the policy, the land owner(s) can become partners with the development authority and the Development Authority shall develop the land belonging to the land owner(s) and sell the developed land in accordance with the policy of the Authority. The proceeds shall be shared between land owner(s) and the Authority.

10.8.5 During the year 2014-15, Government of India has approved One Time ACA of ₹ 29 Cr (Central share). The state has prepared a proposal of ₹ 96.67 Cr (CS ₹ 29 Cr+ SS = ₹ 67.67 Cr) to be implemented under different schemes namely (i) Providing sewerage system including construction of MPS and STPs for Nurmahal, Doraha, Payal, Baghapurana towns (GLADA) (₹ 38.20 Cr (CS ₹ 11.46 Cr+ SS = ₹ 26.74 Cr), (ii) Covering Ganda Nala passing through Qadian town, district Gurdaspur (ADA) (₹ 17.92 Cr (CS ₹ 5.38 Cr+ SS = ₹ 12.54 Cr) and (iii) Augmentation of sewerage system and construction of sewage treatment plants in towns Lalru, Dera Bassi, Ropar and Banur (GMADA) ₹ 40.55 Cr (CS ₹ 12.17 Cr+ SS = ₹ 28.38 Cr). Under these schemes, a token provision has been kept in the Annual Plan 2015-16. The works will be started after the receipt of OTACA from Government of India. Besides, a token provision of ₹ 1

lac each is kept under the plan schemes HG-01/1Acquisition of land for Knowledge City at Mohali-GAMADA and HG-03/3 "Grant in aid to ASUDA for payment of enhanced compensation of land acquired for the development of Shri Anandpur Sahib" in Annual Plan 2015-16.

10.9 INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Outlay - ₹ 45.15 Cr

10.9.1 The Information and Public Relations Department is entrusted with the task of disseminating information regarding policies and programmes of the state government through print and electronic media. It aims at strengthening the social fabric of society, promoting national unity and integrity, up-liftment of weaker sections and all-round development of the state. The department acts as a bridge between the government and the masses by providing feedback to the government. To make the best and optimum use of the mass media, it is proposed to undertake the following programmes/schemes:-

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

IP 01 Purchase / Production of Films and Display Advertisement

Outlay - ₹ 40.00 Cr

10.9.2 The aim of the Public Relations Department is to introduce the policies and programmes of Govt. to the public. Films and TV are very effective media to publicize the policies, programmes and achievements of the government. It becomes necessary to procure modern equipment due to new technology. Films and TV media have a far reaching impact on the masses. The department is procuring 'News-reels' and documentaries. Services of private TV stringers approved by Doordarshan Kendra are also engaged at the approved rates. It is also proposed to purchase TV cameras complete with recorder, editing and allied electronic equipment. Apart from this, the Department of Information and Public Relations to give intensive publicity

through the media on various developmental programmes and policies of the state government by issuing advertisements through various newspapers/periodicals and journals etc. On all important occasions such as Republic Day, Independence Day and other commemorative days, advertisements are issued. Appeals by Governor and Chief Minister, Punjab on all important occasions are also published.

IP 02 Grant in aid to Punjab State Media Society (PUNMEDIA)

Outlay - ₹ 2.00 Cr

10.9.3 The aim and objective of the Society is to provide professional communication support to various developmental programmes, policies and initiatives and to co-ordinate the publicity, advertising and corporate communication requirements of various organizations of the state. The Society will develop in-house facilities for professional computer aided designing, copywriting, editing, graphic designing and other allied disciplines for the pre production of all literature. The Society will take up publishing of magazines on behalf of various other departments, local bodies and other organizations whose work is entrusted to it. It may take up publication of magazines which would act as authentic source of information on social issues development programmes and policies, employment opportunities, educational opportunities, career guidance, etc. all over the state. Production of publicity material including wall newspapers/magazines of the state government as well as it's institutions will be published professionally and in time

IP 03 Modernization of Information & Public Relations Department including creation of News Web Portal.

Outlay - ₹ 0.20 Cr

10.9.4 It envisages to strengthen the relations between local and NRI audience by dissemination of relevant and timely information on policies and programmes of the Government and to provide a platform for the community interaction and upliftment by using internet. News Web Portal is being established.

IP 04 Song and Drama Services including light and sound programmes.

Outlay - ₹ 0.10 Cr

10.9.5 Song and drama shows have a very effective impact on the general masses and specially the rural masses. Funds are provided to achieve the target of publicity through this media and to take the policies, programmes and achievements of the government to the people particularly belonging to the rural areas. For staging dramas, services of artists are engaged from the market. Artists are engaged on the programme basis temporarily and paid wages at the fixed rates. Light and sound dramas are conducted at various places on religious and other occasions. The department organizes such programmes on the occasion of Vaisakhi mella, Holla-Mohalla, Maghi festival, Muktsar, Martyrdom day of S.Bhagat Singh, Hussainiwal Baba Sekh Farid Mela, Faridkot, Jor Mela Fatehgarh Sahib etc. every year.

IP 05 Setting up of Press Clubs, Press lounges and Media Center including centre for media excellence.

Outlay - ₹ 2.10 Cr

10.9.6 The State Government has decided to set up of Press Clubs and Media lounges and Media Centers including centre for media excellence in each district. These press clubs will provide the common place for the media persons where they can assemble, debate and discuss the various issues. It will also serve as recreation and entertainment centre for them.. There is a proposal to establish press clubs and to provide furniture, T.Vs, computers with internet etc free facilities for introducing new technologies education to the press persons. At present Press Club at Amritsar is under construction. Out of allocation of ₹ 1.05 Cr. in Annual Plan 2014-15, ₹ 1.00 Cr is earmarked for construction of Press Club at Amritsar.

IP 06 7 Exhibition, Hoardings and Banners

Outlay - ₹ 0.50 Cr

10.9.7 The Exhibition wing endeavors to create a good impact on the public mind regarding the cultural heritage of Punjab and also about the

achievements of the government in various fields. Publicity through exhibitions is also a very effective media. The departmental exhibitions are held at Maghi Mela, Holla Mohalla, Baisakhi Mela and Independence day etc.

10.9.8 Punjab Government has also constructed its own pavilion at New Delhi. To show the glimpses of the achievements of the government, it is necessary that exhibition boards/panels are added from time to time. The exhibition wing of the department puts up display boards/panels on important government buildings such as Secretariat, District offices, Punjab Bhawan etc.

IP 07/ IP 12 Media Welfare Fund

Outlay - ₹. 0.20 Cr

10.9.9 The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the journalists by establishing media welfare fund. It includes insurance, free bus pass and free medical facilities and economic help to accredited press person's.

IP 8/ IP 5 & IP 8 Purchase of books for library at H.Q.and Purchase /Production of literature.

Outlay - ₹ 0.05 Cr

10.9.10 Printed literature has great importance in publicizing the policies/ achievements of the state government. Monthly journals namely (i) Jagriti (Punjabi), ii) Jagriti (Hindi) and (iii) Advance (English) are published regularly. Various other types of literature such as posters, folders, booklets etc. are brought out. Literature for free distribution is also purchased as per government rules. The department has set up a library at the headquarter for use of officers of the department while preparing press notes/articles and other material etc., which is required to be equipped with latest reference books.

10.10 WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

Outlay - ₹ 984 Cr

10.10.1 Punjab State has the highest percentage of Scheduled Caste (SC) population in the country. As per 2011 census, out of total population of 277.43 lac in the State, SC population is 88.60 lac which constitutes 31.94%. Majority of SCs continue to live in unhygienic environment, lacking proper housing and sanitation and are vulnerable to exploitation. To meet the educational, economic and social needs of Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Minorities who are generally poor, illiterate and downtrodden, the state government has provided an outlay of ₹ 1394.42 Cr during 12th Five Year Plan. The outlay under this head has been enhanced from ₹ 819 Cr during Annual Plan 2014-15 to ₹ 984 Cr during Annual Plan 2015-16.

10.10.2 Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Minorities is the top priority of the state government. An outlay of ₹ 411Cr for development of Scheduled Castes, ₹ 298 Cr for development of Minorities and ₹ 93 Cr for development of Backward Classes is provided in Annual Plan 2015-16. Separate allocation has been made for providing scholarship to those children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations.

10.10.3 State Government is providing Shagun of ₹ 15,000/- to Backward Class/ Caste (BC) and other economically weaker families alongwith SC and Christian families having annual income up to ₹ 32,790 at the time of marriage of the girls/widows/divorcees and daughters of widows of any caste. An outlay of ₹ 465 Cr is provided under Shagun Scheme for 12th Five Year Plan. ₹ 98 Cr is provided to cover 66,666 beneficiaries during 2015-16.

10.10.4 Funds for construction of toilets are provided under "Rural Sanitation Programme." All SC and BPL families get free electricity up to 200 units per month. State government fully reimburses the cost of free power to the Punjab State Power Corporation Limited.

10.10.5 A dedicated Social Security Fund funded by imposing 5% cess on electricity bills and 3% additional stamp duty for registration in the urban areas has been created to meet the state's commitment in regard to various scholarships to SC girls and boys and other beneficiaries schemes for the disadvantaged groups. The state government is providing attendance scholarship at primary school level to all girl students of scheduled castes, backward classes and economically weaker sections. Attendance Scholarship to SC/BC Primary Girl Students and Shagun schemes are being funded out of the Social Security Fund.

10.10.6 Against an expenditure of ₹ 419.25 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 1394.42 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 819 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2014-15 against which expenditure of ₹ 854 Cr was incurred. An outlay of ₹ 984 Cr is provided for 2015-16. The details of various schemes for the welfare of SCs and BCs and Minorities are given below:-

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

WBC-03 Share Capital Contribution to Punjab Backward Classes Land Development and Finance Corporation (BACKFINCO)

Outlay ₹ 2.00 Cr

10.10.7 The objective of the scheme is to undertake the task of economic upliftment of members of backward classes and other economically weaker sections of the society in the State. Under this scheme, share capital base of BACKFINCO is being strengthened by contributing state's share for disbursing loans to the target group for various self-employment programmes at a nominal rate of interest i.e 6% p.a. The term loan is obtained by BACKFINCO from National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) at 3-5% rate of interest. State Government released ₹ 14.00 Cr during the period 1976-77 to 2014-15 against an authorized share capital of ₹ 20.00 Cr. Against an expenditure of ₹ 4.00 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of

₹ 9.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan to cover about 1800 beneficiaries. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

WBC-04 Margin money to Punjab Backward Classes Land Development and Finance Corporation(BACKFINCO) to Raise Term Loan from National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)

Outlay ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.10.8 NBCFDC was set up by Government of India in the year 1992 and it implements the schemes through State Backward Classes Corporation (BACKFINCO) NBCFDC advances term loan equivalent to 85% of the project cost to the State Corporation and state government contributes 10% as margin money and the rest 5% is contributed by the beneficiaries. Term loan is obtained from NBCFDC at interest rate of 3-5% p.a. up to loan amount of ₹ 5.00 lac to ₹ 10.00 lac and the state corporation further advances to the beneficiaries at the interest rate of 6-8% per annum.. The persons whose annual family income is below ₹ 81000/- in rural areas & ₹1.03 lac in urban areas are eligible to get loan.

10.10.9 Up to the year 2014-15 the Corporation raised term loan of ₹ 42.25 Cr from NBCFDC. The total loan amounting to ₹ 45 Cr including margin money of ₹ 5.00 Cr was disbursed to 6610 beneficiaries up to the year 2014-15. Against an expenditure of ₹ 3.38 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹1.00 Cr is provided as margin money for Annual Plan 2015-16. With the margin money of ₹ 1.00 Cr, Corporation would be able to disburse loan covering 1100 beneficiaries.

WMC-03 Equity Participation towards the Share Capital of National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC).

Outlay - ₹ 2.00 Cr

10.10.10 Under the scheme, Government of India-NMDFC has worked out share of Punjab State as ₹ 31.52 Cr on the basis of minority population in the State. This amount has to be contributed by the state government in a phased manner. Out of this, the state government has contributed ₹ 5.60 Cr till 2014-15, balance share of State Government is ₹ 25.92 Cr. Against an expenditure of ₹ 3.00 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 26.92 Cr is

provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

WMC-04 **Margin Money to Punjab Backward Classes Land Development and Finance Corporation BACKFINCO) to raise Term Loan from NMDFC.**

Outlay - ₹1.00 Cr

10.10.11 The Government of India had set up National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation in the year 1994 and Punjab Government nominated BACKFINCO as nodal agency in the year 1995 to implement schemes in collaboration with the NMDFC. National Corporation advances term loan equivalent to 90% of the project cost 5% is contributed by State as margin money and the rest, 5% is contributed by the beneficiaries. Term loan is obtained at interest rate of 3% p.a. up to loan amount of ₹ 10 lacs and the state corporation further advance it to the beneficiaries at 5-6% rate of interest. The persons whose annual family income is below ₹81,000/- in rural areas & ₹ 1.03 lac/- in urban areas are eligible to get loan. BACKFINCO obtained term loan of ₹75.85 Cr from NMDFC and disbursed loan amount of ₹84.23 Cr including margin money of ₹ 8.39 Cr to 11155 beneficiaries during the period 1995-96 to 2014-15. Against an expenditure of ₹ 2.50 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan to cover 11000 beneficiaries. An outlay ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 with which Corporation would be able to disburse loan to the extent of Rs. 17.00 Cr covering about 2000 beneficiaries.

WSC-02 **Grant-in-aid to PSCFC under One Time Settlement Scheme**

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.10.12 This scheme was introduced in the year 2007-08 to give relief to the poor SC people from indebtedness. Under the scheme, the dues would stand settled if the beneficiary has paid the principal and interest equal to the principal. An expenditure of ₹ 0.89 Cr and ₹ 1.59 Cr had been incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ₹1.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

WSC-03 Houses to Houseless SCs in Rural and Urban Areas.

Outlay- ₹1.00 lac

10.10.13 Under this scheme SC families having annual income of less than ₹ 1.00 lac are being provided a grant of ₹ 50,000/-per beneficiary for the construction of new house consisting of one room and one kitchen. However, funds for the construction of toilets shall be provided under 'Rural Sanitation Programme'. Besides, the grant @ ₹ 20,000/- to each beneficiary shall be provided for the conversion of kacha house into pacca house. The scheme was shifted to State Level during 2011-12. An expenditure of ₹13.80 Cr was incurred during 11th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 250.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. Only a token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

WSC-05 Attendance Scholarship to SC/BC/EWS Primary Girl Students (Social Security Fund)

Outlay - ₹ 12.50 Cr

- (i) Attendance scholarship to SC Primary Girl Students- ₹ 10.00 Cr
- (ii) Attendance scholarship to BC/EWS Primary Girl Students- ₹ 2.50 Cr

10.10.14 Under this scheme, the attendance scholarship at the rate of ₹ 50/- per student for 10 months in a year is awarded to the scheduled caste, backward class and economically weaker girls who are domicile of Punjab State and studying in primary classes subject to the following conditions:

Annual income of the parents/guardians should not exceed ₹ 1.00 lac

- (1) Their parents do not have more than five acre of land.
- (2) Minimum 75% class attendance is required for award of scholarship.
- (3) Their parents/guardians are not income tax payees.

10.10.15 Under this scheme, funds are being provided out of dedicated Social Security Fund from the financial year 2005-06 onwards. The state government has extended the attendance scholarship at primary level to all girl students of backward classes and economically weaker sections w.e.f

2011-12. Against an expenditure of ₹ 32.15 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 200.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 6.22 Cr and ₹ 9.28 Cr and ₹ 18.02 Cr had been incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. About 20 lac beneficiaries will be covered during 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 12.50 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

WSC-07 New Courses/Vocational Training in ITIs for SC Students (staff expenditure, scholarship to SC students etc.)

Outlay - ₹10.00 Cr

10.10.16 This scheme was started in 2008-09. The scheme aims at providing skill development/vocational training in NCVT/SCVT approved trades to the unemployed SC youth with guaranteed employment/self employment, foreign immigration etc. The youth possessing certain minimum qualification norms will be provided skill development training in NCVT/SCVT approved trades in ITIs of Punjab. The certificate issued after training is valid throughout the country and also recognized by ILo. The duration of these trades ranges from six months to two years. Against an expenditure of ₹ 6.50 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 57.50 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 3.50 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

WSC-09 Shagun Scheme (Social Security Fund)

Outlay - ₹ 98.00 Cr

- (i) Shagun to scheduled castes girls/widows/divorcees and daughters of widows at the time of their marriages - ₹ 80Cr.
- (ii) Shagun to backward classes and christian girls/widows/divorcees and daughters of widows of any caste at the time of their marriages- ₹ 18 Cr

10.10.17 Shagun of ₹ 5100/- was given to the parents/guardians of girls belonging to scheduled castes and widow/divorcee of Punjab domicile on the occasion of their marriages from 1/4/1997 subject to the condition that annual

income of parents/guardians from all sources does not exceed ₹ 16,000/-. The scope of the scheme was extended to Christian girls at the time of their marriage from 1/9/1997 on the same terms and conditions. The scheme continued from 1997-98 to 2001-02. The scheme was replaced with the name of 'Ashirwad to scheduled castes, Christian girls, remarriage of widow/divorcee and daughter of widows of any caste' @ ₹ 6100/-from 26/1/2004. The rate of Financial assistance was enhanced from ₹ 6100/ to ₹ 15000/-from 1/4/2006 under existing scheme.The state government decided to provide Shagun to all girls belonging to backward classes / castes and economically weaker sections from the year 2011-12. The amount is given to only those parents/guardians/widows/divorcees, who fulfill the following conditions:-

- (i) The girl is above 18 years of age which is the minimum legal age for the marriage of the girl;
- (ii) She belongs to SC/BC/EWS/Christian family and widow/divorcee/destitute of these castes opt for remarriage subject to the condition that they have not obtained financial assistance previously as daughter of widow of any caste.
- (iii) The state government has enhanced the overall family income limit from ₹ 30,000 per annum to ₹ 32790 per annum w.e.f 13.2.2014.
- (iv) Her parents/guardians are domicile of Punjab State;
- (v) This benefit is limited up to two girls of each family.
- (vi) The applicant can submit application even after marriage within 30 days.

10.10.18 The disbursement of Shagun is made directly in the accounts of beneficiaries. During 11th Five Year Plan about 2.12 lac beneficiaries were covered. Against an expenditure of ₹ 317.28 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 465.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 124.44 Cr and ₹121.21 Cr and ₹ 34.42 Cr had been incurred during 2012-

13,2013-14 & 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 98.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 to cover 66,666 beneficiaries.

WSC-12 Construction of Building for Welfare Department at the State Head-Quarter.

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.10.19 State Government has proposed to construct building for the Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes at State H.Q Chandigarh. Punjab Scheduled Caste Finance Development Corporation has a plot measuring 1 acre at phase 9 SAS Nagar, Mohali on which this building will be constructed to house various organizations/corporations of this department. The Department purposes to use the ground floor for commercial purposes to generate revenue for maintenance of building. The proximate cost of construction of this building is ₹ 22.00 Cr out of which ₹ 11.00 Cr will be utilized out of Special Central Assistance being provided by Gol for the welfare of Scheduled Castes under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP), 10% of which can be spent on infrastructure. The remaining 50% cost shall be provided by the State Government. A provision of ₹ 1.00 Cr is made for this scheme for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSS - Other Schemes

Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities

Outlay - ₹ 298.00 Cr

The following schemes will be covered under this programme.

CS(WMC)-03 Merit-cum-Means Based Scholarship to Students belonging to Minority Communities (100% Gol).

Outlay - ₹ 35.00 Cr

10.10.20 The schemes was started w.e.f 21-06-2007 by Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India. The objective of this 100% centrally sponsored scheme is to provide financial assistance to the poor and meritorious students belonging to minority communities (Sikh, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist and Parsi) to enable them to pursue professional and technical courses (Medical, Engineering, Law, B.Ed, Polytechnic and other professional courses etc.). Financial assistance will be given to pursue degree and/or post graduate level

technical and professional courses from recognized institutions. 30% scholarship will be reserved for girls of each minority community in a State which will be transferable to male student in case of non-availability of female candidate. Students who get admission in technical/professional courses without facing any competitive examination are also eligible for scholarship. However, such students should have secured not less than 50% marks at higher secondary/graduation level. The annual income of the parent or guardian of beneficiary should not exceed 2.50 lac per annum from all sources. Scholarship will not be given to more than two students in a family. Rate of scholarship will be as under:-

Item	Hostler	Day Scholar
Maintenance Allowance for 10 Months.	₹ 10,000 per annum (₹ 1000 per month)	₹ 5,000 per annum (₹ 500 per month)
Course Fee	₹ 20,000 per annum or actual whichever is less.	₹ 20,000 per annum or actual whichever is less.
Total	₹ 30000 per annum	₹ 25000 per annum

* Full courses fee will be reimbursed for national level institutions such as IITs, IIMs etc.

10.10.21 An expenditure of ₹ 21.25 Cr was incurred during 11th Five Year Plan period. An outlay of ₹ 105.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 21.99 Cr, ₹ 1.97 Cr and ₹ 21.52 Cr had been incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15 respectively. Scholarships are being transferred directly into the account of students from the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 35.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS(WMC)-04 Post Matric Scholarship for Students belonging to the Minority Communities (100% CSS)

Outlay - ₹ 65.00 Cr

10.10.22 This scheme was launched by Ministry of Minority Affairs w.e.f 29.11.2007. The objective of this 100% centrally sponsored scheme is to award scholarships to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker

sections of minority community so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education. This scheme will cover technical and vocational courses in Industrial Training Institutes/Industrial Training Centres affiliated with the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) of classes XI and XII level. Scholarship will be awarded to the students who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous examination and the annual income of whose parents from all sources does not exceed ₹ 2.00 lac. Scholarship will be provided for the entire course. Scholarship will not be given to more than two students in a family. Rate of scholarship will as under:-

Item	Hostler	Day Scholar
Admission Course Fee	Actual (maximum ₹ 10,000 per annum)	Actual (maximum ₹ 3,000 per annum)
Maintenance Allowance for 10 months.	₹380-₹1200 per month as per class & course.	₹ 230- ₹ 550 per month as per class & course.

10.10.23 This scheme is being implemented through “Online Scholarship Management System” (OSMS) from academic session 2012-13. Scholarships are being transferred directly into the accounts of students by Government of India. An expenditure of ₹ 56.91 Cr was incurred during 11th Five Year Plan period. An outlay of ₹ 310.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹41.38 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 65.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

WMC-01 Pre-Matric Scholarship for Students belonging to the Minority Communities. (100% GoI)

Outlay - ₹ 150.00 Cr

10.10.24 This scheme was started by Ministry of Minority Affairs w.e.f 1/04/2008. The objective of the scheme is to provide scholarship to the meritorious students belonging to the economically weaker sections of minority communities to enable them to pursue education from class-I to class-X for students in India only. The scholarship is to be awarded for studies in India only subject to the following conditions:-

- (a) Scholarship will be given to the students, pursuing studies from class I to class X from government/recognized private schools/institutes.
- (b) Maintenance allowance will be credited to the students' bank accounts.
- (c) To be eligible, students should have not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination. In the case of students of class I, the income criteria only would be applicable.
- (d) A scholarship holder under this scheme will not avail of any other scholarship/stipend for pursuing the same course.
- (e) The annual income, from all sources, of the student's parents or guardians should not exceed ₹ 1.00 lac. Inter-se selection weightage is to be given to poverty rather than marks.
- (f) 30% of scholarships will be earmarked for girl students. In case girl students are not available then the scholarships earmarked for them will be awarded to eligible boy students.
- (g) Scholarships will not be given to more than two students in a family.

Rate of scholarships will be as under:-

SN	Item	Hostellers	Day Scholars
1.	Admission fee from class VI to X	₹ 500/-p.a.or actual.	₹ 500/-p.a. or actual.
2.	Tuition fee from class VI to X.	₹350/-p.m. or actual.	₹ 350/-p.m. or actual.
3.	Maintenance allowance will be payable for a period not exceeding 10 months in an academic year.		
	(i) Class I to V	Nil	₹ 100/- p.m.
	(ii) Class VI to X	₹600/-p.m. or actual.	₹ 100/-p.m.

10.10.25 Against an expenditure of ₹ 59.43 Cr (Gol ₹44.58 Cr + GoP ₹ 14.85 Cr) during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 264.00 Cr (Gol ₹198.00 Cr + GoP ₹ 66.00 Cr) is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 38.98 Cr (Gol ₹ 29.23 Cr + GoP ₹ 9.75 Cr), Rs. 69.23 Cr (Gol ₹ 51.92 Cr + GoP ₹ 17.31 Cr) and ₹ 123.48 Cr (Gol ₹ 100.00 Cr + GoP ₹ 23.48 Cr) had been incurred during 2012-13,2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 150.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 to cover 5.50 lac students.

WMC-05 Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in Selected Blocks of Minority Concentration Districts (75:25) (Gol:GoP)

Outlay- ₹ 48.00 Cr

10.10.26 This programme was launched in Punjab during 2013-14. Under this programme, Ministry of Affairs Government of India has identified 6 minority concentration blocks – Malerkotal-I & Malerkotala-II in Sangrur district and Gurdaspur, Kalanour, Dera Baba Nanak & Dhariwal in Gurdaspur district for multi sectoral development. The aim of the scheme is to develop infrastructure in education, health, social sector and for raising economic development of minority communities. An expenditure of ₹ 11.88 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 48.00 Cr (Gol ₹ 36.00 Cr + GoP ₹12.00 Cr) is provided for this programme for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Pradhan Mantri Adrash Gram Yojana (PMAGY)

Outlay - ₹ 45.00 Cr

The following scheme will be covered under this programme.

CS(WSC)-53 Pradhan Mantri Adrash Gram Yojana (50:50) (Gol:GoP)

Outlay - ₹ 45.00 Cr

10.10.27 This Programme was launched by Government of India during 2009-10 for integrated development of 1000 villages with more than 50% SC population. The Pilot scheme was taken up in 5 states, which has been extended to 1500 new SC majority villages in country including Punjab. There are 2095 villages in Punjab having more than 50% Scheduled Caste population. PMAGY aims to ensure all round integrated development of SC

majority villages into model villages. These villages should, interalia, satisfy the following norms:

- (i) They have all requisite physical and social infrastructures for their socio-economic development.
- (ii) Disparity between SC and non-SC population in terms of common socio-economic indicators (e.g literacy rate, completion rate of elementary education, IMR/MMR, ownership of productive assets, etc.) is eliminated, the indicators are raised to at least the level of the national average, and;
 - a. All BPL families, especially those belonging to SCs, have food and livelihood security, and are enabled to cross the poverty line and earn an adequate livelihood,
 - b. All children complete at least eight years of education, and
 - c. Incidence of malnutrition, especially among children and women, is eliminated
- (iii) Untouchability, discrimination, segregation, and atrocities against SCs are eliminated, as are other social evils like discrimination against girls/women, alcoholism and substance (drugs) abuse etc. and all sections of society are able to live with dignity and equality, and in harmony with others.

10.10.28 Integrated Development of selected villages will be primarily achieved through implementation of existing schemes of central and state governments in a convergent manner. Gap-filling funding @ ₹20.00 lac per village will be provided by Government of India (with expectation of a matching grant from the State Government) for meeting special requirements of villages which cannot be met from existing schemes. Besides incentive grant will also be provided by Central Government. Efforts will also be made to rope in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and also the private corporate sector in the development of selected villages and to dovetail their initiatives under Corporate social responsibility (CSR) with PMAGY.

10.10.29 An expenditure of ₹ 35.00 Cr (Gol ₹ 17.50 Cr + GoP ₹ 17.50 Cr) was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 45.00 Cr (Gol ₹ 25.00 Cr + GoP ₹ 20 Cr) is provided to implement this scheme during Annual Plan 2015-16.

Scheme for Development of Other Backward Classes and Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.

Outlay - ₹ 92.61 Cr

The following schemes will be covered under this programme.

CS (WBC)-03: Post Matric Scholarship to Other Backward Classes for Study in India (100% Gol).

Outlay - ₹ 70.31 Cr

10.10.30 The objective of the scheme is to provide post matric scholarship (senior secondary + all kinds of college education) to all those OBC students whose parents'/guardians' income from all sources does not exceed ₹1 lac per annum. Rate of scholarship varies from ₹ 160/- to ₹ 740/- per month depending upon class and course of study. The value of scholarship includes maintenance allowance, reader charges for blind students, reimbursement of compulsory non-refundable fees, study tour charges, thesis typing/printing charges and book allowance for students pursuing correspondence courses for complete duration of the courses. Under this scheme 100% central assistance is provided by Government of India over and above committed liability of State Government. The committed liability of the State Government is ₹ 2.10 Cr per year. No expenditure has been incurred during 11th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 37.50 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹6.92 Cr was incurred during 2012-13. An expenditure of ₹ 15.64 Cr (Gol ₹ 13.55 Cr + GoP ₹ 2.09 Cr) was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 70.31 Cr (Gol ₹. 68.21 Cr + GoP ₹ 2.10 Cr) is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

WBC-01 Pre-Matric scholarship for OBC Students (50:50) (Gol:GoP)

Outlay - ₹ 21.80 Cr

10.10.31 The Government of India has introduced the scheme in the 9th Five Year Plan for those OBC students whose parents/guardians income from

all sources does not exceed ₹44, 500/- per annum. The rate of scholarship for day scholars will be as under:-

Classes I to V ₹25/- p.m. for 10 months

Classes VI to VIII ₹40/- p.m. for 10 months

Classes IX to X ₹50/- p.m. for 10 months

Adhoc grant of ₹ 500/- p.a. per student is given to day scholars.

10.10.32 Against an expenditure of ₹ 4.00 Cr (Gol ₹ 1.10 Cr + GoP ₹ 2.90 Cr) during 11th Five Year Plan an outlay of ₹ 100.00 Cr (Gol ₹ 50.00 Cr + GoP ₹ 50.00 Cr) is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 10.84 Cr (Gol ₹ 4.52 Cr + GoP ₹ 6.32 Cr) was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 21.80 Cr (Gol ₹ 10.00 Cr + GoP ₹ 11.80 Cr) is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

WBC-02 Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys/Girls in Schools & Colleges (50:50) (Gol:GoP)

Outlay - ₹ 0.50 Cr

10.10.33 This is a centrally sponsored scheme started by the Government of India from the 9th Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, grant-in-aid is given to the educational institutions for construction of new hostels and for expansion of existing hostels buildings for the benefit of Other Backward Classes (OBC) boys and girls students. The scheme has following provisions:-

- (i) The cost per hostel seat in North Eastern Region is ₹ 3.50 lac per seat or as per the scheduled of the rates for the concerned State Government, whichever is lower.
- (ii) The cost of construction of hostels for Boys has to be shared between the Centre and the State in 60:40 ratio.
- (iii) There will be 90% central assistance to State Government in case of Girls Hostel and 10% of cost will be borne by the State Government.
- (iv) The Private Universities/Institutions and NGOs can avail central assistance up to 45% of the cost. The remaining 55% shall be borne by State and University/Institution/NGO in 45:10 ratio.

10.10.34 An expenditure of ₹ 70.00 lac was incurred during 11th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr (Gol ₹ 5.00 Cr + GoP ₹ 5.00 Cr) is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 0.50 Cr (Gol ₹0.25 Cr + GoP ₹ 0.25 Cr) is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes

Outlay - ₹ 411.43 Cr

The following schemes will be covered under this programme.

CS(WSC)-02 Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana – Construction of Hostels for SC Girls in Schools/Colleges(100% Gol)

Outlay - ₹ 10.00 Cr

10.10.35 The objective of the scheme is to provide hostel facilities to SC girl students studying in middle/higher secondary schools, colleges and universities. Government of India provides 100% grant for government institutions, 90% central assistance for NGOs and deemed universities in private sectors and 10% contribution is to be made by the concerned institute. Assistance is provided both for construction of new hostel buildings and for expansion of the existing hostel facilities to government institutions, while NGOs and private institutions will get central assistance only for expansion of existing hostel facilities. The maximum number of girls for whom accommodation is to be provided in each hostel under the scheme should not exceed 100. Expenditure for 11th Five Year Plan was ₹ 2.12 Cr. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 2.00 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹10.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS (WSC)04 Pre Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes Students Studying in Class IXth and Xth (100% Gol).

Outlay - ₹32.69 Cr

10.10.36 The objective of the scheme is to support parents of SC children for education of their wards studying in classes IXth and Xth so that the incidence of drop-out especially in the transition from the elementary to the secondary

stage is minimized and to improve participation of SC children in classes IXth and Xth of the pre-matric stage so that they perform better and have a better chance of progressing to the post-matric stage of education.

10.10.37 Scholarship under the scheme will be available for studies in India only and will be awarded by the state government to which the applicant belongs i.e where he is domiciled, conditions of eligibility are:-

- i) Students should belong to Scheduled Castes.
- ii) His/her parent/guardian's income should not exceed ₹ 2.00 lac per annum.
- iii) She/he should not be getting any other centrally-funded pre-matric scholarship.
- iv) She/he should be a regular, full time student studying in a government school or in a school recognized by Govt. or a Central/State Board of Secondary Education.

Rate of scholarship is as under:-

Item	Day Scholars	Hostellers
Scholarship for 10 months	₹ 150/- P.M.	₹ 350/-P.M.
Books and Adhoc Grant	₹ 750/- P.A.	₹ 1000/-P.A.

10.10.38 An expenditure of ₹21.54 Cr and ₹ 87.79 Cr was incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 32.69 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS(WSC)-05/01-34 : Scholarship for Post Matric Students of Scheduled Castes (100% Gol over & above committed liability of State Govt.) (shifted from Non Plan).

Outlay - ₹ 350.21 Cr

10.10.39 This is a centrally sponsored scheme launched by Government of India in 1994. The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Caste students studying at post matriculation or post secondary stage to enable them to complete their education. Central assistance is provided on 100% basis over and above the committed liability. These

scholarships are available for studies in India. Scholarships are paid to the students whose parents/guardians income from all sources does not exceed ₹ 2.50 lac per annum. The value of scholarship includes maintenance allowance, provision for students with disabilities, re-imbursment of compulsory non refundable fees, study tour charges, for complete duration of the course. The rate of scholarship varies from ₹ 230/- to ₹ 1200/- depending upon the class and course of study, the rates of scholarships for complete duration of course is as under:-

(₹)

Course of Study	Hosteller (Per Month)	Day Scholar (Per Month)
Group I	1200/-	550/-
Group II	820/-	530/-
Group III	570/-	300/-
Group IV	380/-	230/-

10.10.40 Under the scheme 100% budget is provided by Govt. of India over and above the committed liability. As per Gol norms, recurring expenditure of the last year of a five year plan gets transferred to states as their committed liability from the first year of next Five Year Plan. The committed liability of Punjab was ₹ 9.84 Cr in the 11th five year plan which has been increased by the Govt. of India to ₹ 60.79 Cr w.e.f 2012-13. The scheme was shifted from Non-Plan during 2013-14. An expenditure of ₹ 437.66 Cr (Gol ₹ 376.88 Cr + GoP ₹ 60.78 Cr) was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 350.21 Cr (Gol ₹ 289.21 Cr + GoP ₹ 61.00 Cr) is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS(WSC)-05/03-33: Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Hostels for SC Boys & Girls in Schools and Colleges (50:50) (Gol:GoP) (Shifted from Non- Plan).

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.10.41 The objective of the scheme is to attract the implementing agency for undertaking hostel construction especially for SC girls in order to reduce their drop out rate. The financial assistance is provided both for fresh

construction of hostel buildings and for expansion of the existing hostel facilities. The Non-Government Organization (NGOs) and deemed universities in the private sector having good track record will also be eligible for the central assistance under the scheme only for expansion of their existing hostel facilities. Funding Pattern will be as under:-

Hostels for SC Girls

- 100% central assistance would be provided to the State Government.
- 90% central assistance would be provided to NGOs and deemed Universities in the private sector only for expansion of the existing hostel facilities.

Hostels for SC Boys

- 50% central assistance to State Government on matching share basis.
- 90% central assistance to Central Universities/institutions (remaining 10% cost to be borne by the university/institution concerned) while for State Universities/institutions, the central assistance would be 45%, the remaining 55% cost to be borne by the University/institution and the state government in the ratio of 10:45.
- 45% central assistance to Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and deemed universities in the private sector for expansion of their existing hostels (the remaining 55% cost to be borne by the agency concerned and the State Government in the ratio of 10:45);

10.10.42 An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr (Gol ₹ 0.50 Cr + GoP ₹ 0.50 Cr) is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS(WSC)-06/10-50: Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act-1955 and the Scheduled Castes & the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989) (50:50)(Gol:GoP) (Shifted from Non Plan)

Outlay -₹ 6.40 Cr

10.10.43 To safeguard the interest of Scheduled Castes "Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes POA Act 1989 have been enacted in the State of Punjab. The aim of the scheme is to remove

untouchability from its grass root level. This scheme was introduced in the state during the year 1986-87. Financial assistance of ₹ 50,000/- is given to inter-caste married couples (wherein one spouse belongs to the scheduled castes). Panchayats and voluntary organizations (NGOs) which do outstanding work for overall development of scheduled castes are given a grant of ₹ 25,000/-. Seminars, debates and mass lunch are also organized at block level. Wide publicity of welfare schemes is also made through advertisement in various news papers and by distribution of pamphlets/folders etc.

10.10.44 Similarly, efforts are made to minimize atrocities on Scheduled Castes. With the enactment of Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 & Prevention of Atrocity Rules, 1995, monetary relief is provided to the victims of atrocities as per schedule fixed by Government of India. An expenditure of ₹ 4.61 Cr (Gol Rs. 2.31 Cr + GoP ₹ 2.30 Cr) was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 6.40 Cr (Gol ₹3.20 Cr + GoP ₹ 3.20 Cr) is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS (WSC)-07 Up gradation of Merit SC Students (100% Gol).

Outlay - ₹ 0.50 Cr

10.10.45 The Scheme of Upgradation of Merit of SC students provides for 100% Central Assistance to states for arranging remedial and special coaching for Scheduled Castes students studying in class IXth to XIIth. While remedial coaching aims at removing deficiencies in school subjects, special coaching is provided with a view to prepare students for competitive examinations for entry into professional courses like engineering and medical. The main objective of the scheme is to upgrade the merit of Scheduled Caste students by providing them with facilities for all round development through education in residential/non-residential schools.

10.10.46 Admission and selection process is left to the discretion of the concerned state government which will ensure total transparency and fairness both in the identification of coaching institutions and beneficiary students. The schools selected under the scheme should have the facilities necessary for all round development of the child, enough hostel facilities and should have shown good academic results in the past few years consistently. The coaching

should start at class IX level and continue till a student has completed class XII. Although entry point under the Scheme would be Class IX, a student may be enrolled in class X/ XI if he/she has shown excellent performance in the previous examination and if he/she had missed entry at class IX level for any reason. Target should also be fixed to include at least 3% disabled SC students wherever possible. A package grant of ₹ 25,000 per student per year will be given with the following break-up:

(i) ₹15,000 per student per year as under:

- Boarding & lodging charges @ ₹ 900 per month for 10 months = ₹ 9,000 (This component would be payable to the students studying in residential schools only)
- Pocket money @ ₹ 300 for 10 months = ₹ 3,000
- Books and Stationery ₹ 3,000

(ii) ₹ 10,000 per year per student for honorarium to principal, experts and other incidental charges.

10.10.47 This scheme was admitted in Annual Plan 2014-15. An outlay of 0.50 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

WSC-01 Share Capital Contribution to PSCFC (State share - 51% and GOI share-49%) .

Outlay - ₹ 10.63 Cr

10.10.48 Under this scheme, direct loaning is done by Punjab Scheduled Castes Land Development & Finance Corporation (PSCFC) out of its share capital provided by the State Government and Government of India in the ratio of 51:49. The corporation is implementing direct lending scheme, economic venture scheme and the schemes pertaining to the liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers. Besides this, the corporation is also utilizing its share capital in varying proportions in the schemes being run in collaboration with National Safai Karam Charies Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) and National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), viz. karyana shop, electric shop, handloom, transport vehicles scheme, cloth shop, cycle/scooter repair shop, goat rearing scheme and shoe

making. In addition to the above, the corporation is implementing bank-tie-up loaning schemes through banks to the scheduled caste families living below poverty line. The corporation is providing loans to scheduled caste persons at very nominal rate of interest ranging from 0% to 8% for different income generating purposes. Corporation also provides short term skill development training to educated unemployed scheduled caste youth through government/semi government institutions. Beneficiaries are provided stipend @ ₹1000 per beneficiary per month during the course of training.

10.10.49 The paid up share capital of the corporation up to 2014-15 is ₹ 85.91 Cr out of which State Share is ₹ 45.32 Cr and Central Share is ₹ 40.59 Cr. Against an expenditure of ₹ 20.97 Cr (Gol ₹ 9.30 Cr + GoP ₹ 11.67 Cr) during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 36.06 Cr (Gol ₹ 11.52 Cr + GoP ₹ 24.54 Cr) is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. Achievement during 11th Five Year plan is 5025 beneficiaries. The target is to cover about 7500 beneficiaries during 12th Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 5.91 Cr (Gol ₹ 1 Cr + GoP ₹ 4.91 Cr) and ₹ 11.74 Cr (Gol ₹ 6.32 Cr + GoP ₹ 5.42 Cr) had been incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 5.42 Cr as GoP contribution was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 10.63 Cr (₹ Gol 5.21 Cr + ₹ GoP 5.42 Cr) is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 to cover 1400 beneficiaries.

Scheme for Development of Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) (100% Gol over and above committed liability of State Govt.)

Outlay - ₹ 1.25 Cr

The following scheme will be covered under this programme.

CS(EBCs)-52/11 Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children Whose Parents are Engaged in Unclean Occupations. (100% Gol over and above committed liability State Govt.) (shifted from Non Plan)

Outlay - ₹ 1.25 Cr

10.10.50 The Govt. of India has introduced Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Pre-Matric Scholarship to Children of those parents engaged in unclean occupation in the year 1988-89. The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance for pre-matric education to children of target groups, viz i) scavengers ii) sweepers having traditional links with scavenging, iii) tanners,

and iv)flayers. The scheme has been further extended to the children/wards of those engaged in waste picking/collecting w.e.f 1-5-2013.

10.10.51 The scholarship shall be provided only to two students per family studying in schools recognized by state government. The scholarship shall be provided to students of class I to Xth @ Rs. 110/- per month for 10 months. No income ceiling has been prescribed. Besides additional allowance will be provided to students with disability, mentally retarded and leprosy cured students. Committed liability of the State Government is ₹ 0.65 Cr. An expenditure of ₹ 0.85 Cr (Gol ₹ 0.21 Cr + GoP ₹ 0.65 Cr) was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1.25 Cr (Gol ₹ 0.60 Cr + GoP ₹ 0.65 Cr) is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSS - Other than Restructured

CS(WMC)-05 Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the Candidates belonging to Minority Communities.(100% Gol).

Outlay - ₹1.00 Cr

10.10.52 The objective of the scheme is to assist students belonging to minority communities by way of special coaching for admission in technical/professional courses such as engineering, law, medical, management, information technology etc. and language/aptitude examinations for seeking admission in foreign universities. Coaching for competitive examinations for recruitment to Group 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' services for jobs in the private sector such as in airlines, shipping, information technology, business process outsourcing and other IT enabled services, hospitality, food processing, bio technology and other job oriented courses as per the emerging trend of employment shall also be imparted. Remedial coaching at undergraduate and post graduate level to improve the academic knowledge and to enable the students to catch up with the rest of the class and complete the course successfully shall also be provided. Candidates whose total family income from all sources does not exceed ₹ 3.00 lac per annum will be eligible to get the benefit. Stipend will be payable @ ₹ 3000 per student per month for out station and ₹ 1500 per students per month for local students. This benefit can be availed by the students only once irrespective of the

number of chances. An expenditure of ₹ 0.21 Cr was incurred during 11th Plan period. An outlay of ₹ 6.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS(WSC)-03 Free Coaching for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Class Students (100% GoI)

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.10.53 The objective of this 100% centrally sponsored scheme is to provide qualitative coaching to SC and OBC students for Group A and B examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), State Public Service Commission and various Railway Recruitment Boards (RRB). Besides this, coaching for Officers Grade examinations conducted by banks, insurance companies and public sector undertakings and finishing courses/job oriented courses for employment in the private sector like IT, bio-technology etc in need of soft skill shall also be provided. The family income limit under this scheme is ₹ 3.00 lac per annum. Benefit under this scheme can be availed by eligible students for not more than two times, irrespective of the number of chances. The ratio of SC and OBC students under this scheme will be 70:30 which can be increased/decreased by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in case of non availability of candidates. Government of India shall decide the fee structure for different examinations as well as duration of coaching after getting feedback every year. The grant-in-aid alongwith stipend for the students will be released directly to the institution/centre concerned. No expenditure has been incurred during 11th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 6.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

District Level Schemes

WSC(D)-01 Construction of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Bhawans and their Operation

Outlay - ₹ 5.00 Cr

10.10.54 This scheme was started during 1990-91 to commensurate the memory of Dr. B.R Ambedkar. The state government is setting up Ambedkar

Bhawans at each district headquarter under this school. These Bhawans consists of an auditorium hall with the seating capacity of 500 seats approximately, meeting hall with the seating capacity of 50 seats and a library-cum-research centre. The district wise status of Ambedkar Bhawans is as under:-

- (1) Completed and functional – 14 Distts (Fatehgarh Sahib, Muktsar, Faridkot, Gurdaspur, Kapurthala, Ropar, Sangrur, Mansa, Bathinda, Moga, Ferozepur, Patiala, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar and Ludhiana).
- (2) Incomplete - 3 Distts – (Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, and Amritsar)
- (3) Work yet to be started in 5 districts – (S.A.S.Nagar, Tarn Taran, Barnala, Fazilka, Pathankot). Land is being acquired in these districts.
- (4) 10.10.55 ₹ 2.50 Cr were released under State Level Punjab Nirman Programme during the year 2006-07 for district Ferozepur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Bathinda, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar , Patiala and Faridkot. Against expenditure of ₹ 1.49 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 60.00 core is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

WSC(D)-02 Award to SC Sports Students (6-12 classes)

Outlay ₹ 0.25 Cr

10.10.55 The aim of the scheme is to inculcate the spirit of competition amongst scheduled caste students in the field of sports. Under this scheme, students who stand 1st, 2nd and 3rd among SC students from 6th to 12th classes were given awards at the rate of ₹ 25/- p. m. per student in each educational block. The amount has been enhanced w.e.f 21-3-2014 as per details below:-

Primary Level	₹ 500 per year for 3 years
Middle Level	₹ 750 per year for 2 years
Higher Secondary Level	₹ 1000 per year for 2 years.

10.10.56 Against an expenditure of ₹0.04 lac during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 30.75 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 0.25 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

10.11 SOCIAL SECURITY AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Outlay-₹ 871.79 Cr

10.11.1 The state government is conscious of its responsibility towards the weaker sections of the society especially for welfare of women, children, old age and handicapped persons. Against the approved outlay of ₹3027.80 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 4900.50 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan for Social Security and Women & Child Development. Against an expenditure of ₹ 653.24 Cr during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 871.79 Cr is provided for this sector for Annual Plan 2015-16. A dedicated Social Security Fund funded by 5% cess on electricity duty and 3% additional stamp duty on urban transactions will meet the State's commitment with regard to old age and other pensions. The programmes to be funded out of Social Security Fund are as under:-

(₹Cr)

SN	Name of the Scheme	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16
		Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SSW-03	Old Age pension	465.00	379.06	465.00	413.47	495.00	376.20	495.00
SSW-04	Financial assistance to Disabled Persons	45.00	37.03	48.00	41.89	49.50	38.49	49.50
WCD-02	Financial Assistance to Dependent children	39.00	29.22	40.50	34.62	42.00	31.58	42.00
WCD-03	Financial Assistance to Widows and Destitute Women	90.00	74.04	93.00	85.03	97.50	81.29	105.00
	Total:	639.00	519.35	646.50	575.01	684.00	527.56	691.50

10.11.2 Total outlay of ₹834.55 Cr for this sector during 2012-13 included ₹ 583.33 Cr for Social Security & Welfare & ₹ 251.22 Cr for programmes relating to Women & Child Development. The outlay for the Annual Plan 2013-14 was ₹ 866.06 Cr which included ₹ 599.60 Cr for Social Security & Welfare and ₹ 266.46 Cr for Women & Child Development. The outlay for the Annual Plan 2014-15 was ₹ 876.15 Cr which includes ₹ 629.05 Cr for Social Security & Welfare and ₹ 243.63 Cr for Women & Child Development. An expenditure of ₹ 653.24 Cr was incurred during 2014-15 which includes ₹ 469.13 Cr for Social Security and Welfare and ₹ 184.11 Cr for Women & Child Development. The outlay for Annual Plan 2015-16 is ₹ 871.79 Cr which includes ₹ 629.05 Cr for Social Security and Rs. 242.74 Cr for Women & Child Development. The scheme-wise details are as under:-

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Outlay - ₹ 629.05 Cr

10.11.3 The main programmes being run by the state government under the Social Security and Welfare Sector are for welfare of women, children, old age and handicapped persons. As compared to an outlay of ₹ 2448.40 Cr during 11th Plan Period, higher outlay of ₹ 3293.70 Cr is provided during 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 583.33 Cr, ₹ 599.60 Cr and ₹ 632.50 Cr was provided for this sector during 2012-13, 2013-14 during 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 629.05 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

10.11.4 The state government is paying monthly pension of ₹ 250/- to 23 lac old persons, 1.35 lac dependent children, 1.50 lac disabled persons and 3.10 lac widows. Against the total outlay of ₹ 684 Cr for disbursing pensions during 2014-15, ₹ 692.00 Cr are earmarked during 2015-16 to provide pensions to 16.50 lac old persons, 1.65 lac disabled persons, 1.40 lac dependent children and 3.50 lac widows.

10.11.5 Under National Social Assistance Programme, pension ranging from ₹ 200/- pm to ₹300/- pm over and above the pension paid by the state government are being provided by Government of India to about 2.13 lac beneficiaries of BPL families which includes 1,80,000 old persons, 20,000

widows and 10000 disabled persons and ₹ 10,000/- per beneficiary to 3000 BPL families in case of death of their breadwinners. The state government is actively pursuing a programme to disburse these pensions at the homes of the beneficiaries, through the Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) in collaboration with banks.

Ongoing Schemes

State Level Schemes

SSW-03 Old Age Pension (Social Security Fund).

Outlay - ₹ 495.00 Cr

10.11.6 In order to provide social security to the senior citizens, the State Government introduced 'Old age pension' scheme in the year 1964. Under this scheme, pension was granted to the eligible persons @ ₹ 200/- per month. The rate has been enhanced to ₹ 250/- per month w.e.f 2006-07. As per the existing policy, the eligibility criteria is as under:-

- (1) The applicant should be 58 years or above in case of women and 65 years or above in case of men. (The state government has lowered the age limit in case of women pensioners from 60 years to 58 years w.e.f 2011-12.)
- (2) The applicant should not have monthly income more than ₹ 2000/- in case of single person and ₹ 3000/- in case of couple, from all sources.

10.11.7 The work relating to processing of applications and sanction of the pensions has been transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions. Against an expenditure of ₹ 1853.05 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 2625.00 Cr is provided during 12th Five Year. Target is to cover 15.50 lac beneficiaries per year during 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 379 Cr, ₹ 413.47 Cr and ₹ 376.20 had been incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 495.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 to cover 16.50 lac beneficiaries.

SSW-04 Financial Assistance to Disabled Persons (Social Security Fund)

Outlay - ₹ 49.50 Cr

10.11.8 This scheme was started in the year 1981. Financial assistance is being given @ ₹ 250/- per month to the persons with at least 50% disability under following conditions:-

(1) Permanently disabled, blind, orthopaedically handicapped, deaf and dumb and mentally challenged persons are eligible for financial assistance. The financial assistance is provided from birth or from the first of the month in which the medical certificates have been issued by the Medical Officer.

(2) The monthly income of the applicant should not exceed ₹1000/- per month in case of individual and ₹ 1500/- if husband and wife both are alive. In case an applicant is not earning, the income of his parents should not exceed ₹ 2500/- per month. In case such parents have more than two children, their income should not exceed ₹ 3000/- per month.

10.11.9 The work relating to processing of applications and sanction of the pensions has been transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions. About 1.40 lac disabled persons were covered during 11th Plan Period. Against an expenditure of ₹ 167.07 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 285.00 Cr is provided during 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 37.03 Cr, ₹ 41.89 Cr and ₹ 38.49 Cr had been incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 49.50 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-6.

SSW-05 Setting-up of Spinal Injuries Centre at Mohali

Outlay - ₹3.00 Cr

10.11.10 Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, New Delhi, has sanctioned setting up of a Regional Spinal Injury Centre in the State of Punjab. Administrative approval for the construction of this centre was given on 19/3/01. The centre has been set up at Sector 70, SAS Nagar, with an aim to provide specialized treatment and rehabilitation to the persons suffering from spinal-cord injuries. This centre has been constructed at a five

acre plot allotted by PUDA at lease @ ₹ 1.45 lac per annum. Lease money is being provided by the state government out of plan funds. Government of India agreed to provide ₹ 350.49 lac for this centre, out of which ₹ 145.80 lac was for construction of the building, ₹ 19.00 lac for equipment, ₹6.00 lac for furniture and ₹ 179.69 lac for recurring expenditure.. Construction work was allotted to Punjab Small Industries & Export Corporation (PSIEC). The state government plans to make it a prestigious institute which will cater to the patients in whole of the Northern India. Against an expenditure of ₹3.00 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1.00 Cr each was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively An expenditure of ₹ 3.00 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 3.00 Cr is provided for this centre for Annual Plan 2015-16.

SSW-06 Awareness against Drug Abuse.

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.11.11 Punjab is a typical example of emerging drug culture in India. Not only males but female labourers also switch to drug abuse during harvest season to increase their work power. The aim of the scheme is to create awareness through TV, radio, cinema, workshop, printing material and counseling in schools/colleges and theme camps in the villages, blocks and districts. Against an expenditure of ₹ 1.28 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 71.07 lac ₹ 5.00 lac and ₹35.00 lac had been incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

SSW-07 Setting-up of Social Security Helpline for Women, Children, Older and Disabled Persons in each District

Outlay - ₹ 20.00 lac

10.11.12 The main objective of the Helpline is to provide quality services to women, children and older persons in need of special care and protection and to ensure that proper care is provided till they are rehabilitated. Other than this, the needy persons are provided referral services. These persons are

counseled also and suitable arrangements for their rehabilitation are made. Helpline immediately provides help, care, protection and emotional support to those who are in need. It will work under the control of Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned through Red Cross. In the first phase, it is proposed to set up Helpline in two districts viz Hoshiarpur and Ropar. No expenditure was incurred during 11th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 0.20 lac is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 0.10 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.20 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

SSW-08 Celebration of International Day of Older Persons

Outlay - ₹ 20.00 lac

10.11.13 1st October of every year is being celebrated as the International Day of older persons around the world in pursuance of a UN General Assembly Resolution of December 1990 for elderly. This day provides us an opportunity to acknowledge the contribution, wisdom, dignity and needs of our senior citizens and re-dedicate ourselves to their well being. Eminent older persons are felicitated on this occasion. On this day, state level, district level and block level functions are be organized in the state to honour senior citizens who have made significant contribution to the society. Besides, free health check up camps are also organized. Items such as hearing aids, spectacles and mobility devices like walking stick, walker and wheel chair etc. are distributed to those who need them. Against an expenditure of ₹ 22.48 lac during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lac is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 20.00 lac, ₹ 3.21 lac and ₹ 3.50 lac had been incurred during 2012-13,2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

SSW-10 Celebration of World Disabled Day and State Awards to Handicapped (Clubbed with SSW-09).

Outlay - ₹ 10.00 lac

10.11.14 State government has issued instructions to celebrate 3rd December as World Disabled Day every year for the welfare of disabled persons. On this day a state level function is organized where disabled

person/sportsmen/ NGOs/ employees etc are awarded. Exhibitions are organized to create awareness for the disabled persons. Against an expenditure of ₹ 6.00 lac during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 15.00 lac is provided for 12th Five Year Plan, however this scheme has been merged with scheme SWW-10 "State Awards to handicapped" in Annual Plan 2014-15.

10.11.15 On World Disabled Day state awards are given to the disabled persons who are adjudged as best sportsmen/best skilled workers, outstanding handicapped employees of the state government/corporations/boards/ public sector undertakings/private sector undertakings and self-employed handicapped persons with the aim to encourage them to discharge their duties efficiently and effectively. The award is given to the selected persons in cash. Against an expenditure of ₹5.75 lac during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 25.00 lac is provided for 12th Five Year Plan under plan scheme SSW-9 "State Award to Handicapped". An expenditure of ₹ 9.05 lac was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 under the clubbed scheme of World Disabled Day and State awards to handicapped.

SSW-12 Assistance to various Homes/Institutions run by Social Security Department. (Merged with SSW 11,13,14)

Outlay - ₹ 6.00 Cr

10.11.16 The State Government intends to provide needed care and protection to poor and needy persons especially to women, children, physically & mentally challenged, destitutes, orphans, old aged etc. through various homes/institutions run by state government or NGO's, the main components of the scheme are as under:-

(i) The Upgradation of Homes run by the Social Security Department - The Department of Social Security, Women & Child Development is running about 28 homes/institutions/centres for welfare of children, women, old aged and disabled persons. Funds will be provided for the upgradation and for meeting the initial requirements of these institutions.

(ii) Setting-up of Beggary Homes and Rehabilitation-cum-Vocational Centres for 50 Beggars - The State Government intends to strengthen anti-begging

measures in all districts of the State. In the first phase Beggary Homes will be established in major districts of the State. Besides, Rehabilitation cum Vocational Centres will be set up in each district of the State. NGOs will be identified for running such type of institutions/services for beggars. Financial assistance will be provided in the shape of grant- in- aid to NGOs for setting up of beggary homes and rehabilitation–cum-vocational centres including their children.

(iii) Setting-up of Community Homes for Mentally ill Persons - The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to such NGOs for establishing protected community homes for mentally ill/retarded persons discharged from prison who no longer require full time care for mental illness, but are unable to take care of themselves. It is proposed to set up community homes, work centres and institutional mobile support for mentally ill persons in all the districts of the State in a phased manner. Presently, community homes shall be established in the main districts of Punjab viz Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Ferozepur and Patiala.

(iv) Establishment of Shelter Homes -In view of the urgent need of care and protection of destitute, older person, orphans, state government proposes to establish shelter homes for atleast 50 inmates at district headquarters. In the first phase these shelter homes will be established at Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Patiala and Faridkot. Old Age Welfare Committees, public servants and aged themselves may refer an old person to such shelter homes. Old persons will ordinarily stay in the shelter homes for short period. These Open Shelters run by both NGO's and state government will only supplement the existing institutional care facilities and are not meant to provide permanent residential facilities to the effected persons.

10.11.17 An expenditure of ₹ 2.10 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of 6.00 Cr is provided for this scheme for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSS-Other Schemes

CS(SSW-17) National Programmes for Persons with Disabilities (100% GoI) (New Scheme).

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.11.18 This is a new scheme of Annual Plan 2015-16. Under this scheme the components like hostels for persons with disabilities, community based rehabilitation programmes and all other activities required for implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act will be financed. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Other than Restructured CSS

SSW-15 Nirmaya-State Government's Contribution towards Health Insurance Scheme for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability

Outlay - ₹ 5.00 lac

10.11.19 Under this scheme health insurance facility amounting to ₹1.00 lac is being given to children in age group of 6-14 years effected with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation & Multiple Disabilities. The aim of the scheme is to improve general health condition & quality of life of persons with developmental disability. The scheme envisages to deliver comprehensive cover which will:-

- Have a single premium across age band.
- Provide same coverage irrespective of the type of disability covered under the National Trust Act.
- Insurance cover up to ₹ 1.0 lac.

10.11.20 The services ranging from regular medical check up to hospitalization, therapy to corrective surgery, transportation will be provided. Reimbursement of claims in case of OPD services and treatment through non-empanelled hospitals is also permitted. The insurance company shall be selected and premium shall be decided through a transparent process. The premium amount shall be paid by the National Trust in advance to the selected

Insurance Company. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

SSW-16 Scheme for Implementation of the persons with Disabilities Act – 1995 (SIPDA) (100% GoI).

Outlay - ₹ 3.00 Cr

10.11.21 The objective of the scheme is to enable disabled persons to move about safely and freely so that they can undertake their activities without any assistance. Government of India is providing 100% grant-in-aid for undertaking the accessibility related activities for persons with disabilities as per provision under Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and full Participation) Act, 1995. Funds are provided for constructing/installing/modifying lifts/ramps, toilets and other infrastructure facilities in the universities/administrative training centres, state secretariats, medical colleges, division headquarters or other important public buildings to provide barrier free access to persons with disabilities. Besides, funds are also provided to make the websites accessible to the handicapped persons. This scheme was admitted in the Revised Estimates 2013-14. An expenditure of ₹0.65 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 3.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 for this programme.

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Outlay - ₹242.74

10.11.22 The National Perspective Plan for Women aims at economic development and integration of women into the mainstream economy at equity and at social justice. Since women constitutes 47% of the total population of the State, there is a continued inequality and vulnerability in all the sectors – economic, social, political, educational, health care, nutrition and legal. The all round development of women is to be achieved by treating them not merely as providers and producers but also as individuals with a right to human dignity.

10.11.23 The Government of Punjab vide its notification No. 2/31/91-SW/1728, dated 19/5/1998 constituted Punjab State Commission for Women for safeguarding the rights of women for providing justice to them and above

all, for enquiring into unfair practices affecting women in the State of Punjab and for the matters connected therewith incidental thereto. This Commission advises the government on legislative development for policies affecting women and review the existing laws to protect women's legal life, conduct research and study regarding the problems of women and inspect remand homes, police stations and recommend remedial measures for their improvement. This Commission follows the directions provided by the National Commission for Women.

10.11.24 As compared to an outlay of ₹ 579.40 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 1606.80 Cr is provided during 12th Five Year Plan for programmes relating Women and Child Development. Outlay provided for this for Annual Plan 2015-16 is ₹ 242.74 Cr. Women Component which comprises various schemes/ programmers especially for the welfare and development of women is ₹ 13052 Cr for 12th Five Year Plan and ₹ 2719 Cr for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

10.11.25 The child sex ratio has increased from 798 in 2001 to 846 as per 2011 census. As children are the greatest assets of the nation and shape it's future progress, the core of our strategy would be for creating a better world for them. The objective of the child development schemes is to enhance the nutrition level of the children and reducing Infant Child Mortality Rate (IMR), Child Mortality Rate (CMR) and Mother Mortality Rate (MMR). The state government has taken up various schemes and programmers to guarantee their basic human rights including survival, development and full participation in social, cultural, educational and other endeavors necessary for their individual growth and well being. The detail of various schemes for the welfare of women and children are given below:-

Ongoing Schemes

State Level Schemes

WCD-02 Financial Assistance to Dependent Children (Social Security Fund)

Outlay - ₹ 42.00 Cr

10.11.26 this scheme was started in the year 1968. Under this scheme, financial assistance @ ₹ 250/- per month is provided under the following conditions:-

- (1) Financial assistance is to be given to the children below the age of 21 years through their parents/guardians, whose mother/father or both have passed away or have become incapacitated due to physical/mental disability or loss of parental support etc;
- (2) The monthly income of the applicant should not be more than ₹ 1000/- in case of individual and ₹ 1500/- in case of couple. In case, both the mother and the father have passed away, the guardian's income is not to be considered.

10.11.27 Against an expenditure of ₹ 131.98 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 240.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 29.22 Cr and ₹ 34.62 Cr and ₹ 31.58 Cr had been incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. Target is to cover 1.30 lac beneficiaries annually during 12th Plan Period. An outlay of ₹ 42.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

WCD-03 Financial Assistance to Widows and Destitute Women (Social Security Fund)

Outlay – ₹ 105.00 Cr

10.11.28 This scheme was started in the year 1968. The purpose of the scheme is to provide financial assistance @ ₹ 250/- per month to the widows and destitute women under following conditions:

- (1) Woman below the age of 58 years who have no means of subsistence or have been deprived of her husband's support due to one or the other reason or the unmarried woman above the age of 30 years living the life of destitution is eligible to get the benefit of this scheme.
- (2) The monthly income of the applicant from all sources should be less than ₹1000/-. P.M

10.11.29 Against an expenditure of ₹ 326.43 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹525.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 74.00 Cr, ₹ 85.03 Cr and ₹ 81.29 Cr had been incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14

and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹105.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 to cover 3.50 lac beneficiaries.

WCD-05 Mai Bhago Vidya (Edu.) Scheme (Free Bicycles to all Girl Students Studying in class 9th to 12th).

Outlay- ₹ 40 Cr

10.11.30 In order to provide our girls better access to education and to check their drop out rate at secondary & senior secondary level, a new scheme was admitted during 2011-12 to provide free bicycles to all the girl students studying in class 9th to 12th in government schools. Expenditure during 11th Five Year Plan was ₹30.00 Cr . About 1.11 lac and 1.52 lac girls studying in class 11th & 12th were covered during 2011-12 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 375.00 Cr is provided for this scheme during 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 40.00 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. This scheme was funded out of the grant recommended by 13th Finance Commission for improving adverse sex ratio during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 40.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

WCD-06 Attendance Scholarship to Handicapped Girl Students in Rural Areas

Outlay- ₹ 50.00 lac

10.11.31 In order to uplift the status of the disabled girls in the rural areas and also to make them self reliant, incentive in the form of attendance scholarship to the handicapped girl students in rural areas is provided to cover the partial cost of uniform and books etc till the time they are desirous of receiving education rate of scholarship is as under:-

For Books/Note Books

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| (i) Upto class 10 th | ₹ 1000/-p.a. |
| (ii) From class 10+1 upto | ₹ 1500/-p.a. |

Graduation/other courses

For Uniforms

- (i) For all students/trainees of ₹ 1500/-p.a.
all classes/courses

10.11.32 At present, the state government is giving scholarship to all handicapped students (boys and girls) at the rate of ₹ 200/- per month upto 8th class and ₹ 300/- per month from 9th class onwards on Non-Plan side. The amount of scholarship proposed under the scheme is given to the handicapped girls only, in addition to scholarship already being given to the handicapped students under the Non-Plan scheme. Against an expenditure of ₹ 101.92 lac during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 270.00 lac is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 21.37 lac and ₹ 0.36 lac was incurred during 2012-13 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

WCD-09 Awareness Programme for Improving Adverse Sex Ratio and Female Foeticide.

Outlay- ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.11.33 The people of Punjab have a mind set for male child to inherit their feudal property, to look after them in the old age and to be a source of livelihood for the family. In order to curb the tendency of female foeticide and to improve the adverse sex ratio in the state, the Department of Social Welfare is creating awareness among the masses through camps to be organized at district and block level regarding serious adverse implications of gender imbalance in the society. Against an expenditure of ₹ 2.56 Cr for 11th Five Year plan, an outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

WCD-10 Awareness Programme for Domestic Violence Act, 2005

Outlay- ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.11.34 The objective of the scheme is to liberate women of various kinds of domestic violence namely physical abuse, emotional abuse, financial & coercion etc. Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has been enacted for the

protection of women. Awareness needs to be created among the rural masses regarding the said Act and penal provision involved through print & electronic media street play, skits, seminars, speeches etc. at school, college and university level. Against an expenditure of ₹ 25.00 lac during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 500.00 lac is provided during 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

WCD-12 Distribution of Sterilized Sanitary Pads to Rural Women

Outlay- ₹ 2.00 Cr

10.11.35 This scheme is being implemented by the Social Security Department through Punjab State Social Welfare Board. The objective of the scheme is to improve the personal hygiene of the poor and needy women especially from weaker sections of the society during menstruation period. The facility of sterilized sanitary pads is provided as the rural women are not aware of this precaution and are suffering from various gynaec problems. The expenditure per woman will be ₹ 480/- per annum. The sanitary pads are being distributed through Anganwadi workers by organizing camps. Against an expenditure of ₹ 1.50 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided during 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

WCD-14 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign (100% GoI)(New Scheme)

Outlay – ₹ 11.00 Cr

10.11.36 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao a centrally sponsored scheme launched by Government of India in selected 11 districts of Punjab State. The objective of scheme is to empower the girl child and enable her education. The focus of the scheme would be on strict enforcement of PC & PNDT Act, retention of girls in secondary schools, availability of functional toilets, capacity building and sensitization of concerned government officials, grassroot functionaries and elected representatives and promotion of early registration of pregnancy. The scheme seeks to address the issue of decline in Child Sex Ratio through a mass campaign across the country targeted at changing social mindset and

creating awareness about the critical issues relating to females. The aim of scheme is :-

- Preventing gender biased sex selective elimination;
- Ensuring survival and protection of girl child and
- Ensuring education and participation of the girl child.

10.11.37 Under the scheme, 100% grant in aid will be provided by Government of India. In the Punjab, 11 district namely Amritsar, Tarn Taran, Gurdaspur, Mukatsar, Mohali, Fatehgarh Sahib, Sangrur, Barnana, Mansa, Ferozepur and Patiala has been identified in which Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme will be implemented. Proposed Action Plan of these 11 districts has already been submitted to the Ministry of Women and Child Development by State Government. An outlay of ₹ 11.00 Cr is provided in Annual Plan 2015-16.

Block Grants

BG-5(WCD-04 (i) Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme – 13th Finance Commission's Grant for Measures to Improve Adverse Sex Ratio.

Outlay -₹ 1.00 lac

10.11.38 'Kanya Jagriti Jyoti' scheme and Nanhi Chhan Programme were merged in a new programme 'Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme' w.e.f the year 2011-12. The aim of the scheme is to uplift the social & educational status of girls & to improve the declining sex ratio. The 13th Finance Commission had recommended grant of ₹ 250.00 Cr @ ₹ 62.50 Cr per year for adopting measures to improve sex ratio in the State under State Specific Grants for the period 2011-12 to 2014-15. Against which ₹ 62.50 Cr were released during 2012-13 and ₹ 60.00 Cr during 2014-15. During Annual Plan 2014-15 besides Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme two other women oriented schemes i.e Free Bicycles to Girl Student Studying in Government Schools and Shagun Scheme Courses were funded out of 13th Finance

Commission's Grant for improving adverse sex ratio as per details mentioned under schemes WCD-05 and WCD-13 respectively.

10.11.39 Under Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme, girls born in the families having an annual income of ₹ 30,000/- or less and covered under Atta Dal Scheme will be benefited, the other conditions of eligibility are as under:-

- 1) The girls born after 1.1.2011.
- 2) The girls whose parents are permanent resident of Punjab.
- 3) The abundant girls found after dated 1.1.2011 and are residing in Orphanage and Children Homes in the Punjab State.
- 4) If the girl child drops from school due to any reason then no benefit will be given to the beneficiaries or the families after that date.

10.11.40 Under this scheme a sum of ₹ 20,000/- per beneficiary is deposited with LIC as premium which will give the following benefits:-

SN	Benefit payable	Amount Payable	
		At Age (years)	Amount
1	On birth of newly born girl child	0	₹ 2100/-
2	On attaining age of 3 year (after immunization)	3	₹ 2100/-
3	On admission to class-1	6	₹ 2100/-
4	On admission to class-1X	14	₹ 2100/-
5	On attaining age of 18-Years and passed class XIIth.	18	₹ 31000/-
6	Scholarship payable		
a)	From class-1 to VI standard @ ₹100/- per month		₹ 7200/-
b)	From class-VII to XII standard @ ₹200/- per month		₹14400/-
	Total Benefit	18	₹ 61000/-

10.11.41 During 11th Five Year Plan an expenditure of ₹8.00 Cr was incurred as state contribution. An outlay of ₹395.50 Cr is provided for this scheme for the 12th Five Year Plan out of which ₹250.00 Cr is 13th Finance Commission's Grant and ₹ 145.50 Cr is towards state's contribution. An expenditure of ₹ 15.00 Cr and ₹ 40.17 Cr had been incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 62.50 Cr was provided for Annual Plan 2014-15 against which expenditure of ₹ 60.46 Cr was incurred. Since the term of 13th Finance has ended on 31/03/2015, only a token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for this scheme.

CSS- Other Schemes

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

Outlay - ₹ 24.23 Cr

The following scheme will be covered under this programme.

WCD-01 Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (75:25) (Clubbed with Enforcement of Juvenile Justice Act-1986)

Outlay – ₹ 24.23 Cr

10.11.42 This centrally sponsored scheme was launched during 2011-12 under which measures are taken to prohibit the exploitation of children and for protection of children rights. The main objective of the scheme is to provide a safe and secure environment for overall development of the children wherein the need of care especially for children in conflict with law. Under this scheme assistance is provided in the form of preventive, statutory care and rehabilitation to children affected by HIV/AIDS, orphans, child drug abusers, children of substance abusers, child beggars, trafficked or sexually exploited children, children of prisoners as well as street and working children. The scheme is implemented with the help of all the stake holder including government departments, the voluntary sector and community groups etc. The State Government has signed MoU with the ministry of Women and Child Development Government, of India in 26.11.2010. Centrally Sponsored Scheme Enforcement of Juvenile Justice Act 1986 (50:50) has also been

merged with this scheme. Against an expenditure of ₹ 91.13 lac (Gol ₹49.45 lac + GoP ₹41.68 lac) during 11th Five Year Plan an outlay of ₹105.01 Cr (Gol ₹76.41 Cr + GoP ₹28.60 Cr) is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 9.95 Cr (Gol ₹7.64 Cr + GoP ₹2.31Cr) was incurred during 2012-13. An expenditure of ₹ 5.48 Cr (Gol ₹ 1.91 Cr + GoP ₹3.57 Cr) was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹24.23 Cr (Gol ₹13.50 Cr + GoP ₹ 10.73 Cr) is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).

Outlay - ₹ 16.00 Cr

The following schemes will be covered under this programme.

CS(WCD)-02: Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)- Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme (CMB).

Outlay- ₹15.70 Cr

10.11.43 This scheme is centrally sponsored and is being implemented in two districts, Amritsar and Kapurthala as a pilot project. The main objective of the scheme is to uplift the nutritional and health status of pregnant ladies and nursing mothers and infants. Under this scheme, the women of 19 years of age and above at the time of birth for first two live births, will receive ₹ 6000/- in two instalments, subject to the fulfillment of specific conditions. ₹ 3000/- will be given in 3rd trimester and ₹ 3000/- will be given after 6 months of delivery and Anganwadi Worker and Helper will be paid ₹ 3000/- will be given after 6 months of delivery and Anganwadi worker and Helper will be paid ₹ 200/- and ₹ 100/- per beneficiary respectively.

10.11.44 The beneficiaries are paid ₹ 4,000/- in three installments per P&L women between the second trimester till the child attains the age of 6 months on fulfilling specific conditions related to maternal and child health. Anganwadi worker helper would receive an incentive of ₹ 200/- and ₹ 100/- respectively per P & L woman after all the due cash transfers to the beneficiary are complete. Expenditure during 11th Five Year Plan is ₹ 23.00 lac. An outlay of ₹55.90 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 9.59 Cr

and ₹ 5.29 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹15.70 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS(WCD)-02(i)/19: Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme(CMB) 100% GoI (Shifted from Non Plan)

Outlay- ₹ 20.00 lac

10.11.45 This scheme is a part of “Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)”- Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme (CMB) which is being implemented in two districts – Amritsar and Kapurthala. The main objective of the scheme is to uplift the nutritional and health status of pregnant ladies, nursing mothers and infants children. Under this component funds are provided for salaries of staff which is recruited on contract basis at state/district level. The provision under the scheme is utilized for payment of salaries of staff, printing of registers, monitoring formats, rent, office expenses and computerization etc. This scheme has been shifted from Non Plan Budget, a provision of Rs. 20.00 lac is made for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CS(WCD)-08: Establishment of State Resources Centre for Women under National Mission for Empowerment of Women.

Outlay - ₹ 10.00 lac

10.11.46 This scheme was included in the Annual Plan 2013-14. The objective of establishment of State Resource Centre for Women is to empower the women socially as well as economically to make them integral part of the society. The motive of this mission is to ensure that the benefit of various schemes being implemented by the Government of India reach the beneficiaries at the lowest level. The motive of State Resource Centre for Women is convergence of women oriented programmes of state as well as centre. The State Government has already constituted State Mission Authority vide its notification dated 25/04/2011. This mission will primarily function as a monitoring body for better and effective delivery to the targeted groups under schemes and programmes being implemented for women by different departments. An outlay of ₹10 lac is provided for this scheme for Annual Plan 2015-16.

District Level Schemes

CSS –Flagship Scheme

SSW(D)-01 National Social Assistance Programme (100%ACA)

Outlay - ₹ 70.00 Cr

10.11.47 Government of India is giving 100% central assistance to persons living below poverty line to provide social security in the form of pensions to the old aged, widows, disabled and financial assistance in case of death of bread winner of a family. Against an expenditure of ₹ 186.33 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 324.80 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 70.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16. The main components of the scheme are:-

(i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension

10.11.48 The name of the scheme was changed by Gol from National Old Age Pension to Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension w.e.f 19/11/2007. The rate of pensions is ₹ 200/- P.M per beneficiary for beneficiaries in the age group of 60-79 years. Central assistance under IGNOAPS is provided @ ₹ 500/- P.M per beneficiary for persons who are 80 years and above. This pension is provided over and above the pension provided by the state government under state level old age pension scheme. An outlay of ₹ 52.70 Cr is provided for this component during 2015-16.

(ii) National Family Benefit Scheme

10.11.49 Under this scheme, if a breadwinner of a family living below poverty line dies, a financial help of ₹20,000/- is given to the widow of the deceased. The eligibility criteria for determining assistance under the scheme is as under:-

- (1) The primary breadwinner shall be member of household, male or female, whose earning contributes largest proportion to household income.
- (2) Death of breadwinner has occurred between 18 to 64 years of age. Household qualifies as BPL as per Government of India criteria. Benefit will be paid to surviving member of the household of the

deceased who after local enquiry is determined as head of household.

10.11.50 Earlier this grant was ₹ 10,000/- and age limit was 18-59 year which has been revised w.e.f 10/12/2012. About 2672 beneficiaries were covered annually during 11th Five Year Plan. Target is to cover 3000 beneficiaries every year during 12th Five Year Plan period. An outlay of ₹ 5.50 Cr is provided for this component during 2015-16.

(iii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme

10.11.51 This scheme was launched by GOI on 20/2/2009. Widows, who are in the age between 40-59 years and belong to a household below the poverty line, were eligible for getting pension of ₹ 200/-per month over and above the pension paid under state level widow pension scheme. 13,672 beneficiaries have been covered annually during 11th Five Year Plan. As per revised norms of Gol, widows in the age group of 40-79 years or above are eligible to get pension @ ₹ 300 P.M. Target is to cover 20,000 beneficiaries every year during 12th Five Year Plan period. An outlay of ₹ 6.70 Cr is provided for this component during 2015-16.

(iv) Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme

10.11.52 This scheme was started on 20/2/2009 by GOI. Persons with 80% (40%+40%) disabilities in the age between 18-59 years and belonging to a household below the poverty line were eligible under this scheme for getting pension of ₹ 200/-per month over and above the pension paid under state level disabled pension scheme. As per revised norms of Gol BPL persons with severe or multiple disabilities in the age group of 18-79 years or above will get assistance @ ₹300 per month. 3375 beneficiaries were covered annually during 11th Plan Period. Target is to cover 10,000 beneficiaries every year during 12th Five Year Plan period. An outlay of ₹ 3.10 Cr is provided for this component during 2015-16.

(v) Administrative expenses

10.11.53 Ministry of Finance, GOI has allowed 3% administrative expenses to be incurred under NSAP. These expenses will be incurred on printing and

issue of pension cards, organizing camps for issue of disability certificate to disability pension beneficiaries by the medical authorities, information, education and communication and for awareness generation activities. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr is provided for this component during 2015-16.

10.11.53 Gol has recommended that the State Government is required to make at least equal contribution under all the pension schemes as well as under NFBS. An expenditure of ₹ 53.89 Cr, ₹ 20.50 Cr and ₹ 48.10 Cr had been incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 70.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for this programme.

10.12 NUTRITION

Outlay - ₹ 596.00 Cr

10.12.1 State Government has accorded high priority to combating malnutrition. The aim is to prevent and reduce maternal and child under-nutrition as well as in adolescent girls and women. To address the multi-dimensional nutrition challenges, an outlay of ₹ 1375.00 Cr is provided during 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 596.00 Cr is provided for this sector for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

District Level Schemes

NT(D)-03 Nutrition (Kishori Shakti Yojana)

Outlay - ₹ 2.00 Cr

10.12.2 'Kishori Shakti Yojana' scheme was introduced under ICDS to address the life cycle approach of human development. The objective of the scheme is to prepare the adolescent girls to understand and learn the significance of personal hygiene environment, sanitation, nutrition, first-aid, health and nutrition education, family life, child care and development etc and to prepare healthy mother. The scheme has two components (i) Training to adolescent girls and (ii) Supplementary nutrition to the adolescent girls. Expenditure for training component is borne by GOI on Non-Plan side and

nutrition component is borne by the State Government. This scheme is being implemented in 14 districts of the State except 6 districts where 'SABLA' was being implemented. The rate of supplementary nutrition fixed under ICDS Scheme has been followed under Kishori Shakti Yojana. Against an expenditure of ₹ 8.59 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 20.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 0.29 Cr and ₹ 1.60 Cr was incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSS-Flagship Scheme

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

Outlay - ₹ 594.00 Cr

10.12.3 The following schemes will be covered under this programme.

NT (D)-01 Nutrition (ICDS)(SNP) (50% of actual expenditure reimbursed by GOI).

Outlay - ₹ 160.00 Cr

10.12.4 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India providing a package of six services comprising of (i) supplementary nutrition (SNP) (ii) immunization (iii) health check up; (iv) referral services; (v) pre-School non-formal education and (vi) nutrition & health education and has been in operation since 1975. The programme aims at addressing health, nutrition, early learning and the development needs of young children as well as pregnant and nursing mothers.

10.12.5 Supplementary nutrition is provided to all the children below 6 years of age and to nursing and expectant mothers from low income group families. Special attention is paid to the delivery of supplementary nutrition to the children below 3 years of age who are identified as severely malnourished. Under this scheme, approximately 70% scheduled castes beneficiaries are covered. Government of India reimburses 50% share of the actual expenditure

incurred on supplementary nutrition by the State from the financial year 2005-06 onwards.

10.12.6 Government of India has restructured and strengthened ICDS w.e.f 22 10-2012. The cost norms for SNP have been revised as per details given below:-

SN	Category	Rate as per GOI	Rates as per State Govt.
1	6 months to 3 years children	₹ 6.00	₹ 6.00 (Revised w.e.f 12/07/2011)
2	3 to 6 years children	₹ 6.00	₹ 5.00 (Revised w.e.f 12/07/2011)
3	Pregnant & Lactating mothers	₹ 7.00	₹ 5.00
4	Severely malnourished children	₹ 9.00	₹ 6.00

10.12.7 The goal of the ICDS Mission would be to attain three main outcomes namely; i) prevent and reduce young child under-nutrition (% underweight children 0-3 years) by 10 percentage point; (ii) enhance early development and learning outcomes in all children 0-6 years of age; and (iii) improve care and nutrition of girls and women and reduce anemia prevalence in young children, girls and women by one fifth. Annual Health Survey (AHS) and District Level Household Survey (DLHS) will be used as baseline for measuring the outcomes of ICDS mission.

10.12.8 Against an expenditure of ₹ 372.79 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹1200.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹101.84 Cr, ₹38.05 Cr and ₹ 141.54 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 160.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

NT(D)-04(i): Construction of Buildings of Anganwadi Centres under Restructured ICDS (75:25).

Outlay - ₹ 30.00 Cr

10.12.9 Under the revamped Integrated Child Development Services, buildings for Anganwadi Centres would be constructed, funding for which would be provided @ ₹4.50 lac per unit by Government of India. The cost sharing ratio between the Centre & State for construction would be 75:25. Gol has also agreed to provide ₹2000/- per AWC per annum for the maintenance of AWCs which are housed in government buildings. 5% of existing AWCs would be converted into AWC – cum – creche. This provision will not be applicable to rented AWC buildings. This assistance will be supplemented by availing labour component under MG-NREGA. An expenditure of ₹ 16.25 Cr (Gol ₹ 12.14 Cr + GoP ₹ 4.11 Cr) was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 30.00 Cr (Gol ₹ 22.50Cr + GoP ₹ 7.50 Cr) is provided for this scheme for Annual Plan 2015-16.

NT(D)-05/09: Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (90:10) (75:25) (Shifted from Non Plan).

Outlay - ₹ 386.00 Cr

10.12.10 This scheme is a part of restructured “Integrated Child Development Services under which six services like supplementary nutrition, immunization , health check up, referral services, nutrition and health education and pre-school Education are provided to children in the age of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

10.12.11 Under this scheme honorarium @ Rs.5000/-p.m (Gol - Rs. 3000/- and GoP – Rs.2000/-) and 2500/- p.m. (Centre share- Rs. 1500/- and State share – Rs.1000/-) is paid to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers respectively. This scheme has been restructured as per the guidelines issued by Govt. of India vide letter dated 22.10.2012. New components like Early Child Care and Education (ECCE), Sneh Shivir etc have been included. The expenditure is incurred between Gol and GoP in the ratio of 90:10 and 75:25 under heads like salaries to the staff, honorarium to AWWs and AWHs, wages, domestic travel expenses, office expenses, publications, POL, medical re-

imbursement, electricity, rent and taxes, water charges, flexi funds, uniforms to AWWs/AWHs, etc. An expenditure of ₹ 229.40 Cr (Gol ₹ 212.68 Cr + GoP ₹ 16.72 Cr) was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 386.00 Cr (Gol ₹ 110.30 Cr + GoP ₹ 275.70 Cr) is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

NT(D)-06/13: Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Training Programme (90:10) (Shifted from Non Plan).

Outlay - ₹ 8.00 Cr

10.12.12 ICDS Functionaries Training Programme Project was launched in 1998-99 by Govt. of India. The main objective of this programme is to be improve the quality of work of ICDS functionaries. Besides training of ICDS functionaries, other training programmes are also conducted like training to the members of PRI's to enable them to discharge their duties effectively to make this programme successful. This training is imparted at nine Anganwadi Training Centres (AWTCs) and One Middle Level Training Centre(MLTC) as per details below:-

- 1 Middle Level Training Centre for supervisors at Hoshiarpur;
- 9 Training Centres for Anganwadi Workers and Helpers have been established at Patiala, Mohali (Ropar), Jalandhar (2), Hoshiarpur, Bathinda, Faridkot, Ludhiana and Kharar at Desu Majra.

10.12.13 This scheme has been shifted from Non-Plan Budget. The scheme is funded by the Government of India and State Government on 90:10 basis. An expenditure of ₹ 2.58 Cr (Gol ₹ 2.56 Cr + GoP ₹ 0.02 Cr) An outlay of ₹ 8.00 Cr (Gol ₹ 7.20 Cr + GoP ₹ 0.80 Cr) is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

NT(D)-07 National Nutrition Mission (75:25) (GoI-GoP)

Outlay - ₹ 10.00 Cr

10.12.14 This is a Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Programme sponsored by Government of India which would address the maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high burdened districts all over India by bringing together various national programmes through strong institutional and programmatic

convergence at the state, district, block and village levels. The main aim of the programme is prevention and reduction in child under-nutrition.

10.12.15 Under this programme Resource Centres will be established at district level in every habitation of the selected 6 high burdened districts of Punjab namely Hoshiarpur, Amritsar, Sangrur, Shree Muktsar Sahib, Ferozepur and Mansa. Gap filling support as per the requirement, monitoring and supervision, evaluation and review, orientation workshops & IEC etc will be provided. This scheme was admitted during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr (GoI ₹ 7.50 Cr + GoP ₹2.50 Cr) is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

10.13 LABOUR WELFARE

Outlay - ₹ 0.60 Cr

10.13.1 Economic growth depends upon the transformation from agriculture sector to that of an industrial sector. To boost the economy of the state, new industrial projects with latest technology have been set up in the state. This development has given rise to industrial hazards and occupational diseases amongst the industrial workers being exposed to a variety of chemicals emanating from the hazardous processes of the industries in the work environment. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 0.37 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 6.43 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an outlay of ₹1.28 Cr during the 2012-13, an outlay of ₹1.40 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2013-14. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 8.70 lac, an outlay of ₹ 0.60 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

On Going Schemes

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

LW-01 Rehabilitation of bonded labourers (50:50)

Outlay - ₹ 0.36 Cr

10.13.2 As per directions of Ministry of Labour, Government of bonded labour after his release is to be paid an amount of ₹20,000/- for his rehabilitation under this centrally sponsored scheme. Govt. of India contributes 50% of this amount i.e. ₹10000/- per released bonded labourer. The matching

grant of 50% is to be given by the State Govt. The Central contribution is released only after release of grant by the State Govt. The rehabilitation amount of ₹20000/- is to be paid immediately to the bonded labourer after his release from bondage. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 6.30 lac incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹1.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an outlay of ₹ 0.20 Cr during 2012-13, an outlay of ₹ 0.30 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2013-14. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 6.40 lac, ₹ 0.36 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

State Funded Schemes

LW-02 Strengthening of Directorate of Factories

Outlay - ₹ 4.15 lac

10.13.3 There is a need to check the working environment of factories periodically with a view to monitor the harmful gases, dust etc, and to have scientific approach of the inspection conducted by the field staff and to evaluate the laboratory hazards. In order to achieve this objective, the department proposes to set up a Mobile Laboratory Van. An outlay of ₹0.43 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an outlay of ₹ 8.50 lac during 2012-13, an outlay of ₹9.72 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2013-14 for purchase of mobile laboratory van accessories, chemicals, other scientific equipments and other recurring expenditure. An outlay of ₹ 0.20 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16 against the expenditure of ₹ 2.29 lac during 2014-15.

LW-04 Child Labour -Rehabilitation Fund

Outlay - ₹ 0.20 Cr

10.13.4 In compliance with the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 10/12/96 in M.C.Mehta vs State of Tamilnadu and others, the Government of India has issued directions dated 26/12/96, which stipulates that wherever a child is found working in hazardous occupations or processes, one adult member of the family would be given employment and in case it is not possible to provide job to one adult member, State Government is required to make a deposit of ₹5000/- per child in the Child Labour Rehabilitation-cum-Welfare Fund as its contribution /

grant. Government of India vide its notification dated 10/10/06 has imposed a ban on the employment of children below 14 years of age in hotels, motels, restaurants etc and also employment of children as domestic servants. After this notification it is expected that a large number of children will be found working in the hazardous occupations as mentioned above. The Government of India has directed all the states to curb the curse of child labour which is primarily the result of poverty, illiteracy and social backwardness.

10.13.5 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 0.31 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹5.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an outlay of ₹1.00 Cr during 2012-13, an outlay of ₹1.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 0.20 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

10.14 EMPLOYMENT GENERATION & TRAINING

Outlay -₹ 16.45 Cr

10.14.1 The generation of new employment opportunities has always remained a priority agenda of the State Government. Keeping this in view, the state government has created a new department of Employment Generation and Training, Punjab with enlarged and enhanced roles, functions, responsibilities and visions with regard to developing a framework for employment generation, to suggest measures to derive synergy of the plans and programmes of various departments working for employment generation to facilitate manpower planning and vocational training to study the actual requirements of the market, to assess available skills and to take effective steps to fill the gaps by way of imparting training so as to make youths more skilled, competent, employable and competitive not only in the domestic but also in the global market.

10.14.2 To achieve this objective, against an actual expenditure of ₹ 22.83 Cr was incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 73.70 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 6.86 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 16.45 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The scheme wise details are as under:-

Ongoing Schemes
State Funded Schemes

EG-02 Centre for Training and Employment of Punjab Youth (C-PYTE)

Outlay -₹ 7.45 Cr

10.14.3 The Centre for Training & Employment of Punjab Youth (C-PYTE)

was established to achieve following aims and objectives: -

- To select unemployed youth from the state of Punjab in a phased manner and seek their absorption into legitimate economic occupations after appropriate training.
- To provide employment oriented training and skill creation to increase avenues of employment after appropriate training.
- To provide an environment which inculcates the values of national integration, discipline, dignity of labor, work culture and social concern among the identified youth and thus make them better citizens.
- To wean away the youth from the illegal and illicit activities.

10.14.4 At present the Centre is running 16 training camps for the basic training of youth at Theh Kanjla (Kapurthala), Ranike (Amritsar), Nabha (Patiala), Faridkot, Lalru (SAS Nagar), Ludhiana, Dera Baba Nanak, Kaljharani (Bhatinda), Madhir (Mukatsar), Jalalabad, (Ferozepur), Patti (Tarn Taran), Borewal (Mansa) Nawanshahr, Naya Nagal (Ropar), Talwara (Hoshiarpur) and Saheedgarh (Fatehgarh Sahib). Each camp is commanded by Lt.Col.(Retd) with a Major/Captain (Retd.) as a Adjutant-cum-Training Officer. These camps provide training in physical training drill, obedience drill, sports, general knowledge, educational classes/coaching, vocational guidance to suitable candidates to enable them to join in Army/Paramilitary forces. During their stay in the camps, the youth are paid ₹ 400/- as stipend and ₹ 1800.00 per youth per month is spent as diet money besides free facilities of built-up, hygiene, sanitation.

Year wise target and achievements are given below:-

Year	Target	Achievement
2007-08	7000	8004
2008-09	8000	8304
2009-10	8000	0806
2010-11	10000	11564
2011-12	10000	10431
2012-13	10000	9823
2013-14	10000	9228
2014-15	10000	8784
2015-16	10000	-

10.14.5 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 15.00 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 5.06 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 7.45 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

EG-03 Maharaja Ranjit Singh Armed Forces Services Preparatory Institute, Mohali

Outlay - ₹ 3.00 Cr

10.14.6 Maharaja Ranjit Singh Armed Forces Services Preparatory Institute has been established at a cost of ₹ 10.00 Cr at Mohali to prepare +1 and +2 students for National Defence Academy (NDA) exam. The institute began its maiden session from April 2011. During 2012-13, 45 students appeared NDA exam, 21 students qualified it and 7 students successfully made their way to the National Defence Academy during 2014 22 cadets joint NDA and one cadet stood first in the entire country. The recurring and non recurring expenditure of this institute is estimated about ₹ 2.00 Cr per year. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 6.00 Cr was incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 15.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 1.80 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 3.00 Cr is provided as corpus fund for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

EG-05 Setting up of Marine Academy at Roop Nagar

Outlay - ₹ 5.00 Cr

10.14.7 The main objective of this scheme is to tackle the problem of unemployment by establishing a Marine Navel Academy at Birla Farms, Roop Nagar. It will provide training to about 600 students from science background to prepare them for various trades of navy. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16 at previous year level.

New Scheme

EG-06 Mai Bhago Armed Forces Preparatory Institute (For Girls) Mohali.

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.14.8 Mai Bhago Armed Forces Preparatory Institute for Girls is being set up by the government of Punjab in Sector 66, Mohali. This institute will be the only institute of its kind in the entire country which will be training young girls from Punjab for joining the armed forces as commissioned officers. Construction work for this institute has already commenced and the buildings are likely to be completed soon. The institute will be established in 8 acres of land in a prime area of Mohali. It will have state of the art infra structure in terms of class rooms, offices, hostel facilities, messing facilities, auditorium and library. For physical fitness and sports there are adequate play fields and fitness equipment.

10.14.9 The institute will have an annual intake of 25 girls and duration of training will be three years at the graduation level. Thus the maximum capacity of the institute will be to train upto 75 girls at any one time. The entrance procedure for the institute will comprise of an entrance test followed by interviews and medical examination. Dates of the entrance test are being finalized and will be promulgated in the newspapers. Girls from Punjab currently studying in class 12 will be eligible to join the institute. They could be studying in any board (ICSE/CBSE/PSEB).

10.14.10 With the implementation of this new scheme in the state for the Annual Plan 2015-16, the number of women officeres in Armed Forces will increased. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

10.15 INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Outlay – ₹ 72.15 Cr

10.15.1 Training of manpower for industry is one of the most significant components of human resource development. To achieve the high growth rate in industrial sector and to meet the needs of the manufacturing sector, an adequate supply of trained skilled manpower is to be ensured. As such Industrial Training Institutes have been entrusted with the responsibility of improving training in engineering and non- engineering trades. At present, there are 112 Government ITI's and 246 ITCs functioning in the State. An outlay of ₹ 12.40 Cr was provided for Industrial Training Sector in the 10th Five Year Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 87.70 lac was incurred. Against the expenditure of ₹ 24.46 Cr for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹314.68 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 4.50 Cr, ₹ 1.24 Cr and ₹ 2.38 Cr was incurred under this sub head during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 72.15 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16. Major thrust area of 12th Five Year Plan is as under:-

- New and upgradation of infrastructure of government ITIs, polytechnics and skill development centres.
- Skill Development Initiatives in consonance with the demand of local industries/service sector.

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

ITI-03/ITI-5 Up-gradation of infrastructure, machinery & equipment and construction of new buildings for existing government Industrial Training Institutes

Outlay – ₹ 10.00 Cr

10.15.2 Three schemes namely ITI 2.3 'Completion of existing buildings and construction of new buildings for existing ITI's\GIGIs\ (W)ITI's/RATCs and provision of land', ITI 2.32 'Diversification of old and outdated courses' and ITI 3.3 'Modernization and replacement of machinery and equipment in

government ITI's (W)' of the 10th Five Year Plan were merged in this scheme. The main objective of this scheme is to provide necessary infrastructure and modern machinery as per the new and emerging technologies introduced in the government industrial training institutes by replacing old and out dated machinery to impart training to the trainees so that they could have a better chance for employment/self-employment. Besides, many of the institutions/women I.T.I's are without proper buildings. For institutions which are housed in rented buildings, new buildings have to be provided. Funds are also required for completion of buildings of some ITI's. Besides, management information system is also being upgraded. Against the expenditure of ₹ 4.74 Cr for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹150.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1.57 Cr and ₹ 0.52 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction works, machinery & equipment and on revenue side.

ITI-05/ITI-15 Provision of Deficit Budget under the 'Introduction of hospitality courses' with the assistance of Ministry of Tourism, GOI

Outlay – ₹ 2.00 Cr

10.15.3 This scheme was admitted in the year 2010-11. To start new trades in the hospitality sector will be a gift for youth and will meet the demand of skilled labour of industries/ services sectors and passed out can get jobs in the local industry and can also start their self –employment ventures. GoI has approved 11 ITI's – ITI(W) Kharar, ITI Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar, Patiala, Phagwara, Pathankot, Jalandhar(W), S.A.S. Nagar(W), Bathinda, Sunam, Amritsar and Ludhiana to start the courses in hospitality sector. The first four courses will be run as a complete package with 20 students per unit and each course will run in double shift and intake of each course will be 40 students. Salary of the staff and instructional staff etc is to be borne by the state government. GoI has already approved ₹ 2.00 Cr each for 11 ITI's in the state as one time help and the state has to bear the recurring expenditure to run these courses. An amount of ₹ 7.00 Cr has been released for 11 ITI's till December, 2011. The entire cost of civil works and machinery is to be borne by

Gol. The state government has the responsibility of provision of staff and recurring expenditure until the scheme becomes self-sustainable. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 0.78 lac was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for salary, office contingencies, stationary & raw material etc.

ITI-07/ITI-6 Provision of free text books and tool kits to scheduled castes

Outlay – ₹ 1.95 Cr

10.15.4 Under this scheme, students belonging to scheduled castes are provided theory books and tool kits at the time of admission and after the completion of training they will keep the theory books and tool kits with them so that they may be able to set up their own entrepreneurship. Against the expenditure of ₹ 11.01 lac for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 2.40 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 22.95 lac, ₹ 2.42 lac and ₹ 3.25 lac was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 1.95 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

ITI-12 New and Upgradation of ITIs/Skill Development Centres at Gurdaspur, Ludhiana, Roopnagar, SAS Nagar & Fatehgarh Sahib (ACA 2012-13)

Outlay – ₹ 15.60 Cr

10.15.5 This scheme was admitted as a new scheme in the revised estimates 2012-13 with an outlay of ₹ 15.35 Cr. At present, there are 112 government ITIs functioning in the state. These institutes are catering to the need of the areas for certificate course under the 'Craftsman training' scheme in engineering and non-engineering trades for award of NTC from Government of India through DGE&T. There are still some blocks left unrepresented in many districts. To increase the capacity & meet the challenges of skill development, it is proposed to open new ITIs in unrepresented areas where local demand & land is available. 5 new institutions are proposed to be opened at 5 locations i.e. Gurdaspur, Ludhiana, Roop Nagar, Ajitgarh and Fatehgarh Sahib during 2013-14. The capacity of each ITI will be around 250-360. 20 trades for skill development will be started in these ITIs. 3-5 acres of land will be required for the building, which will be provided by the Panchayat/MC. The

recurring expenditure of opening of 5 new ITIs will be borne by the state government.

10.15.6 New emerging technology trades such as computer hardware, auto electrician, computers aided, embroidery, fashion technology, consumer electronics & driver-cum-mechanic as per requirement of the industries/service sector will be introduced in the existing ITI's. Many study materials for theory and practical are made available by different agencies on web. Computer labs with internet connectivity and multimedia will be set up in all the 112 government ITIs. For this purpose, an amount of ₹ 52.00 Cr was received as one time ACA from Government of India in 2012-13. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 15.60 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CSS-Other Schemes

CS(ITI)-01 Skill Development Mission/Initiative Scheme

Outlay – ₹ 2.50 Cr

10.15.7 In order to bring necessary synergy, oversight and effective coordination in the implementation of various skill development schemes across various departments, Punjab Skill Development Mission has been constituted by our state government vide notification No. 12/7/14/5TEI/180 dated 2/9/2014 issued by the department of Technical Education and Industrial Training. Three bodies of this mission are as under:-

1	Governing Council	Apex decision making body responsible for approving the broad vision & framework for skill development, constituted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister Punjab.
2	State Steering Committee	Responsible for laying down the policies, guidelines, regulations and rules for the mission under the overall guidance of Governing Council and will be fully empowered to take all financial and administrative decisions, constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary Punjab.
3	State Executive Committee	Responsible for implementation and monitoring of all activities of the mission as prescribed by the State Steering Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary Technical Education and Industrial Training.

10.15.8 After deliberation with respective departments and the Governing Council of the Mission approved the following schemes on 2/3/2015:-

SN	Scheme	2015-16	
		Target	Outlay
i	Aajeevika Skills of NRLM (CS75:SS25)	32000	80.00
ii	Employment through Skill Training and Placement of NULM (CS75:SS25)	26000	39.00
iii	Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) of Construction Workers -Mission formulated scheme and funded by BOCW	25000	25.00
iv	Skill Development of the Wards/Dependents of CWs and Construction Workers not covered under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)	20000	50.00
v	Skill Development component of Multi Sectoral Development Project (MSDP) for Minorities- 6 Blocks of Sangrur and Gurdaspur Districts.	5000	11.00
vi	Seekho aur Kamao Scheme of National Minority development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)	13000	62.92
	Sub Total-A	121000	267.92

Skill Development Initiative scheme: Skill Development Mission is a restructured centrally sponsored scheme. Skill Development Initiative scheme is a component of this Mission. The objective of the scheme is to provide vocational training to school leavers, existing workers, ITI graduates etc. to improve their employability. The scheme was started in 2007-08 by DGE&T, Gol. Accordingly, a Skill Development Initiative (SDI) cell was setup at state headquarter. For implementation of the scheme, Gol provide funds for reimbursement of training cost and assessment fee as well as for administrative expenses. The training is provided by VTPs registered with DGE&T, Gol through state Director and its assessment is done as per the pre-defined parameters by the assessing bodies, approved by Gol. There are 87 assessing bodies approved on the panel. As per Gol direction dated 22/11/2010 Punjab State Skill Development Society was setup. Funds were directly transferred to this society upto 2013-14. From Annual Plan 2014-15,

the funds will route through State Government. An outlay of ₹ 2.50 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Other than Restructured CSS Ongoing Schemes

CS-13 Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes under Public Private Partnership of DGE & T- establishment of SIC (100%CSS)

Outlay - ₹ 10.00 lac

10.15.9 The Government Industrial Training Institutes which are not covered under CoE scheme/ VTIP are being upgraded under a centrally sponsored scheme of Public Private Partnership. Government of India provides grant-in-aid for management, monitoring and evaluation @ ₹ 8000/- per ITIs. Against the expenditure of ₹ 1.39 lac in the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 2.60 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 0.99 lac, ₹ 3.43 lac and ₹ 1.38 lac was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

ITI-01 Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes into Centres of Excellence in Punjab (75:25)

Outlay – ₹ 40.00 Cr

10.15.10 The DGET, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, has launched implementation of a centrally sponsored scheme "Upgradation of ITI's into Centres of Excellence" in 100 ITIs in phase-I all over India in compliance to the announcement of Union Finance Minister during Budget Speech in parliament in 2004-05 and 2005-06. 34 ITI's are being upgraded into centers of excellence in a phased manner in the state of Punjab. These institutions will impart highly skilled training to the students, so that they may become master technicians in the concerned trade having theoretical and practical knowledge. These centers will be answerable to the surrounding industries regarding standard of training. Within 10 years of implementation of the scheme, the institutions may become self-sufficient for some percentage of recurring expenditure.

10.15.11 Against the expenditure of ₹ 76.71 Cr (Gol: ₹ 57.53 Cr + State: ₹ 19.18 Cr) for the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 200.00 Cr (Gol: ₹ 150.00 Cr + State: ₹ 50.00 Cr) has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An

expenditure of ₹ 10.03 Cr (CS: ₹ 7.52 Cr + SS: ₹ 2.51 Cr), ₹ 3.15 Cr (CS: ₹ 2.53 Cr + SS: ₹ 0.62 Cr) and ₹ 2.33 Cr (CS: ₹ 1.90 Cr + SS: ₹ 0.43 Cr) was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 40.00 Cr (CS: ₹ 30.00 Cr + SS: ₹ 10.00 Cr) is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction works, machinery & equipment and revenue side.

10.16 DEFENCE SERVICES WELFARE

Outlay - ₹ 39.55 Cr

10.16.1 The Punjab Ex-Servicemen Corporation (PESCO) and Directorate of Defence Services Welfare were established in 1979 and 1984 respectively with the following objectives in view:-

- (i) To look after the welfare of ex-servicemen and their wards, disabled soldiers and Defence Personnel belonging to Punjab and their wards.
- (ii) To arrange employment in civil jobs and also to enable their self employment by providing loans, subsidies, soft loan for financing transport vehicles.
- (iii) To impart training to ex-servicemen and their wards for securing jobs in armed and para-military force, police forces and other civilian jobs where reservation for ex-servicemen and their wards, exists ranging from 14% to 20%.

10.16.2 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 20.84 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 78.70 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 1.39 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 39.55 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

DSW-01 Incentive for IMA-NDA cadets (@ Rs. 1.00 lac per cadet)

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.16.3 State Government had decided to set up a National Defence University in the State. For this purpose, an amount of ₹ 0.50 Cr was received

as ACA from Government of India in the Annual Plan 2006-07. This amount could not be utilized, as the location for the institution was to be approved by the Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India. As this institute was sanctioned to Haryana by Government of India, this proposal was abandoned during 2010-11 and replaced by a scheme -Incentive for IMA-NDA cadets @ ₹ 1.00 lac per cadet. Under this scheme, an incentive of ₹ 1.00 lac will be provide to a successful cadet from Punjab upon getting admission to the Indian Military Academy and National Defence Academy. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 0.43 Cr was incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 4.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against no expenditure has been incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

DSW-02 Training scheme for the wards of ex-servicemen and others for entry to technical/non-technical trades of Defence/Para-Military Forces.

Outlay - ₹ 2.00 Cr

10.16.4 The objective of training is to secure employment for Punjabi youth. Majority of youth come from rural areas and because of their lower educational background, they fail to qualify in the entrance tests for joining the armed forces. The deficiency in the physical standards is also equally alarming. To ensure maximum possible selection of youth from Punjab State into Defence Services, a pre-recruitment training programme is being conducted at selected districts under the supervision of District Sainik Welfare Officers in the existing Sainik Rest House Complexes. At present, the wards of ex-servicemen and scheduled castes are provided free diet of ₹ 60/- per day during the training period of 42 days i.e. 6 weeks. Besides, vocational training in Punjabi stenography/typing training is also being arranged at Amritsar, Jalandhar, Faridkot and Roop-Nagar to enable the ex-servicemen/widows and their wards (boys and girls) to join Class III jobs in the State Civil Services where 13% reservation has been made for them. In addition, Computer Training Centres at Chandigarh, Jalandhar, Faridkot, Amritsar, Mukatsar, Hoshiarpur and Roop Nagar have been established with a view to create training facilities for the ex-servicemen/widows and their wards. Jalandhar centre is affiliated to NCUT, New Delhi. Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar has granted affiliation to the Computer Training Centres at Amritsar, Faridkot, Ropar, Muktsar, Hoshiarpur

and Chandigarh. The department proposes to open six new computer centres in District Sainik Welfare office-Bathinda, Ferozepur, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Patiala and Sangrur.

10.16.5 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 2.32 Cr was incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 7.50 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 1.39 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

DSW-03 Saragarhi Dashmesh Public School at Hakumat Singh Wala at Ferozepur renamed as Skill Development Centre at Hukumat Singh Wala at Ferozepur.

Outlay - ₹ 0.10 lac

10.16.6 The main objective of the scheme is to provide training to the wards of ex-servicemen and the children of the families who belongs to below poverty line (BPL). First, Saragarhi School was functioning under this schemes after that school was transferred to Education Department and remaining land is kept for setting up of new skill development centre at Hukumat Singh Wala at Ferozepur. An outlay of ₹ 0.10 lac is provided in the annual plan 2015-16.

DSW-04 Grant-in-aid to Sainik School, Kapurthala (Maintenance)

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.16.7 There are 18 Sainik Schools all over the India which are being managed by the Board of Governors, Sainik Society, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Defence Minister, Government of India. The Principal, Vice Principal & Registrar, both service officers on deputation are provided to the Sainik School by Ministry of Defence. The expenditure of Sainik School Kapurthala is incurred from the collection of fee from the parents of students & stipend provided by the Education Department (Schools) Punjab as well.

10.16.8 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 2.95 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 8.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr during 2012-13, an outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

DSW-05 Grant-in-aid to Para-plegic Rehabilitation Centre S.A.S. Nagar, Mohali (Punjab)

Outlay - ₹ 0.13 Cr

10.16.9 Paraplegic Rehabilitation Centre at SAS Nagar (Mohali) was commissioned on 30th November, 1978 by General O.P Malhotra, PVSM. It was constructed at the cost of ₹ 0.30 Cr out of National Defence Fund provided by Kendriya Sainik Board, Ministry of Defence. In battle casualties and accidents, most serious injury is of spinal cord, which results in tetraplegia (all four limbs paralyzed) and paraplegia (lower limbs paralyzed) without any control on bladder and bowels. Earlier these injuries were considered as a harbinger of immediate death; whereas now due to advancement in medical field, it saves the life and eventually needing aspects of aftercare and rehabilitation. Earlier paraplegic were a subject of charity and a focus of curiosity, now the awakening has led them to live a normal life as useful members of the society.

10.16.10 The aim of this organization is to provide a home to the paraplegic and tetraplegic ex-servicemen with a view to instill an urge to live and motivate them to become self-supporting citizens by providing suitable vocational training facilities appropriate to their medical fitness. The period of stay of each inmate is not fixed but decided by the Managing Committee on the merit of each case periodically. It admits paraplegic/tetraplegic ex-servicemen from Northern, Central and Eastern States, on their reaching finally in hospitals. It provides after care treatment, free food and accommodation. It also provides physiotherapy, occupational therapy, vocational training and employment/self employment. It looks after their welfare, pension, provident fund, gratuity, insurance and financial assistance.

10.16.11 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 0.53 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹0.70 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an outlay of ₹0.13 Cr during 2012-13, an outlay of ₹ 0.13 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 13.00 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

DSW-06 Financial Assistance to the parents of Martyrs (Shaheeds)

Outlay - ₹ 0.20 Cr

10.16.12 Under this scheme an additional relief of ₹2.00 lac is provided to the dependent parents of the married martyrs who were/are killed in any notified operation on or after 01/01/1999. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 1.49 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹2.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an outlay of ₹0.40 Cr during 2012-13, an outlay of ₹0.20 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

DSW-07 Provision for the grant of ₹5.00 lac each for purchase of plot/house for the widows of Martyrs/75% to 100% disabled soldiers during the different operations from the period 1/1/1999 onwards

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

10.16.13 Under this scheme, a sum of ₹5.00 lac in cash is provided in lieu of plot/house to each the NOK/dependent of Martyrs/ 75% to 100% disabled soldiers in any notified operations on or after 1-1-1999 onwards. Against an actual expenditure of ₹8.85 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹10.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an outlay of ₹2.00 Cr during 2012-13, an outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

DSW-08 Construction of Sainik Rest Houses for the newly created Districts (50% of the expenditure incurred to be reimbursed by Govt. of India, Kendriya Sainik Board)

Outlay - ₹ 4.22 Cr

10.16.14 The Rajya Sainik Board Punjab proposes to construct multipurpose complexes called Sainik Sadan in each of the District Headquarter to provide maximum facilities to the serving/ex-servicemen and widows. These multipurpose complexes are supposed to accommodate District Sainik Welfare Office, DPDO, CSD Canteen, Polyclinic, Vocational Training Center and Community Center for personnel below officers rank and extension counter of bank 50% of the total expenditure incurred under this scheme is re-imbursed by the Kendriya Sainik Board, GOI. The department proposes to construct sainik rest houses at SAS Nagar, Moga and Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar.

10.16.15 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 2.15 Cr was incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 15.50 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. No expenditure has been incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 4.22 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

DSW-13 Setting up of War Memorial Complex at Amritsar (Through Culture Cess)

Outlay - ₹ 30.00 Cr

10.16.16 A new world level war memorial complex is proposed to be setup at Amritsar at a total cost of ₹ 100.00 Cr. This Memorial complex will have the following six galleries in the honour of warriors/martyrs of Punjab:-

Gallery No.1	-	For 1947 War Heroes
Gallery No.2	-	For 1962 War Heroes
Gallery No.3	-	For 1965 War Heroes
Gallery No.4	-	For 1971 War Heroes
Gallery No.5	-	For Ware Heroes of other Operations
Gallery No.6	-	For War Decorated Awardees.

10.16.17 An outlay of ₹ 30.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 at previous year level.

11. GENERAL SERVICES

11.1 HOME AFFAIRS AND JUSTICE

Outlay - ₹ 152.03 Cr

11.1.1 Under this sub-head funds are provided for creation of building infrastructural facilities in the judiciary and police system, setting up of fast track courts etc. Priority will be given to complete the on going works first. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 426.31 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 713.53 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 232.96 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 152.03 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Ongoing Schemes

CSS- Other Schemes

CS(HAJ)-45 Development of Infrastructure facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyalayas (75:25)

HAI-01 Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary (75:25)

Outlay – ₹ 110.00 Cr

11.1.2 Under this centrally sponsored scheme, funds are provided to the state government to augment its resources for development of infrastructural facilities for the judiciary including Gram Nyalayas. This scheme covers the construction of court buildings and residential accommodation of Judges and Judicial Officers, covering both the High Courts and the subordinate courts to facilitate delivery of justice. Expenditure under this scheme is shared between the Centre and State Government in the ration of 75:25. The state is however, free to spend additional amount as per its needs.

Targets of 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017)

- **Judicial Court Complexes to be completed**

Zira, Mohali, Ludhiana, Sardoolgarh, Batala 2nd block, TaranTaran, Khammano, Kapurthala, Ferozepur, Fazilka, Patiala and Ajnala.

11.1.3 The year wise position of amount provided as state share and as central share under this scheme and actual amount released by Govt. of India is given as is under:-

(₹Cr)

Government of Punjab		Government of India		
Year	State Share	GOI Share to be received	Central Share received	Less funds released by GOI against the State Share
2007-08	35.00	35.00	11.00	24.00
2008-09	35.00	35.00	(₹2.68 Cr) was released by the GOI. ₹1.34 Cr Was released by the FD during the 2008-2009.	32.33
2009-10	82.00	82.00	0.00	82.00
2010-11	102.00	102.00	0.00	102.00
2011-12	120.00	120.00	Balance Amount of ₹ 1.34 Cr out of 2.68 Cr was released by FD during 2011-12.	120.00
2012-13	42.50	42.50	66.17	Nil
2013-14	33.28	99.84	120.00	20.16
2014-15				
Total	449.78	516.34	188.85	340.17

11.1.4 Against actual expenditure of ₹ 342.58 Cr incurred during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 500.00 Cr is provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 130.16 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 110.00 Cr (CS: ₹ 82.50 Cr + SS: ₹ 27.50 Cr) is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

HAJ-07 Setting up of Community Policing Suvidha Centres

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

11.1.5 With a view to provide basic police services through a single window

system for the convenience of general public, Community Policing Project namely SAANJH was launched by the Government of Punjab in 2011. The main purpose of this project is to improve the Police image, involve and engage the community and collaborate with the public in handling the complaints, disputes and issues concerning the society.

11.1.6 Under the Community Policing Project SAANJH, district Saanjh Kendras (CPRCs), Sub Division Saanjh Kendras (CPSCs) and Police Station Saanjh Kendras (PSOCs) have been established. Under this project Community Affairs Division (CAD) at Police Head Quarter, 4 Zones, 7 Ranges, 27 Districts, 114 Sub Divisions and 363 Police Station are connected with Central Server via internet. These Saanjh Kendras are providing 27 services related with Police Department to general public (Annexure-'A'), out of which 22 are time-lined through notification by the Punjab Government under Punjab Right to Service Act, 2011 and rest 5 services are under consideration to be brought under the ambit of Punjab Right to Service Act, 2011.

11.1.7 In the first phase, 82 Saanjh Kendras at Sub-Divisional level and 35 at Police Station level were operational on 17.10.2011.

11.1.8 In the meantime, a few more Saanjh Kendras were completed bringing the total to 90 Saanjh Kendras at Sub-Divisional level and 56 at Police Station level.

11.1.9 In second phase, 108 newly constructed Saanjh Kendras (3 at Sub-Divisional Level and 105 at Police Station level) operational on 22.02.2014.

11.1.10 Now total 250 Saanjh Kendras (94 at Sub-Divisional Level and 156 at Police Station level) are operational in newly constructed buildings.

11.1.11 These Saanjh Kendras are providing 27 services related with Police Department. Out of these 22 are time-lined under Punjab Right to Service Act, 2011.

11.1.12 In addition, since September, 2012 District Saanjh Kendra and Sub Division Saanjh Kendras have been designated as Dispute Redressal Centres. A Public Committee is nominated for each Saanjh Kendra to participate and decide on complaints concerning disputes and issues related to the society

under the supervision of the concerned Community Police Officer with respect to following subjects :-

a. **Problems related with women and children** – Complaints/Issues pertaining to Crimes against Women and Children, Domestic Violence, Dowry Demand, Desertion of married women, Female foeticide, Abandonment of child after separation etc. are considered by Saanjh Committees. These Committees scrutinize the problem and attempt to find the legally acceptable solution and act accordingly.

11.1.13 As crimes against women are increasing day by day, arrangements have been made so that women do not have to visit Police Station to lodge a complaint. She can lodge each and every complaint at the concerned Saanjh Kendra and Police Public Committees finds the solution to her problem.

b. **Social Problems** - These committees are also handling the social crimes like caste disputes, religious disputes, accidental disputes, denial of equality to girls, child labour etc.

c. **Local Problems** – Local conflicts like disputes arising in colonies, streets, running of loud speakers at high volumes, selling of drugs at chemists shops, stalking at or near colleges etc. are also resolved by the participation of members of Saanjh Kendras with the officers of society.

11.1.14 Whenever a complainant/victim approaches Saanjh Kendras, an acknowledgement is given immediately having UID (Unique Identification Number) number and the department is bound to take action on this complaint within 15 days as notified by Punjab Govt.

11.1.15 The recurring expenses for the running of these Saanjh Kendras are met by levying facilitation charges.

11.1.16 All Saanjh Kendras are functioning highly efficiently and effectively. An officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police is posted as in-charge of Community Affairs Division, Punjab Police Head Quarter, Chandigarh under the supervision of Additional Director General of Police, Human Resources Development and Community Policing, Punjab, Chandigarh.

11.1.17 District Community Police Officer of the rank of SP/DSP have been designated in 27 Major/Minor Commissionerate/Districts, to act as the supervisory officers for community policing. At present posts of DCPOs are vacant in district Amritsar Rural, Mukatsar, Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala and a proposal has already been sent to fill these vacancies. The services provided by SAANJH KANDRAS are at Annexure –‘B’

Annexure-'B'

Services Provided by SAANJH Kendras			
SN	Name of Service	Given Time Limit (Working days)	Facilitation Charges (In rupees)
1	Registration of Foreigners (Arrival and Departure)	Immediate	100
2	Extension of Residential Permit of Foreigner	5	500
3	Copy of FIR or DDR	Immediate	5 per page
4	NOC for use of loud speakers	5	100
5	NOC for Fairs/Melas/Exhibitions	5	500
6	Stranger Verification (after receiving the verification from other District/State of which the stranger is a resident)	5	50
7	Tenant/ Servant Verification (if resident of local area)	5	50
8	Tenant/ Servant Verification (if resident of other District/ State and after receiving the verification from other District/ State)	5	50
9	Other Verification related services	30	50
10	Copy of untraced report in road accident cases	45	--
11	Copy of untraced report in case pertaining to stolen vehicles.	45	--

Services Provided by SAANJH Kendras			
SN	Name of Service	Given Time Limit (Working days)	Facilitation Charges (In rupees)
12	Copy of untraced report in theft cases	60	--
13	NOC for pre-owned vehicles	5	100
14	Service Verification	10	50
15	Character Verification	10	50
16	Verification for renewal of Arms Licence	15	200
17	NOC for issuance/ renewal of License of Arms Dealers	15	500
18	Issuance of NOC for setting up of Petrol Pump, Cinema Hall etc.	15	500
19	Passport Verification	21	100
20	Verification for fresh Arms License	30	200
21	Acknowledge of Complaint	Immediate	
22	Action taken on Complaint	15	
23	MRG Enquiry in case of loss of passport abroad	--	500
24	Other Services related with passport	--	100
25	Appointment of retainer	--	100
26	Addition/Deletion/Sale/Entry Weapon NOC	--	100
27	Counter sign of document	--	10

11.1.18 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 31.30 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 30.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year

Plan. No expenditure incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

HAI-08 Training to unemployed youth at Police Security Training Institute (PSTI), Jahankhelan for Service in Security Sector through Punjab Police Security Corporation (PPSC) Ltd.

Outlay - ₹ 0.50 Cr

11.1.19 Punjab Police Security Corporation Ltd. (PPSCL), a subsidiary of Punjab Police Housing Corporation Ltd., was set up in 2008 with a view to impart training to the unemployed youth of the state for employment in the Private Security Sector. It had started its first Punjab Security Training Institute (PSTI) in the premises of Police Recruitment Training Centre (PRTC) Jahan Khelan for imparting 2 month vocational course for Private Security Guard. The corporation has now got constructed a full fledged modern/ hi-tech building of PSTI, Jahan Khelan at the cost of ₹10.00 Cr having capacity of imparting quality training to 3000 youth every year.

11.1.20 Advertisement for this training course is often given in the newspapers/ electronic media with the approval of Department of Employment Generation, Punjab and selection of candidates is done at various District Police Headquarters. Since its inception, 5486 youth have been imparted training with 100% job placement. 6698 persons were trained and got employment in reputed companies. The Corporation proposes to impart training to 2500 persons during the year 2015-16.

11.1.21 Against an actual expenditure of ₹38.58 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹5.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an outlay of ₹ 2.50 Cr during 2012-13, an outlay of ₹ 2.10 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2013-14. No expenditure was incurred in 2014-15, ₹ 0.50 Cr is provided in Annual Plan 2015-16.

HAI- 10 Creation of victim compensation fund

Outlay - ₹ 0.50 Cr

11.1.22 The State Government has formulated a Victim Compensation Policy for providing compensation to the victims or their dependents who has suffered loss or injury as a result of crime and who require rehabilitation. Under

this policy Victim Compensation Fund will be created which would be operated by the Secretary, State Legal Service Authorities, and Punjab. No expenditure was incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan. However, an outlay of ₹5.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr during 2012-13, an outlay of ₹1.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2013-14. Against an expenditure of ₹ 20.10 lac, ₹ 0.50 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

HAI- 11 Construction of Civil Defence and Home Guards Specialized Training Institute at Sundra Tehsil Dera Bassi, District Mohali

Outlay – ₹ 0.01 Cr

11.1.23 Civil Defence and Home Guards Specialized Training Institute is being constructed in a phased manner at an estimated cost of ₹16.80 Cr. at Sundra, Tehsil Dera Bassi, District Mohali by Punjab Police Housing Corporation. No expenditure was incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan. However, an outlay of ₹15.36 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr during 2012-13, an outlay of ₹5.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2013-14. ₹ 1.00 lac (token) is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16 (token).

HAI-14 Prevention of Crime and Improvement of Police Public Relations.

Outlay - ₹ 30.00 Cr

11.1.24 This scheme aims at taking steps for prevention of crime and improvement of police public relations. It comprises the following:-

(i) Rapid Rural Police Response System :

Under this system police systems will be available to the remotest rural areas in less than 20 minutes of call on a separate dedicated number i.e.'181'.

(ii) Safe City :

The 'Safe City' Project involves installation of smart cameras, various types of sensors and Automatic License Plate readers at all city entry and exit points, important traffic junctions, shopping malls etc. The implementation of the 'Safe City' project over the next 12-15 months at a cost of about

₹ 150 Cr would revolutionize policing and public safety operations in the state bringing it on par with the most modern cities in the world.

(iii) Night Policing :

The state government plans to roll out “Night Policing” all over the state in the year 2014-15 for improving the safety and security of its citizens. This concept is an overall security solution, involves mapping areas prone to criminal and terrorist activities and integration of information technology.

11.1.25 No expenditure incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 30.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Ongoing Scheme

Block Grants

BG 5 (HAJ-09) Police Training (13th FC)

Outlay -₹ 1.00 lac

11.1.26 The 13th Finance Commission has recommended ₹ 200.00 Cr for Punjab for upgradation the training facilities for the police personnel. No expenditure was incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan. However, an outlay of ₹ 150.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 102.60 Cr in 2014-15.

New Scheme

HAJ-15 Fast Track Courts to handle cases related to Crime Against Women (salary)

Outlay -₹ 10.00 Cr

11.1.27 An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr for Fast Track Courts to handle cases related to Crime Against Women during 2015-16.

11.2 POLICE HOUSING

On Going Schemes**Centrally Sponsored Scheme****CS(PH)-37 National schemes for modernization of Police and other Forces**

Outlay - ₹ 0.00 Cr

11.2.1 Government of India discountinue this programme from Annual Plan 2015-16. Hence, there is no outlay under following programmes:-

PH-02 Modernization of Police Forces Scheme. (60:40)

11.2.2 The main objective of this scheme is to modernize the Police Forces (to modernization of mobility weaponry, communication, highway patrolling and traffic management, vigilance and construction of police station etc) in the state. This cost will be shared between centre and state government in the ratio of 60:40. But this programme discountinue from 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 75.86 Cr (Central share: ₹ 55.53 Cr + State share: ₹ 20.33 Cr) is incurred during 2014-15.

PH-05 Revamping of Civil Defence

11.2.3 GOI provides funds as a 100 % grant-in-aid to the States under this scheme. However, the training, camps, exercise and demonstration components of this scheme are equally shareable between the centre and the states. Ministry of Home Affairs, (Director General Civil Defence, CD section), Govt. of India has allocated an amount of ₹ 15.00 Cr during 2009-10 to all States/UTs under the Centrally sponsored Scheme -Revamping of Civil Defence set up in the country. Out of this amount ₹ 0.96 Cr were sanctioned/released during 2009-10 to the Punjab State (i.e Directorate of Punjab Home Guards and Civil Defences). This scheme is covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme -Civil Defence. Under this scheme inter-alia funds are also allocated/released to the States in shape of grants for revamping of civil defence.

11.2.4 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 16.91 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 30.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an expenditure of ₹ 14.99 lac, no outlay provided for the year 2015-16.

11.3 VIGILANCE

Ongoing Scheme

State Funded Scheme

VL-01 Purchase of land and construction of the building of Chowksi Bhawan, SAS Nagar, Mohali

Outlay - ₹ 3.00 Cr

11.3.1 A Chowksi Bhawan is to be constructed in Sector-68, SAS Nagar, (Mohali) for Vigilance Bureau, Punjab. For this purpose, the department has purchased a plot measuring 6037.77 sq yard @ ₹ 4150/- per sq. yards from PUDA at the total cost of ₹ 2.51 Cr (₹ 2, 50, 56,746/-). Out of the total cost of the plot, an amount of ₹ 2.49 Cr has already been paid to PUDA and the balance amount of ₹ 1.57 Cr is yet to be paid. ₹ 6.00 Cr is provided in the 12th Five Year Plan for balance payment to be paid to PUDA for plot and construction of Chowksi Bhawan.

11.3.2 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 9.30 Cr was incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 6.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. No expenditure has been incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 3.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

11.4 HOSPITALITY

State Funded Scheme

On going Scheme

HP-01 Completion of circuit houses – Ferozepur and Gurdaspur

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

11.4.1 An outlay of ₹ 1.00 is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for completiton and renovation of the circuit houses in the state.

11.5 PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Outlay – ₹ 2.24 Cr

11.5.1 An outlay of ₹ 4.81 Cr was provided under this sub-head in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 28.17 lac was incurred. An outlay of ₹ 17.82 Cr and ₹ 6.25 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 0.20 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 1.52 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 2.20 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 2.24 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

PTS-01/1 Modernization of Punjab Government Presses

Outlay – ₹ 2.00 Cr

11.5.2 There are two Government Press which are situated at SAS Nagar and Patiala. The main aim of the scheme is to install new machinery of Modern Technique. An outlay of ₹ 4.27 Cr was provided in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 5.70 lac was incurred. An outlay of ₹ 17.41 Cr and ₹ 6.00 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 0.20 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 1.52 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

PTS- 02/2 Construction of Parallel Block to Existing Block and Staff Quarters at Govt. press S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali)

Outlay – ₹ 0.05 Cr

11.5.3 This scheme was formulated for Building works of Govt. Press, SAS Nagar. The Department has also started working in Govt. Press, SAS Nagar and to complete the remaining works of Govt. Press, SAS Nagar, an outlay of

₹ 5.00 lac was provided in the 11th Plan against which an expenditure of ₹ 22.47 lac was incurred. An outlay of ₹ 0.05 Cr and ₹ 0.05 Cr has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 and Annual Plan 2013-14. No outlay was provided for Annual Plan 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.05 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

PTS-03/3 Construction of Building and other Important Works at Government Press Patiala

Outlay – ₹ 18.63 lac

11.5.4 The Government Press, Patiala requires upgradation i.e. construction of covered hall for storing of cutting and waste paper of printed material and installation of new tubewell. An outlay of ₹ 49.39 lac was provided in the 11th Plan against which no expenditure was incurred. The scheme required to be carried out in 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 35.58 lac and ₹ 20.00 lac has been provided in the 12th Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14. Against an outlay of ₹ 0.20 Cr, no expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 18.63 lac is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

11.6 MAHATMA GANDHI STATE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Ongoing Scheme

State Funded Scheme

MGSIPA-01 Establishment of Administrative Training Institute

Outlay - ₹ 3.60 Cr

11.6.1 The Campus of Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration is spread over an area of 12 acre, which includes Convention Center, Auditorium, Academic Block, Sports Complex, Hostel, Amphitheatre and Library Block. Out of these blocks, Auditorium, Sports Complex and Amphitheatre are under construction (more than 80% of the works have been completed and the balance works are to be completed in current financial year 2015-16). Against an expenditure of ₹ 13.44 Cr in the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 40.00 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 4.62

Cr and ₹ 3.22 Cr had been incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 3.60 Cr (₹ 110.00 lac for capital content + ₹ 250.00 lac for revenue expenditure relating to administrative activities like, office expenses, water & electricity, medical, telephone, office exp., POL, furniture, various contractual services, etc) has been provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

11.7 REVENUE & REHABILITATION

Outlay - ₹ 15.18 Cr

11.7.1 Under this sub-head, funds are provided for setting up of Divisional Offices/District/Tehsil Complexes, modernization/computerization of land records, construction of bar rooms, advocate chambers and bar libraries and disaster management. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 19.18 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 47.55 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an expenditure of ₹ 9.18 lac incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 15.78 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Ongoing scheme

CSS- Other Scheme

CS(RR)-49 National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) – (Component wise) Shared (100%, 50:50, 25:75)

Outlay - ₹ 13.17 Cr

11.7.2 Computerization of Land Records (CLR) was 100% centrally sponsored scheme of Govt. of India launched in the year 1990. Till 21/8/08, the Land Reforms(LR) Division was implementing two Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. Computerization of Land Records(CLR) & Strengthening of Revenue Administrative and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR). Thereafter, on 21-8-08 the both schemes were merged into a modified scheme named National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP). The main aims of NLRMP are

- To usher in a system of updated land records
- Automated and automatic mutation
- Integration between textual and spatial records

- Inter-connectivity between revenue and registration
- To replace the present deeds registration and presumption title system with that of conclusive titling with title guarantee

The components of NLRMP are as under:-

- (a) Computerization of Land records (100% centre share)**
 - (i) Data Entry/re-entry/data conversion/mutation entry
 - (ii) Digitization of Cadastral maps and integration of textual and spatial data
 - (iii) Tehsil, Sub-division and district data centres
 - (iv) State level data centres
 - (v) Inter-connectivity amongst revenue office
- (b) Survey/re-survey and updating of survey & settlement records (including ground control network and ground truthing)(50:50)**
- (c) Computerization of Registration (25:75)**
 - (i) Data entry of valuation details
 - (ii) Data entry of legacy encumbrance data
 - (iii) Scanning & preservation of old documents
 - (iv) Connectivity to SROs with revenue offices
- (d) Modern records rooms/land records Management centres at tehsil/ block level (50:50)**
- (e) Training & Capacity building(100%)**
 - (i) Training, workshops etc.
 - (ii) Strengthening of Revenue training institutes

Project Status in Punjab

11.7.3 The Integrated Land Management System (ILMS) project for Computerization of Land Records and Registration of Documents for the State of Punjab was started on 4th November, 2006 by the Revenue Department through Punjab Land Records Society. The Society draws its income by charging facilitation fee @ ₹ 150 per document registered which has now been increased to ₹ 500 per document. This money is used for infrastructure,

upgradation and Land Records Project Management. The ILMS is being implemented under PPP paradigm under Build Operate Own and Transfer basis. M/s Microsoft Inc is the Technology Partner and M/s CMC Ltd (Sangrur and Barnala) and M/s CMS Ltd (For rest of Punjab) are the Boot Operators.

Status of the Project

11.7.4 The Registration of Deeds is being done using the PRISM software of NIC at all the 153 Sub Registrar Offices of the State. New comprehensive software of Registration of Documents is under development. This software will be integrated with Land Records and will help in capturing information from Land Records for Registration, control over envision of Stamp Duty, registering auto mutations in the land records. Work of Digitization of Mussavis is under progress. Once the data entry of all the documents is complete, computerized copies of Records of Rights (ROR) and other reports will also be automatically generated from the remaining Fard Kendras in the state. With the help of High Resolution Satellite Imagery, a Land Survey Project is being undertaken in select location of Punjab by establishing Ground Control Points and super imposing the digitized Mussavis. The project envisages updation of Land Records as per the ground reality and will ease land demarcation and partition in a transparent manner. 167 Fard Kendras have already been opened and record of about 12538 villages have been computerized.

11.7.5 Under this scheme, an amount of ₹ 10.86 Cr was sanctioned for the Punjab (Bathinda, Jalandhar and State level Data Centre) during 2008-09 by Ministry of Rural Development, (Department of Land Resources – Land Reforms Division), Govt. of India. Out of this amount, ₹ 8.14 Cr as a 1st installment towards the central share was released during 2008-09. This amount is yet to be released/utilized. Balance amount of ₹ 2.71 Cr is also yet to be released by GOI. Against an actual expenditure of nil incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 7.50 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. No expenditure has been incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 13.17 Cr is provided in Annual Plan 2015-16 as 80% of GOI share whereas 20% state share ₹ 3.20 Cr is concerned, it would be spent through Punjab Land Records Society (PLRS) from its own resources.

State Funded Schemes

RR-02 Divisional Offices/District Tehsil Complexes

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

11.7.6 At present, there are 5 divisions, 22 districts, 81 Sub Divisional/Tehsil and 86 Sub Tehsils in the State. For the convenience of the public, it has been decided to construct Administrative Complexes at these places. Priority would be given to complete the ongoing works first. The status of the work is as under:-

Works going on:

11.7.7 Construction of District Administrative Complex at Ferozepur, Sub Divisional/Tehsil Complexes at Moonak, Jaiton, Mukerian, Nangal, Kharar, Dharkalan, Sultanpur Lodhi and Patran.

Works to be taken up:

11.7.8 Construction of District Administrative Complexes at Tarn Taran, Barnala, S.A.S.Nagar, Amritsar, Kapurthala and Gurdaspur. Construction of Sub Divisional/Tehsil Complexes at Ajnala, Khadoor Sahib, Dera Baba Nanak, Bhulath, Chamkaur Sahib, Jagraon, Raikot, Dhuri, Lehra, Malerkotla, Zira, Tappa, Budhlada, Khamano, Bagha Purana, Samana and Shahkot.

Purchase of Land:

11.7.9 For the construction of Sub Division/Tehsil and Sub Tehsil complexes at Ajnala, Khadoor Sahib, Raikot, Malout and Machhiwara. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 12.38 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 25.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr during 2012-13, an outlay of ₹10.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2013-14. Against an expenditure of ₹ 9.18 lac incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

RR- 03 Assistance to Bar Associations at District and Sub-divisional level for construction of Bar Rooms, Advocate Chambers and Bar Libraries.

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

11.7.10 Under this scheme assistance is provided to Bar Associations at district and sub-divisional level for construction of bar rooms, advocate chambers and bar libraries. The norms to be adopted for implementation of this scheme are as under:-

- The financial assistance would be provided only to the bar association and not to any particular individual.
- Assistance would be provided to Bar Association at district and sub-division level only for construction of bar rooms, advocate chambers and bar libraries and the maintenance expenditure of these assets would be borne by the concerned Bar Associations.
- Bar Association is required to get the estimates prepared from any Engineer and would submit their proposal to the concerned DC. The DC would examine these proposals and send them to PWD for vetting. In case the estimates are not prepared by any Engineer, then these will get prepared from PWD. Thereafter, the Revenue Department would take-up the matter for release of funds with the Finance Department through the Planning Department.
- Assistance would be provided only for one time for one purpose, the maximum limit for which would be as under:-

(₹ lac)

Purpose	Corporation town (district headquarter)	Other district head quarters	Sub-division
Advocate chambers/ bar rooms	200.00	100.00	50.00
Bar libraries	5.00	5.00	2.00

- The assistance would be provided on matching basis i.e. bar associations would contribute/bear 50% of the construction cost.
- Revenue Department has already framed a uniform policy for construction of bar rooms/advocate chambers etc. vide their notification issued on 11/11/02. The other terms and conditions are laid down in this notification.

11.7.11 Against an expenditure of ₹ 3.50 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 15.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an outlay of ₹ 3.00 Cr during 2012-13, an outlay of ₹ 4.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2013-14. ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

RR- 04 Implementation of National Disaster Management Act, 2005

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 lac

11.7.12 The Department of Disaster Management was notified on 23-11-2004 under the Financial Commissioner Revenue, Punjab. To comply with Disaster Management Act 2005, NDMA (National Disaster Management Authority) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. At the state level, the Punjab Disaster Management Authority has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab. Besides, constitution of State Executive Committee headed by Chief Secretary, Punjab.

11.7.13 Under this Act, the State Govt(s) are obliged to formulate the State Disaster Management Plan after a Hazard & Vulnerability Analysis, Early Warning System and the Standard Operating Procedures for various Departments alongwith District Disaster Management Plans.

11.7.14 The 13th Finance Commission has been recommended grant-in-aid to the State Governments to the tune of ₹26373 Cr for Disaster Relief (Including for Capacity Building) for executing works of capacity building, funding for pooled procurement and risk pooling and insurance. Out of this grant, an amount of ₹ 948.84 Cr has been allocated to the Punjab State.

11.7.15 The Ministry of Finance, GOI vide their letter No.17(1) FCD/ 2010 dated 5-3-2010 has classified this expenditure on non plan side. No expenditure was incurred during 11th Five Year Plan. However, an outlay of ₹5.00 lac is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac during 2012-13, an outlay of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

12 NRI AFFAIRS

Outlay – ₹ 5.50 Cr

12.1 The Department of NRI Affairs was established in 2005-06. The scheme for NRI participation in development works earlier being implemented by the Department of Rural Development and Panchayats was shifted to this department. Earlier this scheme was at district level and has been shifted to the state level during 2001-02. The main objective of this scheme is to invite the participation of NRIs in the development and social welfare of the State.

Ongoing Scheme

State Funded Scheme

NRI-01 Provision of matching share for providing basic infrastructure for Community Development in the rural/urban areas through NRI's Participation (State: NRI - 50:50)

Outlay - ₹ 5.50 Cr

12.2 This scheme is being implemented on 50:50 matching basis between the State Government and NRI. This investment is used for creating basic infrastructure in the schools and for other community welfare works in the rural and urban areas. This scheme also includes Loomba Trust. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 20.53 Cr was incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 25.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. No expenditure incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 5.50 Cr (It includes Loomba Trust also) is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

13. EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

Outlay – ₹ 387.00 Cr

13.1 An outlay of ₹ 1990.97 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan against the expenditure of ₹ 1396.75 Cr during 11th plan. An outlay of ₹ 387.00 Cr has been provided for Annual Plan 2015-16. The detail of projects is given as under:-

(₹ Cr)

SN	Name of the Project	Total Cost	12 th Plan Outlay	2013-14 Exp	2014-15 Exp	2015-16 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	World Bank Scheme for Road Infrastructure. (75:25) (WB:SS)	1500.00	424.38	157.76	123.57	100.00
II	Externally Aided Hydrology Project Phase-II World Bank (80:20) (WB:SS)	60.67	46.42	4.99	19.26	0.01
III	Punjab Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project with World Bank Assistance. (85:15) (WB:SS)	1280.00	900.00	199.63	200.91	0.01
IV	Amritsar Sewerage Project funded by JICA (76.72:23.28) (JICA:SS)	600.60	500.00	0.00	46.73	50.00
V	Development of Tourism infrastructure in the state to be funded by ADB (70:30) (ADB:SS)	398.24	120.17	14.48	29.28	86.98
	New Scheme					
VI	Second Punjab Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Sector Improvement Programme- World Bank Assisted Project. (70:30) (WB:SS)	-	-	-	-	150.00
Total		3839.51	1990.97	376.86	419.75	387.00

Roads and Bridges

I. World Bank Scheme for Road Infrastructure (75:25)

Outlay-₹100.00 Cr

13.2 The financial status of the World Bank Scheme is as under:-

Financial Status

o Total Project Cost	-	₹ 1500 Cr
o World Bank Funding 75%	-	₹ 1125 Cr
o G.O.P. Funding 25%	-	₹ 375 Cr
o Period	-	2007-12
o Extended period	-	Upto 2017
Total Receipts (Till 31.3.2015)	-	₹ 1166.63Cr
o World Bank Share	-	₹ 845.96 Cr
o G.O.P. Share	-	₹ 300.00 Cr
o Other receipts	-	₹ 20.67 Cr
Expenditure(upto 31.3.2015)	-	₹1088.10Cr
o World Bank Share	-	₹ 818.44 Cr
o G.O.P. Share	-	₹ 269.66 Cr

Physical Status Phase-I

The Phase-I of project consisted of following works:-

- (i) Upgradation of 152 Km of state roads
 - (ii) Rehabilitation of 210 Km of roads
 - (iii) Periodic Maintenance of 350 Km of roads.
- o All the Upgradation, Rehabilitation and Periodic Maintenance works (712 km of state roads at a cost of ₹ 775 Cr approx. stand completed).

Phase-II of the project

Sangrur-Mansa-Bathinda Contract Area			
Road Section No.	Road Section/Name	Classification	Length (kms)
S1	Sangrur-Sunam: (MDR21	MDR	11.30
S2	Bhawanigarh-Sunam-Bhikhi-SH13 Intersection-Kotshamir: (SH12A)	SH	106.13
S3	Barnala-Mansa: (SH13)	SH	7.29
S4	Mansa-Talwandi Sabo-Ramtirath Jaga : (ODR9)	ODR	24.97
S5	Dhanula-Bhikhi : (MDR14)	MDR	25.34
B8	Bathinda-Kotshamir-Talwandi Sabo-Ramtirath Jaga: (SH17)	SH	28.65
	Total Contract Length – km		203.68

Achievements in past two years:-

- Following works have been completed on OPRC network Sangrur – Mansa – Bathinda area:
 - Rehabilitation of Dhanula-Bhikhi road ; 25.34 Km.
 - Improvement of Mansa - Kenchain Chowk to Mour road and Bhawanigarh to Mehlan Chowk : Total 26.22 Km.
 - Improvement of Road from Mansa (Ram Ditte Wala Chowk) to Talwandi Sabo (Ram Tirath Jaga). : 24.97 Km
 - Resurfacing of Bathinda-Ram Tirath Jaga Road : 28.65 Km.
- On OPRC network Sangrur – Mansa – Bathinda road the routine maintenance works are continuing.

Works Planned for 2015-16:-

- As part of work for Improvement, Rehabilitation and Routine

Maintenance of Sangrur - Mansa – Bathinda road network under OPRC, following works have been included in Work Programme :

- Improvement of road from Cheema Mandi to Mansa Kenhciyan : 36 Km.
- Rehabilitation of Sangrur-Sunam Road : 11.30 Km.
Construction of Dehlon Bypass on Ludhiana-Malerkotla-Sangrur Corridor : 3 Km.

13.3 An outlay of ₹ 424.38 Cr has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 157.76 Cr and ₹ 123.57 Cr has been incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Irrigation and Flood Control

II. Externally Aided Hydrology Project Phase-II (World Bank) (WB: SS) (80:20)

Outlay- ₹ 0.01 Cr

13.4 Hydrology Project Phase-II is being taken up in the Punjab State with the financial assistance of World Bank through Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India. The basic cost of the Punjab component of HP-II is ₹ 40.95 Cr with contingent cost of ₹ 49.78 Cr, which does not include the cost of land to be acquired for various purposes. The Project cost of the Punjab Component has been revised and approved by the World Bank & MoWR as ₹ 60.67 Cr in the Mid Term Review (MTR) by the World Bank.

13.5 The project has been declared effective w.e.f 5-4-2006 with completion date i.e 31-5-2015. The main objective of the project is to improve the institutional and organizational arrangements, technical capabilities and physical facilities available for measurements, validation, collection, analysis, transfer and dissemination of hydrological, hydro metrological and water quality data which is basic for water resources evaluation and to help in the development of the improved water resources and environmental planning and management.

13.6 The activities like upgradation of River Gauges, installation for Rain Gauges. Installation of Ground Water observation wells, construction of

State Data Centre, purchase of computers & office equipments, attending training courses/workshops, procurement of land, procurement of equipments, improvement in communication facilities, purchase of vehicle etc. was carried out. The project has been completed. An expenditure of ₹ 7.50 Cr and ₹ 4.99 Cr has been incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. Against an outlay of ₹ 21.00 Cr, an expenditure of ₹ 19.26 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. Token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac has been made for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

III. Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (World Bank) (WB : GoI : GoP Community share) (59: 16: 19: 6)

Outlay – ₹ 0.01 Cr

13.7 Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project costing ₹ 1280.30 Cr was approved by World Bank and final agreement was signed on 26/2/2007. The important information of the project is as under:-

Important information about the project:-

World Bank Board's Approval	14 th December, 2006
Project Effectiveness date	26 March, 2007
Initial closing date	31 st March, 2012
Revised closing date after restructuring of the project	31 st December, 2014
Credit amount	US \$ 154 million (now US\$ 160.76 million) (₹ 850.34 Cr)
Project launch by Hon'ble CM Punjab	25th May, 2007
Project cost	₹ 1280.30 Cr
Fund received from WB till 04.07.2014	₹ 716.17 Cr
Expenditure incurred till date (31.03.2015)	₹ 966.71 Cr

The salient features of the project are as under:-

1. Water supply schemes designed with a service level of 70 lpcd will include 40 lpcd for human consumption and 30 lpcd for cattle.
2. In order to improve the environmental sanitation in villages proper drainage arrangements will be provided for the disposal of sullage water and liquid human and animal waste from each house through small-bore drainage system. New sullage drains will be constructed wherever required to ensure proper disposal of sullage water. The existing village ponds will be remodeled to collect the sullage water. The collected sullage water will be treated with low cost bio-techniques and the treated water will be used for irrigation/pisciculture.
3. Other components of the project includes providing cost effective technology for the treatment of water in water quality affected villages and water conservation and groundwater recharge measures for source sustainability wherever feasible.

13.8 According to the project agreement, all schemes approved after 1/1/2007 are to be covered under SWAP mode (Sector Wide Approach) for which beneficiaries are required to deposit requisite beneficiary share and after the completion of the scheme, operation and maintenance of the scheme will be handed over to the concerned Gram Panchayat. The progress under this project was slow on account of less/non-contribution of the beneficiary share. It has now been picked up due to reduction of beneficiary share by World Bank on 29-10-2008 whereby upper ceiling of household share of capital cost has been reduced from ₹ 1500 to ₹ 800 for normal area villages and from ₹ 750 to ₹ 400 for household in the difficult area villages i.e notified villages alongwith international border, kandi area, bet area & water logged area and SC population will contribute only 50% of the prescribed amount for general category and difficult area villages.

Physical progress:

S.N.	Target	Achievement upto 31.03.2015
1.	Water supply schemes commissioned	1373 water supply schemes have been commissioned in 1452 villages and service level of 70 lpcd is being provided in these villages
2.	Sewerage schemes commissioned	97 sewerage schemes commissioned in 98 villages
3.	Service improvement of existing water supply schemes	718 existing schemes have been improved.

Financial Progress:

(₹. Lacs)

S.N.	Year	Funds received from						Total (4 to 8)
		WB Share		GOI	GOP		B.Share	
		Received by FD	Released by FD/ Treasuries		GOP Share	Gap Funds		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2007-08	2037.5	425.24	--	539.97	--	20.83	986.04
2	2008-09	5826.46	1763.64	411.3	--	47.25	25.65	2247.82
3	2009-10	3401.26	5776.6	563.7	745.48	322.23	232.1	7640.13
4	2010-11	7227.52	7900	--	3256	330	331.21	11817.21
5	2011-12	13437.2	9210.51	--	1337.85	615.98	614.87	11779.21
6	2012-13	10909.47	17544	--	2749.23	606.77	358.77	21258.77
7	2013-14	18840.65	12999.9	--	5763.56	1216.21	871.23	20850.9
8	2014-15	9937.43	16977	--	2994.84	119.95	---	20091.79
9	2015-16 (Likely)	2550	2550	--	450	---	--	3000
	Total	74167.5	75146.89	975	17836.9	3258.4	2454.7	99671.87

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

IV Amritsar Sewerage Project funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) (For land acquisition)

Outlay - ₹ 50.00 Cr

13.9 This project for laying sewer lines, setting up of STP's and providing house connections was sanctioned under JICA-ID-P186 and final loan agreement between GOI and JICA was signed on 30/03/2007. Total cost of the project is ₹ 600.60 Cr of which loan from JICA is ₹ 430.00 Cr and remaining amount of ₹ 170.60 Cr is to be shared between State Government and Municipal Corporation, Amritsar. The JICA contribution is a direct loan to Municipal Corporation, Amritsar.

13.10 The project is likely to be completed by July, 2015. 209 Kms of sewerage line has been laid against the scope of 461 Kms. The work of providing 2 Nos of Sewerage Treatment Plants is in progress and sewerage connections to 3800 households have been provided.

13.11 Against an allocation of ₹ 500.00 Cr. in 12th Plan, an expenditure of ₹ 55.62 Cr, ₹ 61.58 Cr and ₹ 46.73 Cr has been incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr has been provided in Annual Plan 2015-16.

Tourism

V Development of Tourist infrastructure in the State to be funded by ADB (ADB 70:30 State)

Outlay - ₹ 86.98 Cr

13.12 The Department of Tourism has a comprehensive plan to develop the tourist infrastructure in the state with the assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB). The total cost of the project is ₹ 398.40 Cr. The project cost is to be shared between the ADB and the State in the ratio of 70:30. The ADB is to bear about ₹ 278.88 Cr and State to bear about ₹ 119.52 Cr. The works taken up under the project are in progress.

13.13 An outlay of ₹ 120.17 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 14.48 Cr and ₹ 29.28 Cr was incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 86.98 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

New Scheme

VI Second Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Improvement Programme (WB:SS) (70:30).

Outlay – ₹ 150.00 Cr

13.14 The objective of the project is to improve rural water supply and sanitation services and service delivery arrangements in Punjab. The financial and physical targets envisaged under the project are as under:-

SN	Project components	Total number of villages to be covered	Estimated cost (₹ In Cr)
1A: Strengthening: Upgradation of service delivery			
I	Canal schemes (SV/MV)	135	234
ii	Tubewell schemes (SV/MV)	435	203
	Sub-total (1A)	570	437
1B: Sewerage Schemes with treatment systems			
i	Sewerage schemes with treatment systems	315	555
	Sub-total (1A)	315	555
2A: Improved access to water through household connections			
I	Improved access to water through household connections (No. of households)	6,50,000	110
	Sub-total (2A)	6,50,000	110
2B: Household Sanitation (toilet)			
I	Household Sanitation (toilet) (Nos. of households)	6,25,000	375
	Sub-total (2B)	6,25,000	375
2C: Operational Improvement for improved Water Supply Service levels			
I	Operational Improvement for improved Water Supply Service levels	400	45
	Sub-total (2C)	400	45
3A: Water Quality Monitoring			
I	Water Quality Monitoring and Mitigation	In all villages of the State	43
	Sub-total (3A)		43
3B: Safe and Treated Water for Water Quality Affected Villages			
I	Installation of Water Treatment Plants for Uranium and heavy metals	150	29
ii	Safe and Treated Water for Water Quality Affected Villages (85 villages of district Moga and 36 villages of district Barnala)	121	302
	Sub-total (3B)	271	331
COMPONENT 4: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT			
	Sub-total (4)		304
	GRAND TOTAL		2,200

14 EMPLOYMENT

14.1 The magnitude of unemployment in Punjab continues to be a cause of serious concern. The number of un-employed persons in Punjab according to their qualifications since the year 1980 are as under:-

Year	Matriculate Fresher	Under Graduate Fresher	Graduate Fresher	Post Graduate Fresher	Graduate Engineers	Diploma Engineers
1980	72,215	27,660	28,221	6,454	246	2,430
1990	1,58,989	42,893	35,934	10,581	437	5,189
2000	1,74,238	60,490	27,021	6,990	10,020	6,532
2003	1,56,179	66,824	29,277	3,963	619	5,913
2004	1,42,441	39,155	26,990	5,935	845	6,589
2005	1,38,762	68,245	27,780	7,478	635	5,978
2006	1,29,832	94934	24552	9051	693	4781
2007	130822	70301	25693	9094	591	4840
2008	149374	67060	21465	8984	740	4899
2009	116606	99419	20948	8120	651	4231
2010	117791	72193	19925	8139	810	4094
2011	99868	60968	19783	8133	706	4074
2012	102418	64854	18987	8186	771	4032
2013	113237	83520	19106	8831	1107	5838

Year	Craftsman Trd. ITI & Work Experienced	Doctors Allopathic	Doctors Others	Agriculture Specialists	Teachers M.Ed & B.Ed	Languages	PTI, CPEd, DP.Ed & MP.Ed
1980	25,849	44	262	331	18,480	1,488	9.948
1990	34,104	27	275	643	23,425	956	4.925
2000	37,670	126	387	460	34,459	263	1,784
2003	32,403	62	172	138	26,698	175	1,643
2004	33,572	78	271	157	30,106	160	1,835
2005	31,754	105	267	154	31,618	177	1,918
2006	30,068	105	273	166	32,059	141	1968
2007	29,704	95	308	110	25,931	144	1789
2008	28,958	86	320	108	25,722	118	5465
2009	26512	93	277	73	26493	94	1252
2010	26641	86	249	64	24287	136	1075
2011	25281	73	196	50	21917	127	1072
2012	25549	71	197	46	22030	115	1063
2013	28643	61	184	64	22044	224	968

* Status as on December, 2013

**Source Department of Employment Generation and Training

14.2 To generate more employment opportunities in the State, various schemes being under taken by various departments of State government are as per detail given below:-

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND TRAINING

Outlay - ₹ 16.45 Cr

14.3 The generation of new employment opportunities has always remained a priority agenda of the State Government. Keeping this in view, the

state government has created a new department of Employment Generation and Training, Punjab with enlarged and enhanced roles, functions, responsibilities and visions with regard to developing a framework for employment generation, to suggest measures to derive synergy of the plans and programmes of various departments working for employment generation to facilitate manpower planning and vocational training to study the actual requirements of the market, to assess available skills and to take effective steps to fill the gaps by way of imparting training so as to make youths more skilled, competent, employable and competitive not only in the domestic but also in the global market.

14.4 To achieve this objective, against an actual expenditure of ₹ 22.83 Cr was incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 73.70 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 6.86 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 16.45 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The scheme wise details are as under:-

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

EG-02 Centre for Training and Employment of Punjab Youth (C-PYTE)

Outlay - ₹ 7.45 Cr

14.5 The Centre for Training & Employment of Punjab Youth (C-PYTE) was established to achieve following aims and objectives: -

- To select unemployed youth from the state of Punjab in a phased manner and seek their absorption into legitimate economic occupations after appropriate training.
- To provide employment oriented training and skill creation to increase avenues of employment after appropriate training.
- To provide an environment which inculcates the values of national integration, discipline, dignity of labor, work culture and social concern among the identified youth and thus make them better citizens.
- To wean away the youth from the illegal and illicit activities.

14.6 At present the Centre is running 16 training camps for the basic training of youth at Theh Kanjla (Kapurthala), Ranike (Amritsar), Nabha (Patiala), Faridkot, Lalru (SAS Nagar), Ludhiana, Dera Baba Nanak, Kaljharani (Bhatinda), Madhir (Mukatsar), Jalalabad, (Ferozepur), Patti (Tarn Taran), Borewal (Mansa) Nawanshahr, Naya Nagal (Ropar), Talwara (Hoshiarpur) and Saheedgarh (Fatehgarh Sahib). Each camp is commanded by Lt.Col.(Retd) with a Major/Captain (Retd.) as a Adjutant-cum-Training Officer. These camps provide training in physical training drill, obedience drill, sports, general knowledge, educational classes/coaching, vocational guidance to suitable candidates to enable them to join in Army/Paramilitary forces. During their stay in the camps, the youth are paid ₹ 400/- as stipend and ₹ 1800.00 per youth per month is spent as diet money besides free facilities of built-up, hygiene, sanitation.

Year wise target and achievements are given below:-

Year	Target	Achievement
2007-08	7000	8004
2008-09	8000	8304
2009-10	8000	0806
2010-11	10000	11564
2011-12	10000	10431
2012-13	10000	9823
2013-14	10000	9228
2014-15	10000	8784
2015-16	10000	-

14.7 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 15.00 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 50.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 5.06 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 7.45 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

EG-03 Maharaja Ranjit Singh Armed Forces Services Preparatory Institute, Mohali

Outlay - ₹ 3.00 Cr

14.8 Maharaja Ranjit Singh Armed Forces Services Preparatory Institute has been established at a cost of ₹ 10.00 Cr at Mohali to prepare +1 and +2 students for National Defence Academy (NDA) exam. The institute began its maiden session from April 2011. During 2012-13, 45 students appeared NDA exam, 21 students qualified it and 7 students successfully made their way to the National Defence Academy during 2014 22 cadets joint NDA and one cadet stood first in the entire country. The recurring and non recurring expenditure of this institute is estimated about ₹ 2.00 Cr per year. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 6.00 Cr was incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 15.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 1.80 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 3.00 Cr is provided as corpus fund for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

EG-05 Setting up of Marine Academy at Roop Nagar

Outlay - ₹ 5.00 Cr

14.9 The main objective of this scheme is to tackle the problem of unemployment by establishing a Marine Navel Academy at Birla Farms, Roop Nagar. It will provide training to about 600 students from science background to prepare them for various trades of navy. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16 at previous year level.

New Scheme

EG-06 Mai Bhago Armed Forces Preparatory Institute (For Girls) Mohali.

Outlay - ₹ 1.00 Cr

14.10 Mai Bhago Armed Forces Preparatory Institute for Girls is being set up by the government of Punjab in Sector 66, Mohali. This institute will be the only institute of its kind in the entire country which will be training young girls from Punjab for joining the armed forces as commissioned officers. Construction work for this institute has already commenced and the buildings are likely to be completed soon. The institute will be established in 8 acres of land in a prime area of Mohali. It will have state of the art infra structure in

terms of class rooms, offices, hostel facilities, messing facilities, auditorium and library. For physical fitness and sports there are adequate play fields and fitness equipment.

14.11 The institute will have an annual intake of 25 girls and duration of training will be three years at the graduation level. Thus the maximum capacity of the institute will be to train upto 75 girls at any one time. The entrance procedure for the institute will comprise of an entrance test followed by interviews and medical examination. Dates of the entrance test are being finalized and will be promulgated in the newspapers. Girls from Punjab currently studying in class 12 will be eligible to join the institute. They could be studying in any board (ICSE/CBSE/PSEB).

14.12 With the implementation of this new scheme in the state for the Annual Plan 2015-16, the number of women officeres in Armed Forces will increased. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

DEFENCE SERVICES WELFARE

DSW-02 Training scheme for the wards of ex-servicemen and others for entry to technical/non-technical trades of Defence/Para-Military Forces.

Outlay - ₹ 2.00 Cr

14.13 The objective of training is to secure employment for Punjabi youth. Majority of youth come from rural areas and because of their lower educational background, they fail to qualify in the entrance tests for joining the armed forces. The deficiency in the physical standards is also equally alarming. To ensure maximum possible selection of youth from Punjab State into Defence Services, a pre-recruitment training programme is being conducted at selected districts under the supervision of District Sainik Welfare Officers in the existing Sainik Rest House Complexes. At present, the wards of ex-servicemen and scheduled castes are provided free diet of ₹ 60/- per day during the training period of 42 days i.e. 6 weeks. Besides, vocational training in Punjabi stenography/typing training is also being arranged at Amritsar, Jalandhar, Faridkot and Roop-Nagar to enable the ex-servicemen/widows and their wards (boys and girls) to join Class III jobs in the State Civil Services where 13%

reservation has been made for them. In addition, Computer Training Centres at Chandigarh, Jalandhar, Faridkot, Amritsar, Mukatsar, Hoshiarpur and Roop Nagar have been established with a view to create training facilities for the ex-servicemen/widows and their wards. Jalandhar centre is affiliated to NCUT, New Delhi. Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar has granted affiliation to the Computer Training Centres at Amritsar, Faridkot, Ropar, Muktsar, Hoshiarpur and Chandigarh. The department proposes to open six new computer centres in District Sainik Welfare office-Bathinda, Ferozepur, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Patiala and Sangrur.

14.14 Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 2.32 Cr was incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 7.50 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an actual expenditure of ₹ 1.39 Cr incurred during 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

HOME AFFAIRS AND JUSTICE

HAJ-08 Training to unemployed youth at Police Security Training Institute (PSTI), Jahankhelan for Service in Security Sector through Punjab Police Security Corporation (PPSC) Ltd.

Outlay - ₹ 0.50 Cr

14.15 Punjab Police Security Corporation Ltd. (PPSCL), a subsidiary of Punjab Police Housing Corporation Ltd., was set up in 2008 with a view to impart training to the unemployed youth of the state for employment in the Private Security Sector. It had started its first Punjab Security Training Institute (PSTI) in the premises of Police Recruitment Training Centre (PRTC) Jahan Khelan for imparting 2 month vocational course for Private Security Guard. The corporation has now got constructed a full fledged modern/ hi-tech building of PSTI, Jahan Khelan at the cost of ₹10.00 Cr having capacity of imparting quality training to 3000 youth every year.

14.16 Advertisement for this training course is often given in the newspapers/ electronic media with the approval of Department of Employment Generation, Punjab and selection of candidates is done at various District Police Headquarters. Since its inception, 5486 youth have been imparted training with

100% job placement. 6698 persons were trained and got employment in reputed companies. The Corporation proposes to impart training to 2500 persons during the year 2015-16.

14.17 Against an actual expenditure of ₹38.58 Cr incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹5.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. Against an outlay of ₹ 2.50 Cr during 2012-13, an outlay of ₹ 2.10 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2013-14. No expenditure was incurred in 2014-15, ₹ 0.50 Cr is provided in Annual Plan 2015-16.

GENERAL EDUCATION

EDE-08/EDE-1.2 Provision for deficit budget to meet the enhanced honorarium of education volunteers (Sikhya Karmies) under SSA Programme (Salary)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

14.18 This scheme was admitted in the revised estimates of 2011-12. To implement the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme effectively, Government of India is providing funds for the appointment of Block Resource Persons (BRPs) at the block level. The posts of BRPs were filled by transferring existing senior/experienced teachers. The resultant vacancies in these schools were filled by appointing two education volunteers in lieu of one BRP. The education volunteers to be appointed should be from the same village or from nearby village. Government of India was providing salary of 18000/- per month for one BRP during the year 2012-13. The salary of these education volunteers are provided out of the salary of BRPs. Salary is provided according to educational qualifications as under :-

SN	Category	Salary (Per month)	Salary after enhancement (Per month) (w.e.f. 1/4/2012)
1	Graduate	₹ 6500/-	₹ 7500/-
2	Graduate+B.Ed	₹ 7250/-	₹ 8250/-
3	Post Graduate + B.Ed	₹ 8000/-	₹ 9000/-

14.19 As per decision taken by the state government, salary of education volunteers has been increased by ₹ 1000/- per month w.e.f. 1/4/2012. The deficit difference of budget will be paid by the state government. 2648 BRPs were approved by PAB during 2011-12 , 2635 BRPs were approved by PAB for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and 2351 BRP's were approved by PAB for Annual Plan 2013-14. An expenditure of ₹ 11.96 Cr and ₹ 6.53 Cr was incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15. A token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 as deficit budget to meet the enhanced honorarium of education volunteers.

EDE-08/EDE-1.2(i) Provision for deficit budget to meet the enhanced honorarium of special trainers under SSA Programme (Salary)

Outlay – ₹ 30.00 Cr

14.20 Under this scheme, provision is made for deficit budget to meet the honorarium of EGS, AIE and special trainers volunteers employed in the revived EGS Scheme for providing education to out of school children. This EGS scheme has been revived by the State Government for a period of two years. An expenditure of ₹ 1.90 Cr and ₹ 30.00 Cr was incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 30.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

EDE-10 Provision for Salary of Inclusive Education VolunTERS (IEV) under SSA Programme (Salary)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 Lac

14.21 This scheme was included in the revised estimates 2014-15 with an outlay of ₹ 4.80 Cr. Under this scheme, 1335 Inclusive Education Volunteers (IEV) are working under the Inclusive Education program of SSA. These volunteers provide educational and support services to the children with special needs. These Volunteers have been working under the SSA program for the last eight years. The honorarium paid to these volunteers is funded by MHRD (GoI) and the Punjab Govt. in the ratio of 65:35. These Volunteers were being paid honorarium @ ₹4500/- per month. However from 1/04/2014

onwards, MHRD has stopped sanctioning funds for the payment of honorarium to these IE Volunteers.

14.22 Hon'ble Chief Minister Punjab has given approval for the release of honorarium to these 1335 IEVs @ ₹4500/- per month for the year 2014-15, amounting to ₹ 7.20 Cr. He has also given approval for continuing the services of these IE Volunteers. No expenditure was incurred during 2014-15. A token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

EDS-07/EDS-1 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) project (salary)

Outlay – ₹ 300.00 Cr

14.23 The scheme envisages to provide salary to the computer teachers under the ICT project. The teachers were initially recruited at a consolidated salary of ₹ 4500/- per month which was revised to ₹ 7000/- per month in the month of Nov. 2007 and further revised to ₹ 10,000/- per month w.e.f. July, 2009. From 1/7/2011, salary of ₹ 25000/- PM was provided which was further revised to ₹ 34000/- PM w.e.f. 1/1/2012. At present, regular teachers are getting ₹ 44,000/- per month. 7172 posts of teachers have been sanctioned under this project, of which 6285 have been regularized. The remaining 590 teachers are on contract basis.

14.24 Under this scheme, mainly the shortfall in salary component of computer teachers and salary of other staff has been catered for. Against the expenditure of ₹ 221.05 Cr for the 11th plan, an outlay of ₹ 1710.88 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 253.00 Cr, ₹ 259.64 Cr and ₹ 313.38 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 300.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for salary of the computer teachers.

CS-12/CS-18 Assistance for appointment of Urdu teachers

Outlay – ₹ 3.00 Cr

14.25 The objective of the scheme is to promote Urdu language in the state. Under the scheme, 100% financial assistance is provided for appointment of Urdu teachers. Government of India had sanctioned 42 posts. The GoI assistance would continue during the 12th Plan. Against the

expenditure of ₹ 70.48 lac in the 11th Plan, an outlay of ₹ 6.50 Cr has been provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 89.33 lac, ₹ 1.38 Cr and ₹ 1.18 Cr was incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 3.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for salary of urdu teachers.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

RDE(S)-01 National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (90:10)

Outlay – ₹ 233.00 Cr

14.26 The main objective of the 'National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme' is to enhance the livelihood security of the households in rural areas by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This work guarantee also serves other objectives like generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural woman, reducing rural urban migration and fostering social equity among others. Under this scheme a rural household can demand at least 100 days of guaranteed employment in a financial year. The household has to get itself registered with the gram panchayat. Names of all the adult members can be registered. Gram panchayat will issue a job card to the household. If employment is not provided within 15 days from the date the applicant seeks employment, a daily unemployment allowance in cash has to be paid. Un-employment allowance will be paid at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the minimum wages for the first 30 days and at half of the minimum wage for the subsequent days of the financial year. The funding pattern of this scheme is as under:-

Central Government Share

- (1) 100% unskilled wage component of the cost of the scheme.
- (2) Seventy five percent of the material component including the wages of skilled and semi skilled workers
- (3) Administrative expenses such as salary and allowance of programme officer and their supporting staff and capacity building of gram panchayats etc.

State Government Liability

- (1) Twenty five percent of the material component including the wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers of the scheme.
- (2) Unemployment allowance payable under the provisions of the Act.
- (3) Administrative expenses of the State Council.

14.27 As per Government of India guidelines wages are to be paid according to piece rate or daily rate. Disbursement of wages has to be done on weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight in any case. At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested work under the scheme. At least 50% of works will be allotted to gram panchayats for execution. Permissible works predominantly include water and soil conservation, afforestation and land development works. A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained. No contractors and machinery is allowed. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is designed to offer an incentive structure to the states for providing employment as ninety percent of the cost for employment provided is borne by the centre.

14.28 All the districts of the state are being covered w.e.f. 1/4/2008. **The wage rate has been revised from ₹ 202/- to ₹ 210/- w.e.f 1.4.2015.** Wages are paid to the workers through the post office saving accounts. A special NREGA Cell has been established at State headquarter to coordinate the implementation of this programme all over Punjab. The Government of India has now decided to fix the wage rate under NREGA on the basis of consumer price index which will be implemented on 1st April every year and will be applicable for whole financial year. An outlay of ₹ 660.00 Cr as state share and ₹ 5940.00 Cr as central share has been provided in the 12th five year plan 2012-17. Against an outlay of ₹ 247.50 Cr an expenditure of ₹ 210.54 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 233.00 Cr including Center Share ₹ 212.00 Cr is provided for the annual plan 2015-16.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

CS(UD)-38 National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) (75:25)- earlier Swaran Jayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana (75:25).

Outlay – ₹ 20.00 Cr

14.29 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA), Government of India has launched National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) which will replace the existing Swaran Jayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) in the 12th Five Year Plan. NULM will be implemented in all the cities with the population of 1 lac or more and in all district head quarter towns irrespective of the population even if it is less than 1 lac as per population Census 2011.

14.30 The primary target of the NULM is the urban poor including urban homeless. There are 6 major components of the scheme.

- 1) **Social mobilization and Institution Development (SM & ID)** – It envisages universal social mobilization of urban poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations. These groups will serve as a support system for the poor to meet their financial and social needs.
- 2) **Employment through skills training and placement (EST & P)** — This component will focus on providing assistance for development/upgrading of the skills of the urban poor so as to enhance their capacity for self-employment and salaried employment. No minimum or maximum educational qualification is prescribed for the selection of beneficiaries under EST&P. It will pay special attention to the skills upgradation of vulnerable groups like beggars, rag, pickers, construction Workers, destitute etc. Skill training will be linked to accerediton and certification and preferably be undertaken on a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The cost per beneficiary shall not exceed ₹ 15,000 which will include training cost, training mobilization, selection, coucelling, training material, trainers fee, certification, toolkit and other miscellaneous expenses to be incurred by trainaing institution and also micro-

enterprise development/ placement related expenses. Target during 2015-16 is 28600 beneficiaries.

- 3) **Capacity Building and Training (CB &T)** – A dedicated implementation structure with high quality technical assistance will be established at National, State and City Levels for implementation of NULM. NULM will establish a National Mission Management Unit, one State Mission Management Unit and per state and City Mission Management Units in all NULM cities.
- 4) **Self Employment Programme (SEP)** – SEP component will focus on financial assistance to individuals /groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self employment ventures/micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions. Under this component, setting up of both individual and group micro enterprises will be supported. The project cost ceiling will be ₹ 2.00 lac for individual enterprises and ₹ 10.00 lac for group enterprises. Target for the year 2015 -16 is 7500 beneficiaries.
- 5) **Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)** – This component aims at skilling of streets vendors, support micro-enterprise development, credit enablement and pro-vending urban planning along with supporting social security options for vulnerable groups such as women, SCs/STs and minorities. Up to 5 percent of the total NULM budget is to be spent on this component.
- 6) **Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)**- The main objective of SUH component is to provide shelter and all other essential services to the poorest of the poor segment of urban societies. The shelters should be permanent all –weather 24x7 shelters for the urban homeless. For every one lac urban population, provisions should be made for permanent community –shelters for a minimum of one hundred persons. Depending upon local conditions each shelter could cater to 50 or 100 persons. The scheme will implemented in all district headquarter towns and other towns with population one lakh or more as per Census of 2011. However, priority may be given to cities with population above one million and cities/towns of special social, historical or tourist importance identified by the Government of India/State Government.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

WBC-03 Share Capital Contribution to Punjab Backward Classes Land Development and Finance Corporation (BACKFINCO)

Outlay ₹ 2.00 Cr

14.31 The objective of the scheme is to undertake the task of economic upliftment of members of backward classes and other economically weaker sections of the society in the State. Under this scheme, share capital base of BACKFINCO is being strengthened by contributing state's share for disbursing loans to the target group for various self-employment programmes at a nominal rate of interest i.e 6% p.a. The term loan is obtained by BACKFINCO from National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) at 3-5% rate of interest. State Government released ₹ 14.00 Cr during the period 1976-77 to 2014-15 against an authorized share capital of ₹ 20.00 Cr. Against an expenditure of ₹ 4.00 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 9.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan to cover about 1800 beneficiaries. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

WBC-04 Margin money to Punjab Backward Classes Land Development and Finance Corporation (BACKFINCO) to Raise Term Loan from National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)

Outlay ₹ 1.00 Cr

14.32 NBCFDC was set up by Government of India in the year 1992 and it implements the schemes through State Backward Classes Corporation (BACKFINCO), NBCFDC advances term loan equivalent to 85% of the project cost to the State Corporation and state government contributes 10% as margin money and the rest 5% is contributed by the beneficiaries. Term loan is obtained from NBCFDC at interest rate of 3-5% p.a. up to loan amount of ₹ 5.00 lac to ₹ 10.00 lac and the State Corporation further advances to the beneficiaries at the interest rate of 6-8% per annum.. The persons whose annual family income is below ₹ 81000/- in rural areas & ₹1.03 lac in urban areas are eligible to get loan.

14.33 Up to the year 2014-15, the Corporation raised term loan of ₹ 42.25 Cr from NBCFDC. The total loan amounting to ₹ 45 Cr including margin money of ₹ 5.00 Cr was disbursed to 6610 beneficiaries up to the year 2014-15. Against an expenditure of ₹ 3.38 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided as margin money for Annual Plan 2015-16. With the margin money of ₹ 1.00 Cr, Corporation would be able to disburse loan covering 1100 beneficiaries.

WMC-04 Margin Money to Punjab Backward Classes Land Development and Finance Corporation BACKFINCO) to raise Term Loan from NMDFC.

Outlay - ₹1.00 Cr

14.34 The Government of India had set up National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation in the year 1994 and Punjab Government nominated BACKFINCO as nodal agency in the year 1995 to implement schemes in collaboration with the NMDFC. National Corporation advances term loan equivalent to 90% of the project cost, 5% is contributed by State as margin money and the rest 5% is contributed by the beneficiaries. Term loan is obtained at interest rate of 3% p.a. up to loan amount of ₹ 10 lacs and the State Corporation further advance & it to the beneficiaries at 5-6% rate of interest. The persons whose annual family income is below ₹81,000/- in rural areas & ₹ 1.03 lac/- in urban areas are eligible to get loan. BACKFINCO obtained term loan of ₹75.85 Cr from NMDFC and disbursed loan amount of ₹ 84.23 Cr including margin money of ₹ 8.39 Cr to 11155 beneficiaries during the period 1995-96 to 2014-15. Against an expenditure of ₹ 2.50 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan to cover 11000 beneficiaries. An outlay ₹ 1.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 with which Corporation would be able to disburse loan to the extent of Rs. 17.00 Cr covering about 2000 beneficiaries.

WSC-07 New Courses/Vocational Training in ITIs for SC Students (staff expenditure, scholarship to SC students etc.)

Outlay - ₹10.00 Cr

14.35 This scheme was started in 2008-09. The scheme aims at providing

skill development/vocational training in NCVT/SCVT approved trades to the unemployed SC youth with guaranteed employment/self employment, foreign immigration etc. The youth possessing certain minimum qualification norms will be provided skill development training in NCVT/SCVT approved trades in ITIs of Punjab. The certificate issued after training is valid throughout the country and also recognized by ILo. The duration of these trades ranges from 6months to two years. Against an expenditure of ₹ 6.50 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 57.50 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 3.50 Cr was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

WSC-01 Share Capital Contribution to PSCFC (State share - 51% and GOI share-49%).

Outlay - ₹ 10.63 Cr

14.36 Under this scheme, direct loaning is done by Punjab Scheduled Castes Land Development & Finance Corporation (PSCFC) out of its share capital provided by the State Government and Government of India in the ratio of 51:49. The corporation is implementing direct lending scheme, economic venture scheme and the schemes pertaining to the liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers. Besides this, the corporation is also utilizing its share capital in varying proportions in the schemes being run in collaboration with National Safai Karam Charies Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) and National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), viz. karyana shop, electric shop, handloom, transport vehicles scheme, cloth shop, cycle/scooter repair shop, goat rearing scheme and shoe making. In addition to the above, the corporation is implementing bank-tie-up loaning schemes through banks to the scheduled caste families living below poverty line. The corporation is providing loans to scheduled caste persons at very nominal rate of interest ranging from 0% to 8% for different income generating purposes. Corporation also provides short term skill development training to educated unemployed scheduled caste youth through government/semi government institutions. Beneficiaries are provided stipend @ ₹1000 per beneficiary per month during the course of training.

14.37 The paid up share capital of the corporation up to 2014-15 is ₹ 85.91 Cr out of which State Share is ₹ 45.32 Cr and Central Share is ₹ 40.59 Cr. Against an expenditure of ₹ 20.97 Cr (Gol ₹ 9.30 Cr + GoP ₹ 11.67 Cr) during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 36.06 Cr (Gol ₹ 11.52 Cr + GoP ₹ 24.54 Cr) is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. Achievement during 11th Five Year plan is 5025 beneficiaries. The target is to cover about 7500 beneficiaries during 12th Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 5.91 Cr (Gol ₹ 1 Cr + GoP ₹ 4.91 Cr) and ₹ 11.74 Cr (Gol ₹ 6.32 Cr + GoP ₹ 5.42 Cr) had been incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 5.42 Cr as GoP contribution was incurred during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 10.63 Cr (₹ Gol 5.21 Cr + ₹ GoP 5.42 Cr) is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16 to cover 1400 beneficiaries.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

CS(DHS)-4 National Health Mission (NHM) (75:25)

Outlay - ₹ 563.25 Cr

14.38 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is flagship programme of Government of India launched with the objective of providing quality health care to the rural population in the country in 2005. In 2013, NRHM has been expanded to National Health Mission (NHM) by including National Urban Health Mission and Non-Communicable Diseases.

14.39 Now, National Health Mission with its two Sub Missions– National Rural Health Mission and National Urban Health Mission is being implemented. Under National Urban Health Mission, all cities/ towns having population more than 50,000 and district headquarters irrespective of population are covered. All other Rural/ Towns/ Kasbas are covered under NRHM. NUHM focus on urban poor population, vulnerable population.

14.40 **Goals of NHM** – The major goals of NHM are to provide affordable and accountable health care services to the community. The main goals to be achieved under NHM are as follows:-

1. Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate.
2. Universalize access to public health services for women's health, child health, water, hygiene, sanitation and nutrition.

3. Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases.
4. Access to integrated comprehensive primary healthcare.
5. Ensuring population stabilization, gender and demographic balance.
6. Revitalize local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH.
7. Promotion of healthy life styles.

14.41 Grant received from GoI and expenditure incurred since inception of the programme is as follows:-

(Upto 31-3-2015)

(₹Cr)

SN	Financial year	Opening balance	Budget Allocation			Funds received from GOI	Expenditure Incurred (GoI+GoP& others)
			State share	Centre share	Total		
1	2005-06	0.00	0.00	98.24	98.24	82.35	62.54
2	2006-07	19.83	0.00	162.71	162.71	145.82	85.72
3	2007-08	81.06	28.41	161.96	190.37	112.21	94.52
4	2008-09	99.79	26.00	173.23	199.23	178.64	185.32 (156.48+28.84)
5	2009-10	123.26	32.71	218.05	252.45	220.14	224.86 (215.30 + 9.56)
6	2010-11	138.02	43.47	246.33	289.80	250.36	320.30 (301.79+16.99 +1.52)
7	2011-12	112.28	48.80	276.56	325.36	332.08	404.11 (342.79+50.53+ 10.79)
8	2012-13	121.00	106.03	318.91	424.94	322.76	421.84 (282.13+106.00 +33.71)
9	2013-14	204.49	105.55	316.66	422.21	329.06	469.94 (275.69+162.13 +32.12)
10	2014-15	224.31	117.23	422.33	539.5 6	286.15	401.32 (279.44+ 119.27+ 2.61)
11	2015-16 Provi- sional	247.08	117.23	417.67	534.90		

Recruitment of different category is as under:-

Category	Total Sanctioned	Filled up during 2005-06 to 2007-08	Filled up during 2008-09	Filled up during 2009-10	Filled up during 2010-11	Filled up during 2011-12	Filled up during 2012-13	Filled up during 2013-14	Filled up during 2014-15	Vacant
Programme Management Unit SPMU/ DPMU/BPMU Specialists and Female Medical Officer	930	331	162	41	282	35	41	95	798	132
Specialists Doctors (Bonded)	178	47	75	55	42	33	14	91	138	40
Para Medicals Staff Nurses & OT Assistant	200							40	40	160
Mobile Medical Unit	1306	354	249	486	111	235	0	0	1138	168
ANMs	168	0	134	6	8	17	7	12	159	9
Total	4453	945	1524	651	481	847	62	238	3866	587

14.42 An expenditure of ₹ 469.94 Cr (SS ₹ 162.13 Cr: CS ₹ 307.81 Cr) and ₹ 404.31 Cr (SS ₹ 119.27 Cr: CS ₹ 285.04 Cr) incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 563.25 Cr (SS ₹ 188.21 Cr: CS ₹ 375.04 Cr) is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Department of Ayurveda

AY-03 Establishment of Programme Management Unit(PMU) (75:25)

Outlay- ₹ 27.00 lac

14.43 Programme Management Unit (PMU) was established for main streaming of AYUSH under NRHM. Gol released ₹ 3.00 lac as 50% share during the year 2009-10 and released ₹ 6.00 lac as 50% share during the year 2010-11 for the salary of Programme Management Unit Staff (Programme Manager, Finance Manager, Account Manager, Data Assistance). Now scheme is revised

as 75:25. An expenditure of ₹ 0.29 lac and ₹ 3.96 lac incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 27.00 lac is provided for salary, contingency, equipment and furniture etc. in Annual Plan 2015-16.

AY-07 Strengthening of District Headquarter Staff in the newly created Districts

Outlay - ₹ 2.00 Cr

14.44 The State Government has created 8 new districts namely Moga, Muktsar, Tarn-Taran, SAS Nagar, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, Barnala, Fazilka and Pathankot. The State Government had created staff in 8 districts.

14.45 An outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 93.87 lac and ₹ 1.36 Cr incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

AY-08 Strengthening of Drug Testing Lab, Patiala

Outlay- ₹ 17.00 lac

14.46 GoI instructed the State government for self independence of the Drug Testing Lab (DTL) in the coming years. But due to starting stage of DTL, less income is being generated. So funds are required for the salary of staff i.e. scientific Officer Chemistry, Scientific Officer Botany, Laboratory Technician, Laboratory Attendant and Sweeper. The object of the scheme to make available the drug testing facilities for Ayush Sidha and Unani (ASU) drugs to check the production and marketing of sub-standard drugs, to create awareness among the public about the quality of ISM & H drugs and restore public faith in the drugs available in the country and proper implementation of GMP in the State.

14.47 An outlay of ₹ 75.00 lac is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 12.92 lac and ₹ 12.10 lac incurred during 2013-14 and 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 17.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

15 DECENTRALIZED PLANNING

Outlay – ₹ 785.90 Cr

15.1 As per the spirit of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment, the State Government has accorded the highest priority to Decentralized Planning. In order to meet the local needs effectively at the grass root level, planning and implementation of certain schemes have been decentralized. An outlay of ₹ 4496.24 Cr is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 785.90 Cr has been provided in the Annual Plan 2015-16 for implementation of various schemes at the district level including Border Area Development Programme and Untied Funds.

District Planning Committees

15.2 In compliance with the provision of Article 243ZD of the 74th Constitutional Amendment, 1992, District Planning Committees (DPCs) are mandatory to be constituted in each state of the country for the purpose of preparing a Draft District Development Plan at the grass root level. The Punjab District Planning Committees Act, 2005 was enacted to provide for the constitution of the District Planning Committees with a view to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the districts and to prepare the draft development plans for the districts as a whole in the state. The Punjab District Planning Committees Procedure of Transaction of Business Rules were also notified in 2006. The revised guidelines for holding elections for electing 4/5th members of the District Planning Committees from amongst the elected members of Zila Parishads and Urban Local Bodies were issued to all the districts in 2008. The rules of DPC has already been notified by the State Government vide notification dated 25th July, 2006.

Composition of the District Planning Committees

15.3 (1) The total number of members of the District Planning Committee may be 15, 24 and 40 on the basis of the population of the district as under:-

(i)	Districts having population not exceeding 10 lac;	15 Members
(ii)	Districts having population exceeding 10 lac but not exceeding 20 lac;	24 Members
(iii)	Districts having population exceeding 20 lac	40 Members

- (2) Not less than 4/5th of the total number of the members of the Committee shall be elected by and from amongst the elected members of the Panchayats at the district level and of the Municipalities in the district in proportion to the ratio between the population of the rural areas and of the urban areas in the district.
- (3) 1/5th of the total number of the members of the Committee, which may include the Members of Legislative Assembly and other persons also, shall be nominated by the State Government.
- (4) The Chairperson of the Committee shall be chosen from amongst the members of the Committee by the State Government by nomination.
- (5) The Deputy Commissioner of the district shall be the ex-officio Secretary of the Committee.
- (6) The Additional Deputy Commissioner (Development) of the District shall be the ex-officio Additional Secretary of the Committee.
- (7) The Deputy Economic and Statistical Advisor of the district shall be the ex-officio Joint Secretary of the Committee.

Term of Members of the Committee

- 15.4 (1) The term of an elected member of the Committee shall be co-terminus with the term of the Panchayat or a Municipality at the district level, as the case may be, of which he is a member.
- (2) The term of a nominated member including the Chairperson, shall be one year. However, a nominated member shall be eligible for renomination after the expiry of his first term.

- (3) Any member of the Committee including the Chairperson may resign at any time from his office before his tenure.

Functions of the District Planning Committees

15.5 The Committee shall exercise the powers and perform the functions as mentioned below:-

- (a) To prepare the Draft District Development Plan keeping in view the matters of common interest between the urban and rural population including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environment conservation, the plans prepared at the grass root level by the concerned Panchayat and the extent and type of available resources whether financial or otherwise;
- (b) To prepare priority-wise list of schemes and programmes taking into account the resources available with the Committee and the resources provided by the State Government;
- (c) To take appropriate measures for proper implementation of the development schemes, programmes and projects;
- (d) To monitor the progress of projects;
- (e) To encourage the Panchayats and the Municipalities to take up and expedite the implementation of development projects;
- (f) To make efforts to generate additional resources for developmental works with the cooperation of people, Non Government Organizations and Non Resident Indians and other agencies; and
- (g) To perform such other additional functions relating to district planning, coordination and monitoring of the activities of different departments of the State Government, as may be assigned to the Committee by the State Government.

- (h) While preparing the Draft District Development Plan, the Committee may consult such institutions and organizations, as may be specified by the State Government from time to time.
- (i) The Chairperson shall forward the District Development Plans prepared by the Committee under clause (a) of Sub-section (1) to the State Government.

Abolition of District Planning and Development Boards

15.6 With effect from the date, the Committees are constituted, the existing District Planning and Development Boards in the State cease to function. Funds for district level schemes which were earlier released by the District Planning and Development Boards are releasing by the District Planning Committees.

Meetings of District Planning Committees

15.7 (1) The Committee shall hold meeting at least once in every three months, on the date, time and venue as fixed by the Chairperson. The Secretary of the Committee shall issue notice of meeting indicating time, date and venue along with the agenda to be discussed in the meeting to all the members of the Committee. The seven days prior notice shall be given to every member before the meeting provided that in the case of urgency, the Chairperson may convene the meeting by giving short notice.

(2) The agenda of the meeting shall be prepared by the Secretary of the Committee in consultation with the Chairperson. In the absence of the Secretary, the agenda shall be prepared by the Additional Secretary of the Committee and in the absence of the Additional Secretary; the agenda shall be prepared by the Joint Secretary of the Committee. The agenda shall include those subjects, which are to be considered by the Committee.

(3) One third of the total members of the Committee shall be the quorum for a meeting.

(4) In case there is no quorum, the Chairperson shall adjourn the meeting to such other day or time as he may think fit. The business, which would have been brought before the original meeting, if there had been a quorum, will be brought before and transacted at the adjourned meeting, irrespective of the fact, whether the quorum is complete or not in such adjourned meeting.

(5) If on account of any reason, the Chairperson is unable to attend the meeting of the Committee, any other member, chosen by the present members, shall preside over the meeting.

(6) The meeting of the Committee shall be held at the District Head Quarters or at such place, as may be decided by the Committee.

Preparation of District Development Plans

15.8 The State Government has already constituted the District Planning Committees in the State to implement decentralized planning in its actual spirit of involving grass root level people participation in planning process. In this regard, State Government has issued the guidelines to District Planning Committees for preparation of District Development Plans (Annexure C). The District Planning Committees may further issue guidelines to Panchayats and Municipalities for preparation of plans at their level. The detailed description of district level schemes mentioned in Chapter 9 of General Economic Services 9.1 Secretariat Economic Services. An outlay of ₹785.90 Cr has been earmarked in the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the implementation of various schemes at the district level (Annexure-I).

Annexure- I
District Level Schemes

(₹ lacs)

SN	Major Head/Minor Head of Development (Scheme-wise)	Annual Plan 2015-16		
		Approved Outlay (CS +SS)	Capital Content out of col.4	SCSP Outlay out of col.4
1	2	3	4	5
	Rural Development			
	Special Programme For Rural Development			
RDS(D)-03	Backward Regions Grant Fund (100% Gol Funded) (i) Distt. Component (ii) State Component	1.00	1.00	0.32
RDS(D)-07/ RDS(D)-02(i)	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) (90:10)	1495.00	0.00	478.00
RDS(D)-08	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (CS:SS 75:25)	800.00	0.00	400.00
	Rural Housing			
RDE(D)-01	Indira Awaas Yojana (75:25)	3467.00	3467.00	2773.00
	Total	5763.00	3468.00	3651.32
	Secretariat Economic Services			
BG-5(PM-6)	Development of Border Area (13 FC)	1.00	1.00	0.32
CS(PM-19)	Border Area Development Programme (BADP) (ACA)	4000.00	3760.00	1280.00
PM-3	Untied Funds of CM/Dy. CM/FM	1500.00	1500.00	480.00
PM-5	Untied Funds of DPCs	1.00	1.00	0.32
	Total	5502.00	5262.00	1760.64
	Census Survey and Statistics			
CSST-01D/5D	Strengthening of District Planning Committees at District level	200.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	200.00	0.00	0.00
	Welfare of SCs, BCs & Minorities			
WSC (D) 01	Construction of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Bhawans and their Operation	500.00	275.00	500.00

SN	Major Head/Minor Head of Development (Scheme-wise)	Annual Plan 2015-16		
		Approved Outlay (CS +SS)	Capital Content out of col.4	SCSP Outlay out of col.4
1	2	3	4	5
WSC(D)02	Award to SC Sports Students (6-12 classes)	25.00	0.00	25.00
	Total	525.00	275.00	525.00
	Social Security And Woman & Child Development			
SSW(D)-01(i)	i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension	5270.00	0.00	3162.00
SSW(D)-01(ii)	ii) National Family Benefit Scheme	550.00	0.00	330.00
SSW(D)-01(iii)	iii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	670.00	0.00	214.40
SSW(D)-01(iv)	iv) Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme	310.00	0.00	99.20
SSW(D)-01(v)	v) Administrative Expenses	200.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	7000.00	0.00	3805.00
	Nutrition			
NT(D)-01	Nutrition ICDS (50% actual expenditure reimburses by Gol)(SNP) (50:50)	16000.00	0.00	11200.00
NT(D)-03	Nutrition (Kishori Shakti Yojana)	200.00	0.00	120.00
NT(D)-04(i)	Construction of Buildings of Anganwadi Centres under Restructured ICDS (75:25)	3000.00	3000.00	2100.00
NT(D)-05/09	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme(90:10)(75:25) (Shifted from Non Plan)	38600.00	0.00	9650.00
NT(D)-06/13	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) Training Programme (90:10) (Shifted from Non Plan)	800.00	0.00	200.00
NT(D)-07	National Nutrition Mission.(75:25) (Gol-GoP)	1000.00	0.00	700.00
	Total	59600.00	3000.00	23970.00
	Grand Total	78590.00	12005.00	33713.16

**Government of Punjab
Department of Planning
(Local Plan Division)**

To

All the Deputy Commissioners in the State.

Memo No. 2/1/PSPB-LPD/2014/ 2207

Dated Chandigarh the 30.5.2014

Subject:- Revised Guidelines regarding Constitution of District Planning Committees in each district of the State as per 74th Constitutional Amendment, 1992- 2014.

Kindly refer on the subject cited above.

2. As per the Punjab District Planning Committees Act, 2005 issued vide Notification No. 35-LEG/2005, dated 28.11.05, the District Planning Committees are to be constituted in each district of the State. The total number of members of the said committees have been calculated on the basis of population census 2011 criteria given in sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the said Act, the detail of which is given below:-

District wise detail of members to be elected/nominated in the District Planning Committees						
SN	Name of the District	Total number of members (Elected + Nominated)	4/5th of total members to be elected			1/5th of total members to be nominated by the State Government
			Members to be elected from the Zila Parishad members	Members to be elected from the Urban Local Bodies	Total Elected	
1	Fatehgarh Sahib	15	8	4	12	3
2	Faridkot	15	8	4	12	3
3	SBS Nagar	15	10	2	12	3
4	Mansa	15	9	3	12	3

District wise detail of members to be elected/nominated in the District Planning Committees						
SN	Name of the District	Total number of members (Elected + Nominated)	4/5th of total members to be elected			1/5th of total members to be nominated by the State Government
			Members to be elected from the Zila Parishad members	Members to be elected from the Urban Local Bodies	Total Elected	
5	Kapurthala	15	8	4	12	3
6	Mukatsar	15	9	3	12	3
7	Moga	15	9	3	12	3
8	Ropar	15	9	3	12	3
9	SAS Nagar	15	5	7	12	3
10	Tarn Taran	24	17	2	19	5
11	Barnala	15	8	4	12	3
12	Bathinda	24	12	7	19	5
13	Hoshiarpur	24	15	4	19	5
14	Ferozepur	24	14	5	19	5
15	Fazilka	24	14	5	19	5
16	Patiala	24	11	8	19	5
17	Jalandhar	40	15	17	32	8
18	Sangrur	24	13	6	19	5
19	Gurdaspur	24	15	4	19	5
20	Pathankot	15	7	5	12	3
21	Ludhiana	40	13	19	32	8
22	Amritsar	40	15	17	32	8

3. The 1/5th number of members are to be nominated by the State Government. For the 4/5th of the member which are to be elected from amongst the Zila Parishad members and from members of the urban local

bodies, you are requested to hold the elections in your district as per procedure given below and send the list of elected members to the Planning Department within 15 days so that the District Planning Committees may be constituted by the State Government at the earliest possible:-

- 3.1 For election of the members from rural areas, the Electoral College would consist of directly elected members of Zila Parishad. For election of members from urban areas, Electoral College would consist of directly elected members/ Councilors of Municipal Corporations/ Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats.
- 3.2 The Deputy Commissioner or any other officer appointed by him not below the rank of an Extra Assistant Commissioner would call a meeting of all the directly elected Zila Parishad members and a separate meeting of all directly elected members of the Urban Local Bodies (Municipal Corporations/Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats) for election of members to be taken on the District Planning Committees, from amongst them, after giving 7 days notice indicating therein the total number of members to be elected and time schedule for holding elections, as per specimen given in Form 3.2.
- 3.3 2/3rd of the total directly elected members would constitute a quorum for conducting the meeting for election.
- 3.4 When the members assemble at the time and place intimated to them as per time schedule given in Form 3.2, the Presiding Officer will supply them nomination form, (as per specimen given in Form 3.4) who may be willing to contest election for being members of the DPCs. The members would fill this form and hand it over to the Presiding Officer by the specified time.
- 3.5 The Presiding Officer will then conduct scrutiny of the nomination forms to ensure that the same are in order and as per electoral college
- 3.6 Any member may withdraw his candidature by filling Form 3.6 which will be handed over by him to the Presiding Officer by the time specified in Form 3.2.

- 3.7 Immediately after the said process, the Presiding Officer will prepare the final list of contesting candidates and get it printed on the Column 2 of the ballot paper (specimen in Form 3.7).
- 3.8 If the total number of contesting candidates is less than or equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, there will be no election and all such members will be declared to be duly elected.
- 3.9 If the number of contesting candidates is the more than the vacancies to be filled, the Presiding Officer would supply them a ballot paper (as per specimen in Form 3.7) which will be serial numbered and ask them to mark (√) against the name of the person to whom he wants to elect and mark (X) to whom he does not want to elect. The ballot paper should be filled up by Presiding Officer except column No.3 against names of contesting candidates. At the time of issuing a ballot paper to a voter, the Presiding Officer will sign in full on the ballot paper, record the serial number thereof in the counterfoil of the ballot paper, put the official seal and also mark the name of the voter in the voter list.
- 3.10 After receiving the ballot paper, the voter would mark the necessary signs (√) or (X) on the ballot paper, fold it and insert in it into the ballot box.
- 3.11 On the same day and at the time as per time schedule given in Form 3.2, the Presiding Officer will open the ballot box and count the number of ballot papers taken out there from.
- 3.12 The Presiding Officer will reject a ballot paper if it bears any mark or writing by which the voter can be identified; or if no vote is recorded thereon; or if voter is in favour of candidates more than the vacancies to be filled or if the mark indicated thereon is placed in such a manner as to make it doubtful to which candidates the vote has been given; or if it is spurious ballot paper; or if it does not bear both the official seal and the signature of the Presiding Officer.

- 3.13 After completion of counting, the Presiding Officer will record in a statement the total number of votes polled by each candidate and announce the result.
- 3.14 If quorum of the meeting is not fulfilled and the meeting is adjourned, another meeting will be convened by the Presiding Officer by giving not less than 24 hours notice to the members. No quorum will be necessary for the adjourned meeting.
- 3.15 If, at the bottom, two or more members get the same number of votes, the matter will be decided by draw of lots.
- 3.16 The Deputy Commissioner would keep in safe custody all papers relating to the elections. However, on the expiry of six months from the date of publication of the names of the elected members of the District Planning Committee, all the papers relating to the election may be destroyed.
- 3.17 If any vacancy arises due to any reason, it will be filled up with the same procedure from the same source from which it has occurred.
- 3.18 If the total number of directly elected Zila Parishad/Urban Local Bodies members, as the case may be, is less than or equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, there will be no election and such members will be declared to be duly elected.
- 3.19 The Deputy Commissioner will send the list of elected candidates to the State Planning Department on the same day both by speed post as well as by Fax.

Sd/-
Secretary Planning

16. ROLE OF NGO'S IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Outlay – ₹ 5.00 Cr

16.1 During the past two decades, relevance of the role of voluntary sector has been in focus in India. In fact, the initiatives taken by the United Nations and its agencies in involving the voluntary sector for capacity building and contributing towards the speedier and less expensive processes of development has gained world wide acceptance. As a consequence, the developed countries in particular and those which are still developing or are less developed have taken the idea of involving the voluntary sector responding to the complex processes of development at various levels. India has a large net work of voluntary organizations working in the fields of health, education, rural and urban spheres. A large number of such organizations are making significant contributions in this direction in the State of Punjab.

16.2 With the objective of associating voluntary organizations in development and social welfare activities in an appropriate manner, the state government is providing sizeable monetary assistance to such organizations to enable them to play a notable role in the development process. The target sectors for voluntary organizations are elementary and adult education; vocational training of adolescent girls and women from poor and needy families, reproductive and child health programme, animal care, national health programme, development of women and children in the rural areas and environmental improvement of urban slums and welfare of SCs/BCs etc. The emphasis is on encouraging self employment through skill formation. Leading institutions in specific areas are suitably involved in providing gainful employment to the unemployed/under employed youth. While adopting the neglected segments of the society, the endeavor is to encourage community participation to the optimal extent both in planning and implementation with the help of mass-based self-reliant organizations and to take up projects to sustain the achievements already made. The aim of the government is to reach the most needy in the society through innovation and experimentation of the NGOs.

16.3 In order to systematize the voluntary efforts in development, the state government had issued policy guidelines in which special attention has been given to the idea of having a mother unit. The only mother NGO in Punjab at present is the 'Society for Service to Voluntary Agencies (SOSVA) (North)' for the Department of Health and Social Security Women and Child Development. The funds are placed at the disposal of the concerned administrative departments which further release the same to the field NGOs through SOSVA(N). At present, the maximum government support to an NGO in a single financial year for one project is ₹ 10.00 lac per annum. The remaining amount, if required, is raised by the NGO concerned from its own sources and other local agencies. In no case, the grant to an NGO with more than one project should exceed ₹ 15.00 lac in a single financial year. However, this condition does not apply to the projects under service sector, the nature of which is to create awareness among masses. The state government took a major initiative to involve voluntary organizations in the field of Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH) through SOSVA(N). The programmes of these field NGOs include:

- (1) To develop network between Government Health personnel and NGOs with a view to take maximum advantage of government Infrastructure.
- (2) Promotion of safe motherhood through ante-natal/pre-natal and post-natal care;
- (3) Child survival through immunization;
- (4) Prevention and treatment of RTIs and STDs;
- (5) Health sexuality and general information to adolescent boys and girls;
- (6) Effective referral system;
- (7) Nutritional services to vulnerable groups;
- (8) Women empowerment, skill development for poor girls through training in computer, cutting and tailoring etc.
- (9) Drug de-addiction projects.

16.4 The state government has also constituted District Level Committees under the chairmanship of respective deputy commissioners with

officers of the concerned departments and representatives as members. These committees will perform the following functions:

- (1) To serve as a platform to address the issues related to GO-NGO collaboration at district, block and gram panchayat level for strengthening the partnerships between NGOs and Government, among NGOs, etc.
- (2) To provide the required information to the Apex Committee for policy review and development.
- (3) To facilitate developing self regulations for assessment of performance of NGOs, GO-NGO collaboration, etc.
- (4) To maintain up-to-date documentation on
 - (i) Data base of all NGOs of entire district with clear classification.
 - (ii) Partnership mechanisms in various poverty alleviation and development programmes.
 - (iii) MOUs of different partnerships.
 - (iv) Selection process and the list of NGOs under each partnership programmes.
 - (v) Effectiveness of different partnerships.
 - (vi) Minutes/proceedings of various meetings and workshops related to GO-NGO collaboration.
- (5) To select the NGOs to various Government programmes based on guidelines and instructions from Apex Committee.
- (6) To conduct periodical reviews and assessments on partnership effectiveness in various programmes in coordination with the Apex Committee.

- (7) The district level committees will process the applications for grant received from NGOs in accordance with the policy guidelines of the state government and as per instructions to be issued by the Department of Planning from time to time and forward the same to the concerned administrative departments for sanction of grant under the plan scheme PM-06 'Assistance to NGOs'.

16.5 Against an expenditure of ₹13.63 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 27.50 Cr is provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 3.24 Cr, ₹ 2.52 Cr and ₹ 1.28 Cr had been incurred during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 Cr is provided for Annual Plan 2015-16.

17. BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Outlay - ₹ 40.00 Cr

17.5.1 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Border Management has been implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Government as a part of comprehensive approach to the Border Management.

17.5.2 The Border Area Development Programme was started during the 7th Five Year Plan (1986-87) on the western sector for balanced development of border areas of the States bordering Pakistan, namely Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Gujarat and Rajasthan. During the Eighth Plan, the programme was revamped and its coverage was extended to the States on the eastern border with Bangladesh. In the Ninth Plan period, the programme has further been extended to all the land borders in response to the demands of the State Governments and the Ministry of Home Affairs. Now the programme covers 381 Border Blocks in 106 Border District of 17 States forming international border with Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

17.5.3 In India, total International length of land border is 15106.70 kms. The detail is as under:-

SN	Name of the country	Total length of border (kms)	Indian States sharing border (kms)
1	Indo-Pak Border	3323 kms	1) Punjab 553 kms 2)Rajasthan 1037 kms 3)Gujarat 508 kms 4)Jammu and Kashmir 1225 kms

SN	Name of the country	Total length of border (kms)	Indian States sharing border (kms)
2	Indo-China	3488 kms	1) Jammu & Kashmir 1597 kms 2) Himachal Pradesh 201 Kms 3) Uttarkhand 344 kms 4) Sikkim 220 kms 5) Arunachal Pradesh 1126 kms
3	Indo-Myanmar (Burma)	1643 kms	1) Arunachal Pradesh 520 kms 2) Manipur 398 kms 3) Mizoram 510 kms 4) Nagaland 215 kms
4	Indo- Bhutan Border	699 kms	1) Sikkim 32 kms 2) West Bengal 183 kms 3) Assam 267 kms 4) Arunachal Pradesh 217 kms
5	Indo-Bangladesh border	4096.70 kms	1) West Bengal 2216.70 kms 2) Assam 263 kms 3) Meghalaya 443 kms 4) Tripura 856 kms 5) Mizoram 318 Kms
6	Indo-Nepal Border	1751 kms	1) Bihar 729 kms 2) Uttrakhand 80.5 Kms 3) Uttar Pradesh 742.5 kms 4) Sikkim 99 kms 5) West Bengal 100 kms
7	Indo-Afghanistan	106 kms	Jammu & Kashmir (Pakistan occupied area)
	Total:	15106.70	

17.5.4 Punjab has a 553 Km long international border with Pakistan. The total border area of the state is 6369.82 Sq. kms (approximately). At the

time of partition, the three border districts of the undivided Punjab (now six), namely Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Ferozepur, Tarn Taran, Fazilka and Pathankot were the most prosperous as they enjoyed better soil fertility and irrigation facilities. However, with the passage of time, these districts have lagged behind in development due to their proximity to the border and particularly the long spell of cross border terrorism and sensitivity. Farmers living in the border areas face acute hardships as they cannot cultivate tall crops, which can ensure them better remuneration. Moreover, the farmers of the border belt are handicapped to accord proper attention to their crops due to lot of restrictions on their movement. Rivers Ravi and Sutlej rivers are passing through the border districts of Gurdaspur and Ferozepur respectively and often wash away the crops of these areas during the rainy seasons by way of flooding. In addition, there are a number of choes/distributaries of these rivers, which also cause damage to the crops of this area. 323 Acre of land is being used by BSF for the 11 ft. track along the border fence. The district-Wise agriculture land beyond border fence is as under:-

Sr.No	Name of the District	Agriculture Land Acre-Kanal-Marla
1	Ferozepur	4984-6-12
2	Fazilka	4477-3-07
3	Amritsar	3367-0-16
4	Tarn Taran	3589-2-17
5	Gurdaspur	2612-4-18
6	Pathankot	1071-6-17
	Total	20103-1-07

Source: Department of Revenue, Rehabilitation & Disaster Management (Land Revenue Branch), Punjab.

17.5.5 Punjab has a special place in India due to its geographical conditions. The total border area of the state is 6369.82 Sq. kms (approx). The total population of 4 border districts as per 2001 census was 2019604. The total population of 6 border districts (19 border blocks) as per 2011 census is 2369071.

Objectives

17.5.6 The main objective of the programme is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of BADP/ Central/State/Local schemes and participatory approach.

Coverage

17.5.7 The Punjab State has the following 6 border districts having 19 border blocks (1871 border villages) abutting the international border are being covered under the BADP.

The detail is as under:-

SN	Name of the District/ Block	Population 2011 Census	Area in Sq Kms	International Border length (Kms)	No. of villages
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Amritsar				
1	Ajnala	158157	442.00	40.94	169

SN	Name of the District/ Block	Population 2011 Census	Area in Sq Kms	International Border length (Kms)	No. of villages
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Chogawan	147491	465.50	38.71	117
3	Attari	138280	285.68	29.71	59
	Total	443928	1193.18	109.36	345
	Ferozepur				
4	Ferozepur	138731	433.00	60.68	128
5	Guru Harsahai	151315	457.00	19.35	115
6	Mamdot	103234	330.00	63.90	129
	Total	393280	1220.00	143.93	372
	Fazilka				
7	Fazilka	189784	660.00	63.52	101
8	Jalalabad	173838	491.00	24.24	106
9	Khuian Sarvar	183089	695.00	14.52	51
	Total	546711	1846.00	102.28	258
	Gurdaspur				
10	Dera Baba Nanak	102467	285.68	26.81	113
11	Dina Nagar	106323	194.41	10.40	116
12	Dorangla	44261	102.88	9.12	82
13	Gurdaspur	207899	277.33	3.00	169
14	Kalanaur	77842	194.97	17.00	96

SN	Name of the District/ Block	Population 2011 Census	Area in Sq Kms	International Border length (Kms)	No. of villages
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total	538792	1055.27	66.33	576
	Pathankot				
15	Bamial	16400	42.56	10.00	24
16	Narot Jaimal Singh	85614	190.38	22.39	127
	Total	102014	232.94	32.39	151
	Tarn Taran				
17	Bhikhiwind	156111	317.27	16.13	69
18	Gandiwind	73899	153.83	10.00	37
19	Valtoha	114336	351.33	72.58	63
	Total	344346	822.43	98.71	169
	Grand Total	2369071	6369.82	553.00	1871

17.5.8 The border block will be the spatial unit within which the state government shall arrange to utilize the BADP funds only in those villages of the blocks, which are located 'within 0-10 km' from the international border. Those villages, which are located nearer to the international border, will get first priority. After saturating these villages with basic infrastructure, the next set of villages located within 0-20 and 0-30 km distance and so on up to 0-50 Km. If the first village in a block is located at a far away location from the international border, the first village/hamlet in the block may be taken as "0" km distance village for drawing the priority list.

Guiding Principles

17.5.9 BADP funds shall ordinarily be used for meeting the critical gaps and to meet the immediate needs of the border population. Planning and implementation of BADP schemes should be on participatory and decentralized basis through the Panchayati Raj Institutions/Autonomous councils/Other Local Bodies/Councils.

17.5.10 A baseline survey shall be carried out in border villages in order to assess the gaps in basic physical and social infrastructure. Preparation of a village-wise plan shall be ensured duly indicating the projects/funding through state plan schemes/centrally sponsored schemes (CSS)/flagship schemes of Government of India and the BADP. Such a plan shall also ensure the convergence of various central/state schemes with the Border Area Development Programme (BADP).

Programme Implementation – Guidelines

17.5.11 This programme is implemented as per the guidelines of Ministry of Home Affairs. The guidelines of 2005 which were in vogue till 2007-08, have been revised by Ministry of Home Affairs in 2008, February 2009 and revised in February 2014. Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi has further modified the Guidelines of the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in June, 2015.

The salient points of the modified guidelines of June, 2015 are as under:

MOST IMMEDIATE

No. 12/63/2014-BADP
Government of India/Bharat Sarkar
Ministry of Home Affairs/Grih Mantralaya
Department of Border Management
(Seema Prabandhan Vibhag)

5th Floor, NDCC-II building,
Jai Singh Road, New Delhi-110001
Dated 26th June, 2015

To

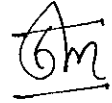
The Chief Secretary,
Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh,
Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab,
Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal.

Subject: Modified Guidelines of the Border Area Development Programme (BADP), June, 2015.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Modified Guidelines of the Border Area Development Programme (BADP), June, 2015 as approved by the competent authority. The Modified Guidelines shall come into force immediately. State Governments may, therefore, prepare Annual Plan of the BADP in accordance with the new Modified guidelines.

Yours faithfully,



(Suresh Kumar)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
Tele: 23438131

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to -

- (i) The Nodal Officer handling the work of BADP in Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal.
- (ii) DG (BSF), DG(ITBP), DG(SSB), DG (Assam Rifles).
- (iii) Resident Commissioners in Delhi of Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal.

Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
Department of Border Management

Border Area Development Programme (BADP): Modified Guidelines (June, 2015)

1. Objective:

The main objective of the BADP is to meet the special developmental needs and well being of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/ BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach.

2. Coverage:

2.1. The BADP will continue to be a 100% centrally funded programme. The Programme will cover all the villages which are located within the 0-10 Km of the International Border, irrespective of the border block abutting on the International Border or not, in 381 Blocks (approx.) and come under 106 border districts of 17 States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal, which constitute the International Land Borders. Priority will be given to those villages which are located within 0-10 Km from the International Border and within that the villages identified by the Border Guarding Forces (BGF) shall get uppermost priority and will be known as strategic villages. Only after saturation of 0-10 km villages, State Governments may take up the next set of villages within the 0-20 Km distance. After saturation of 0-20 Km villages, the State Government may take up the next set of villages within 0-30 Km distance and so on up to 0-50 Km. The State Government shall obtain a certificate from the DLC and after due satisfaction, send the same to the Department of Border Management, MHA that all villages within the 0-10 Km/0-20 Km/0-30 Km/0-40 Km distance have been saturated and respectively next set of villages 0-20/0-30/0-40/0-50 Km distance are considered under BADP. Aerial distance will be taken into account. There too the BGFs will identify villages. For the purpose of drawing the priority, the first habitation/village from the international border shall be treated as 'Zero' "0" line distance and next distance shall be calculated from this village only. The term 'strategic village' will be applied to those villages as identified by the BGFs.

2.2 Saturation of a Village: District Level Committees (DLCs) shall make their own definition for 'saturation of a village' infrastructure. However, for 'saturation of a village' , the minimum facilities will include road connectivity, schools alongwith facilities like separate toilets for girls, sports facilities, health services, electricity, water supply, community centre, public toilets particularly for women, houses for

teachers and health staff, etc. But it would be incumbent on the DLCs to decide the definition of saturation on villages keeping in view their local conditions.

3. Allocation of Funds to the States:

3.1 Budgetary allocation shall be divided into two component- viz.(i) First component being 40% of total allocation for the eight North-Eastern (NE) States (including Sikkim); and (ii) Second component 60% of total allocation for the States other than the eight NE States. Funds shall be distributed separately for eight NE States and other than NE States respectively on the basis of (i) Length of International border; (ii) Population of the Border Blocks; (iii) Area of the Border blocks (*all the above three criteria shall have equal weightage*). 15% weightage will be given to hilly /desert and Rann of Kutch area on account of difficult terrain and scarcity of resources and higher cost of construction. The smaller States which have less International Border and small population shall be given fixed allocation. The State Governments shall manage the funds, within the allocation made to the States as per the above formula, for the villages located within within the permissible distance from the international land border but are not in the blocks which touch the international border.

3.2 District Administration, first of all, will find out the resources and do the spatial mapping of the border block(s) covered under the BADP by taking into account the following and prepare block-wise plan accordingly:

- (i) The BADP funds will be utilized for undertaking developmental scheme in villages close to the `Zero` line on the border on first priority.
- (ii) BGFs shall draw a list of strategically prioritized villages in their respective areas and forward the same to the District Authorities, State Government and Ministry of Home Affairs. The Strategically border villages, as drawn by BGFs and endorsed by MHA, would be saturated first with respect to developmental activities such as road connectivity, electricity, drinking water supply, sanitation, health, agriculture & allied sectors ,etc.
- (iii) After saturating the strategically prioritized villages, other village will be taken up for development.

4. Guiding principles:

4.1 BADP funds shall ordinarily be used for meeting the critical gaps and to meet the immediate needs of the border population. Planning and implementation of BADP schemes should be on participatory and decentralized basis involving the Panchayati Raj Institutions/Autonomous Councils/Other Local Bodies/Councils.

4.2 The State Governments may consider creating/nominating a Nodal Department/Cell within the existing administrative arrangement for implementation of

the BADP. The Nodal Department dealing with the BADP in the State shall hold individual meetings with line departments of the States such as Power, Rural Development, Electricity, Roads & Buildings, Water Supply, Social Welfare, Public Distribution, Civil Supplies etc. in order to ensure the implementation of the respective State/Central schemes within the 0-10/0-20/0-30/0-40/0-50 Km border villages. Utilization of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Flagship Schemes of Govt. of India and the State plan schemes to the maximum possible extent in these areas in the border blocks should be ensured. To avail funds under the various Centrally Sponsored Scheme/flagship programmes of Government of India and for relaxation in guidelines, if any, the State Departments concerned may forward suitable proposals to the Ministries/ Departments of Government of India concerned with a copy thereof to the Department of Border Management, MHA for information.

4.3 A baseline survey shall be carried out in border villages in order to assess the gaps in basic physical and social infrastructure. For filling up these gaps preparation of a village-wise plan shall be ensured duly indicating the projects/funding through State Plan Schemes/the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)/Flagship Schemes of Government of India and the BADP. This plan should be a guide map for selection of projects. Such a plan shall also ensure the convergence and dovetailing of various Central/State schemes with the BADP. For example various infrastructure schemes may be dovetailed with MGNREGA so as to have more coverage of projects taken up under BADP. All out effort must be made to take up those projects on topmost priority which are not covered under any scheme of Government of India or the State Government.

4.4 Assets created under BADP must be maintained and kept under good repairs by the State Government. An amount of upto 15% of annual allocation under BADP may be utilized and the balance amount required for maintenance should be provided by the State Government.

5. Selection of schemes:

5.1 An illustrative list of schemes, which can be taken up under BADP, is at Annexure-I. A List of schemes not permissible under BADP is at Annexure-II. Schemes can also be suggested by BGFs concerned and expenditure on the same shall be 10% of the annual allocation made to the State. A list of permissible and non-permissible security related schemes is at Annexure-III.

5.2 Schemes should be planned to take care of the special problems faced by people living in the border areas. State Government shall draw the annual plan for the BADP by keeping in view the objectives of overall balanced development of the region and assessment made by the State Government in the gaps in basic physical and social infrastructure in the border areas by taking into account the other resources available with the State Government for developmental activities in the

border areas. Emphasis must be laid on schemes for employment promotion, production oriented activities, skill up gradation to create a sense of security amongst the people in border areas so that the people do not migrate to other areas in search of livelihood. State Government should ensure that no single sector get disproportionately large share of the allocation of the State. Hence, to facilitate the same, the maximum/minimum limit is suggested as under:

Sector	Scheme	Limit	%age allocation
Infrastructure (I)	(i) Link roads, bridges, culverts, footpaths, helipads in hilly and inaccessible areas having no road connectivity.	Maximum	35
Infrastructure (II)	(ii) Safe Drinking Water Supply	No limit	
Health	PHCs buildings, medical equipments, mobile dispensaries/ambulance, houses for doctors and para-medics.	Minimum	10
Agriculture	All activities under Agriculture and allied sector.	Maximum	10
Social Sector	(a) Community center, common shelters for old and handicapped etc. Electricity, tracks, transit camps, kisan sheds with toilet facility ,etc.	Maximum	15
	(b) Capacity building and skill development including tourism and hospitality etc.	Minimum (50% share should be for women)	10
	(d) Sanitation, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, construction of toilets particularly for ladies, rural sanitation, etc.	Minimum	5
Education	Buildings of schools, residential schools, libraries, computer, science and laboratory rooms, construction of houses for teachers and other staff engaged in schools.	Minimum	10
Sports Activities	Sports activities includes play fields, mini open stadium, indoor stadium, auditorium, adventure sports and other sports related infrastructure (on suggestion of BGFs)	Minimum	5

Special/ Specific area schemes.	Model Villages, construction of dispensaries, mobile dispensary, Community based infrastructure for livelihood, Promotion of organic farming, New and Renewable energy, tourism, Swatch Bhara Abhiyan, warehouses for food grains and fodder, e-chaupal, mobile media etc.	Minimum (may be kept reserved by States)	10
Maintenance	15% share of each sector may be utilized on maintenance/repairs, if required, of the assets created under BADP.	Maximum	15
Schemes to be suggested by BGFs.	All the above sectors shall include the schemes of 10% of the amount as suggested by the BGFs. No scheme inside the BOPs or COBs shall be taken up under BADP.	Maximum	10
To be kept reserved for various services.	Implementation of MIS, Monitoring, administrative expenditure, survey, media publicity, logistic support (excluding purchase of vehicles etc.)	Maximum	1.5 with maximum limit of Rs. 50 lakh only.

5.3 The maximum/minimum limit suggested in para 5.2 above is for guidance only and not mandatory for the State Government. If the State Governments feel that particular sector has already been developed and there is no scope for further development in that sector, State Government may utilize the funds meant for that particular sector on permissible scheme under the BADP for development of any other under-developed sector under intimation to the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs.

5.4 A detailed village-wise long term action plan prioritizing the projects must be prepared for filling up the gaps as identified under para 4.3. Out of the long term plan every Annual Action Plan may be prepared picking up the prioritized projects. The Annual Action Plan of the BADP should be prepared three months in advance and submitted to Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs by April/May after taking the approval of the State Level Screening Committee. The process of completion of formalities, if any, such as forest, environment and other local clearances, availability of land etc. should be planned in advance, while recommending various projects under the BADP.

5.5 There shall be a Committee called District Level Committee (DLC) headed by District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner and comprised of District Forest Officer, District Planning Officer, Superintendent of Police of concerned District and Commandant or Deputy Commandant of the Border Guarding Force (BGFs) present in the area, which would be responsible for planning and implementation of the BADP in the border block covered under the BADP guidelines;

5.6 As indicated in para 5.4 the District Level Committee shall prepare village-wise plans through a Base Line Survey of the villages in the block. It will assess the gaps in the existing physical and social infrastructure sectors and work out the over arching sectoral priorities, within which the various department schemes will be selected in a systematic manner e.g. if it is the school infrastructure in a particular village then the construction of the school building/additional class rooms, laboratories, toilets, school boundary wall, library/reading room, playground/sports infrastructure,, computer room, teachers quarters etc. should be included according to the need/gap.

5.7 The District Level Committee shall ensure that there is no overlapping of the schemes taken up under BADP with that of other ongoing schemes of Central Governments/ State Plan and give certificate to the effect while submitting the Annual Action Plan to the State Government for onward transmission to Ministry of Home Affairs.

5.8 The District Level Committee shall look into the convergence and dovetailing with on-going development programmes and schemes of different Ministries/Departments of Central /State Government and funds coming through various channels e.g. PMGSY, MNREGA, SSA, Water Supply Schemes, Health Schemes, Social Development Schemes, Rural Development Schemes, Health Schemes, Social Development Schemes, Rural Development Schemes ,Panchayati Raj Schemes, skill development, and other schemes for the well being of the people.

5.9 The District Level Committee shall have consultation with the local Members of Parliament, MLA, Members of PRIs, Autonomous Councils, community leaders and development agencies to know the felt-needs of the people and will give due consideration to their proposals. The DLCs shall take final decision keeping in view the people's priorities, and its own assessment for bridging the gaps in public infrastructure and services for selection of works within the overall sectoral priorities.

5.10 As indicated in para 5.4 the State Governments should prepare a shelf of projects/schemes well in advance for inclusion in the Annual Action Plan of the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) so that they can obtain all requisite clearances and may avail of the funds in the beginning of the year. The District Level Committee shall discuss the schemes with all the concerned including BGFs and ensure critical gaps in the infrastructure are addressed and the convergence/dovetailing with other Central/State Schemes is done and then forward the Annual Plan of BADP to the State Government latest by February every year for consideration of the State Level Screening Committee (SLSC). While formulating schemes/projects, DLCs shall ensure that priority has been given to the strategically located villages as provided by the BGFs. The Annual Plan of BADP duly approved by the State Level Screening Committee (SLSC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the State should be submitted to the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs latest by the month of March/April. In case, the Annual Action Plan is

not submitted by the month of April, the State Governments will not be able to implement the same in that particular year and will not get allocated funds under BADP for that year.

5.11 State Government shall adhere to the following timeline for preparing the Annual Action Plan (AAP) of the BADP:

Activity	Timeline
Identifying the work by Block authorities, BGFs etc. and submission to DLCs	Upto January
Consultation, approval and forwarding the approved schemes by DLCs to the State Nodal Department.	Upto February/March
Examination by the State Nodal Department and approval of the SLSC and submission to the Ministry of Home Affairs.	Upto March/ April.
Examination of the AAP by Ministry of Home Affairs subject to fulfillment of all the conditions as per the guidelines of the BADP.	Within one month of receipt of the Annual Action Plan
Preparation, examination and release of funds to executive agencies by States.	Within one month of receipt of funds from GOI.

5.12 The BGFs will also devise a clear schedule for preparing their schemes for inclusion in the Annual Action Plan of the BADP and furnish the same to the DLCs and Nodal Department of the States with copy to the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs well in advance and the concerned Commandant/Deputy Commandant will attend the meetings of DLCs for close synergy and ensure that their proposals are included, if found feasible.

5.13 District Level Committee shall ensure that no schemes below the estimated cost of 5 lakh are included in the Annual Action Plan of the BADP, except sport activities and construction of toilets.

6. Empowered Committee:

6.1 The policy matters such as the guidelines of BADP, the geographical areas within which the BADP is implemented; allocation of funds, modalities of execution of schemes etc. will be laid down by an Empowered Committee of BADP constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs. The composition of the Empowered Committee of the BADP is as under:

Composition:

- | | | |
|-------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Secretary (BM), Department of Border Management- | Chairman |
| 2. | Secretary, Department of Expenditure - | Member |
| 3. | Representative of NITI Aayog (Not below the rank of Joint Secretary) - | Member |
| 4. | Additional/Special Secretary & F.A. (Home), MHA - | Member |
| 5-21 | Chief Secretaries of the 17 BADP States or their nominees (not below the rank of JS to GOI in their respective States). | Members |
| 22. | Joint Secretary (K), MHA- | Member |
| 23. | Joint Secretary (NE), MHA- | Member |
| 24. | Joint Secretary, Ministry of DONER- | Member |
| 25. | Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development- | Member |
| 26. | Joint Secretary, Ministry of Sports & Youth Affairs- | Member |
| 27. | Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare- | Member |
| 28. | Joint Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development- | Member |
| 29-32 | A representative each of BSF, ITBP, SSB & Assam Rifles (not below the rank of IG). | Special Invitees |
| 33. | Joint Secretary (BM), MHA-Secretary | Member |

6.2 The Empowered Committee (EC) within the frame work of these guidelines will be responsible for policy matters relating to the scope of the BADP prescription of geographical limits in the States concerned within which the BADP will be implemented, modalities of implementation, arriving at a formula for allocation of funds to States etc.. The Committee shall meet, at least, thrice in a financial year and may co-opt such members, considered as necessary to facilitate its deliberation/decision making. In the rare cases of exigencies of situation/operational difficulties and keeping in view the urgent requirement to redress the immediate grievances of the border population, the Chairman of the Empowered Committee is authorized to make State/area/ scheme/project relaxation in the BADP guidelines.

6.3 An amount not exceeding 5% of the budgetary allocation of the BADP in a particular year will be kept reserve and will be placed at the disposal of the Ministry and the same shall be sanctioned by the Chairman, Empowered Committee with the approval of the Minister for urgent schemes/projects, contingencies and other unforeseen circumstances. If such circumstances do not occur this amount shall be released to the needy States at the end of the year alongwith the savings, if any.

7. State Level Screening Committee:

7.1 There shall be a State Level Screening Committee (SLSC) on Border Area Development Programme (BADP) under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State, as indicated below:

Composition:

1. Chief Secretary-	Chairman
2. Secretary, Planning Department of the State-	Member
3. Secretary, Department of Home of the State-	Member
4. Secretary, Finance Department of the State-	Member
5. Secretary, Rural Development Department of the State-	Member
6. Secretaries concerned of the line Departments of the State Implementing various Central/State Schemes in the border Blocks/ Districts.	Member
7. Representative of Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Border Management)-	Member
8. Representative of NITI Aayog -	Member
9. Representative of Government of India, Ministry of DoNER (in case of North-Eastern States)-	Member
10. District Magistrates of the Border Districts of the State	Members
11. Nodal officer of the Border Guarding Force(s) deployed along the international border of the State.-	Member
12. Secretary, Nodal Department of BADP in the State-	Member Secretary

7.2 Within the framework of these guidelines and subject to such general/special directions as may be given by the Empowered Committee, the State Level Screening Committee (SLSC) shall finalize the list of Scheme for implementation under the BADP and approve the Annual Action Plan (AAP) for submission to the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs. The Chairman of the SLSC (viz. Chief Secretary) may co-opt such members on the Screening Committee, considered as necessary to facilitate deliberation/ decision making in the SLSC.

7.3 An amount not exceeding 2.5% of the allocation of the State under the BADP in a particular year will be kept reserve and will be placed at the disposal of the Chairman, State Level Screening Committee (SLSC) for urgent schemes/projects, contingencies and other unforeseen circumstances. If such circumstances do not occur this amount shall be released to the border blocks at the end of the year.

7.4 The SLSC shall meet at least twice in a year. The first meeting shall be convened in March/April in order to finalize and approve the schemes recommended by the DLCs, etc. as stipulated in the guidelines for the following year. The Annual Action Plan (AAP) is required to be finalized in the first meeting and communicated to the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India by April.

7.5 The schemes/projects for a particular year once approved by the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, as recommended in the Annual Action Plan (AAP) shall ordinarily be not changed. However, any change in the schemes will be considered in the Department of Border

Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, only after it is recommended by the States (viz. the Chief Secretary) on account of operational difficulties/special circumstances.

7.6 The 2nd meeting of the SLSC shall be held in November/December to review the progress of schemes under the BADP, submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) & Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) etc.

7.7 The respective BGF shall nominate State-wise nodal officers for co-ordination with the States and such nodal officers shall be invited for the SLSC meetings.

7.8 The State Government shall furnish the Annual Action Plan of BADP as approved by the SLSC to the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, latest by the month of April every year as in the proforma given at Annexure-V (a) to Annexure-V (f).

7.9 Works/schemes suggested by BGFs out of their 10% allotment, shall be shown separately as indicated in the formats.

8. Flexibility in execution of programme:

8.1 To provide flexibility, schemes under the BADP can be executed by any of the following agencies:

- (i) State Government agencies such as PWD, PHE, Rural Development agencies, other line department agencies and State Government PSUs;
- (ii) Central Government agencies such as CPWD, Central Government PSUs, Border Guarding Forces located in the border areas;
- (iii) Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Autonomous District Councils/ Traditional Councils, other Local Bodies & Village Authorities/Councils.

Due emphasis should be given to effective involvement of local population, voluntary agencies comprising of local NGOs /Self Help Groups which are not receiving foreign aid/assistance may be engaged for executing schemes in order to inspire mutual trust and confidence between the Government and the border population.

9. Funds flow:

9.1 Before the commencement of the financial year, the Department of Border Management would convey the quantum of funds allocated to the States during the next year under the BADP. The Annual Action Plan consisting of schemes, duly approved by State Level Screening Committee (SLSC) have to be forwarded to the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs as in the proforma at

Annexures-IV (a) to IV(f) for release of funds through MIS application along with the information as in proforma at Annexures-V (a) and Annexure –V(b).

9.2 Funds will be released to States in two installments. Funding for the subsequent year will be based on confirmation of expenditure and receipt of approved list of schemes. The 1st installment of 90% of the allocation of the State, will be released to the State only after the receipt of Utilization Certificates (UCs) for the amount released in the previous years except the preceding year; If there is any shortfall in furnishing the UCs for the amount released during the previous years, except the preceding year, the same would be deducted at the time of release of the 1st installment. The 2nd installment of the remaining 10% of the allocation of the State will be released to the State in the month of October only after furnishing of UCs to the extent of not less than 50% of the amount released during the preceding year, and furnishing of Quarterly Progress Reports (Physical & Financial) up to the quarter ending September. (i.e. 2nd quarter of the financial year).

9.3 To the extent of submission of pending UCs pertaining to the previous years, deduction, if any, made in the release of 1st installment for non-submission of UCs will be made good at the time of release of 2nd installment.

9.4 The State Governments are required to have a separate budget head for the BADP. Funds should be released by the State Governments to the implementing agencies immediately upon receipt of the same from Government of India and as per the directions of Government of India, Ministry of Finance; parking of funds at any level is strictly prohibited.

10. Monitoring and review:

10.1 The State Governments shall develop an institutional system for inspection of the BADP schemes/projects and submit reports to the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs. Each border block should be assigned to a high-ranking State Government Nodal Officer who should regularly visit the block and take responsibility for BADP schemes. A quarterly report should be sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs on the MIS application, indicating the number of inspections conducted and highlighting the important achievements/lacunae pointed out in the reports of the inspecting officers. Third party inspections also need be commissioned by the States for an independent feedback on the quality of work and other relevant issues. An appropriate 'Social Audit System' should also be put in place by the State Governments.

10.2 There will be a Third Party Inspection and Quality Control Mechanism under the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, which shall appoint independent Monitors (Individual/Agency) for random inspections of the BADP schemes. This independent Monitors shall be designated as National Quality

Monitors (NQMs), who shall be given free access to all administrative, technical and financial records. The NQMs shall submit their reports to the Department of Border Management as well as the State Governments on a quarterly basis. The NQMs shall also suggest improvements in the execution of schemes, if required.

10.3 The District Level Committee shall take responsibility of monitoring of implementation of Works under BADP as well as quality of works and submit a report on quarterly basis to State Government for onward transmission to Ministry of Home Affairs along with the photos of the works/schemes.

10.4 State Governments shall have the monitoring of the BADP schemes by the existing District Level Monitoring/vigilance Committee where local Members of Parliament and MLAs are represented.

10.5 Quarterly progress reports should be submitted scheme-wise to the Department of Border Management latest by 15th day of closure of the quarter through MIS application (as in the proforma at Annexure-VI). The year-wise consolidated utilization certificates should be sent in the prescribed proforma (GFR-19A) of the General Financial Rules within one month of the closure of the financial year as given at Annexure-VII. A display board may be kept at project sites indicating that the work is being done/has been completed under the BADP of Government of India.

10.6 State Government shall issue Utilization Certificates (UCs) and Completion Certificates in respect any scheme/project suggested by the BGFs after consulting the concerned BGF.

10.7 The State Governments shall develop an inventory of assets created under the BADP in border villages/hamlets, for analytical purposes etc.. Such details may be communicated to the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs with a write-up on important schemes/projects (with photographs) implemented by the States through MIS application.

10.8 The District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner and Chief Secretaries of the State shall be responsible for uploading of photographs on the website of all the complete projects just after their completion.

11. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS):

11.1. An appropriate "Management Information System (MIS)" has been developed in the Ministry of Home Affairs by treating village as well as scheme/project as the basic unit. It will be implemented w.e.f. the year 2015-16 and all the activities, including submission of the Annual Action Plans, release of funds, monitoring and e-filing will strictly be through MIS application.

11.2 To this end, the State Governments shall identify a Nodal Officer of sufficient seniority at the State as well as District level who has adequate knowledge of Information Technology to function as State IT Nodal Officer and District IT Nodal Officer to oversee the regularity and accuracy of the data being furnished by the Districts to the States and by the States to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Nodal Officer so identified shall be responsible to oversee the upkeep of the Hardware, Software and Internet connectivity as well as computer training requirements of the personnel engaged to work for BADP. He will regularly interact with the NIC Coordinator at State Headquarter. The District Magistrate shall fix responsibility for uploading the data on the application and its uninterrupted maintenance at District level as well as block level as the case may be.

12. Utilization of Interest Earned on Deposits:- Interest accrued on deposits on BADP funds at any level shall be treated as additional resources under the BADP and would be utilized on the works/projects drawn by the District Level Committee for the areas covered under the guidelines of the BADP in priority villages.

13. C &AG audit: The State Government shall have the regular audit of works taken up under BADP carried out by the C &AG and furnish the observations of C& AG on expenditure under the head BADP after completion of C & AG Audit to Ministry of Home Affairs.

Illustrative List of Schemes/Projects permissible under the Border Area Development Programme.

The BADP funds shall ordinarily be used for meeting the critical gaps after utilizing funds under the various Central/State schemes and to meet the immediate needs of border population. A base line survey shall be carried out in border villages in order to assess the gap in basic physical and social infrastructure and convergence of various Central/State schemes with the BADP should be ensured.

2. Various schemes/projects that can be taken up under BADP sectors are as illustrated below:

1) (A) Infrastructure (I)

(i) Construction and strengthening of approach roads, link roads bridges, culverts, foot bridges, Foot Suspension Bridges, foot paths, pathways, ropeways, Steps/masonry steps, helipads in hilly and inaccessible areas having no road connectivity;

(B) Infrastructure (II)

(i) Safe Drinking Water Supply.

(C) Other Infrastructure

(i) Development of infrastructure for weekly haats/bazaars and also for cultural activities etc. in border areas.

(ii) Creation of new tourist centers.

(iii) New & Renewable electricity- Bio gas/Biomass gasification, Solar & Wind energy and Mini Hydel Projects - systems/devices for community use and related activities.

(iv) Development of infrastructure for Industries – Small Scale with local inputs viz handloom, handicraft, furniture making, tiny units, black smith works etc. and food processing industry.

(v) Promotion of Rural Tourism/Border tourism.

(vi) Protection of heritage sites.

(vii) Retaining walls in hilly areas to protect the link roads, public buildings;

(viii) Drains/Gutters as a part of water disposal system etc.

2) Health

(i) Construction of houses for Doctors, paramedics and other officials engaged in health sector in border villages.

(ii) Building infrastructure (PHC/CHC/SHC)

(iii) Provision of medical equipments of basic/elementary Type.

(iv) X-Ray, ECG machines, equipment for dental clinic, pathological labs. etc. can also be purchased.

(v) Setting up of mobile dispensaries/ambulances in rural areas by Govt./ Panchayati Raj Institutions including Tele medicine.

(vi) Construction of Boundary walls/barbered wire fencing around HSCs/ dispensaries in border villages.

3) Agriculture and allied sectors

- (i) Animal Husbandry & Dairying
- (ii) Pisciculture
- (i) Sericulture
- (ii) Poultry farming/Fishery/Pig/Goat/Sheep farming.
- (iii) Farm forestry, horticulture/floriculture.
- (iv) Construction of irrigation embankments, or lift irrigation or water table recharging facilities (including minor irrigation works).
- (v) Water conservation programmes
- (vi) Social Forestry, parks, gardens in government and community lands or other surrendered lands including pasturing yards.
- (vii) Veterinary aid Centers, artificial insemination Centers and breeding Centers.
- (viii) Area specific approach keeping in view the economy of Scale – Backward-Forward integration.
- (ix) Skill development training to farmers for the use of modern/ scientific technique in farming.

4. Social Sector

- (i) Construction of community centers
- (ii) Construction of Anganwadies.
- (iii) Cultural Centers /Community Halls
- (iv) Construction of common shelters for the old or Handicapped
- (v) Construction of Transit Camps/staging huts/waiting sheds/rain shelters with toilets. Kissan sheds with toilets at the gates of fencing etc.
- (vi) Construction of boundary walls/barbed wire fencing around public buildings including anganwadies.
- (vii) Rural Sanitation/Toilet blocks in border villages particularly for women and public places including in slum areas and in SC/ST habitations and at tourist centers, bus stands etc. Thrust should be on separate toilets particularly for women.
- (viii) Swachh Bharat Aabhiyan in border villages.
- (ix) Capacity building programme by way of vocational studies & training for youth for self-employment and skill up gradation of artisans, weavers, farmers etc. skill development in Tourism and hospitality, etc. focused attention should be given to women workers.
- (x) Provisions for civic amenities like electricity, water etc.

5) Education:

- (i) Construction of houses for Teachers and other officials engaged in education sector in border villages.
- (ii) Primary/Middle/Secondary/Higher secondary school buildings (including additional rooms)
- (iii) Construction of hostels/dormitories
- (iv) Public libraries and reading rooms
- (v) Construction of computer labs with necessary infrastructure and internet connectivity;
- (vi) Construction of science labs with necessary infrastructure;

- (vii) Construction of residential schools and construction of hostels in existing in Hilly areas and remote and inaccessible areas, wherever feasible;
 - (viii) Construction of school/strengthening of infrastructure in existing schools such as rooms, laboratories, computer rooms, sports facilities, hostel accommodation etc. for girls.
 - (ix) Construction of toilets in schools including toilets for girls.
 - (x) Construction of boundary wall/barbed wire fencing around the schools, hostels/dormitories, play grounds, libraries and reading rooms.
6. Activities in the field of Sports:
- (i) Development of play fields.
 - (ii) Sports infrastructure in border villages for activities such as boxing, Archery, shooting, martial arts, judo karate and other popular games including adventure sports.
 - (iii) Development of infrastructure for Sports: Tourism/Sports/Adventure Sports Scheme – creation of world class infrastructure for tourism and sports in border block where ever feasible- like rock climbing, mountaineering, river rafting, forest trekking, skiing and safaris (car/bike race, camel safaris, yak riding, boating in Rann of Kutchh).
 - (iv) Construction of buildings for recognized District or State Sports Associations and for Cultural and Sport Activities or for hospitals (provision of multi-gym facilities in gymnastic centers, sports association, physical education training institutions, etc.)
 - (v) Construction of mini open stadium, indoor stadium, auditoriums etc.
7. Special/Specific area schemes:
- (i) Model Village: Composite Development of at least one village of sizeable population surrounded by five-six or more villages close to the border.
 - (i) Health: Construction of Dispensaries, Mobile dispensary/ambulance fitted with necessary portable equipments.
 - (ii) Livelihood: Community based infrastructure like pasture land, sheds for livestock (Only for BPL), Fishery ponds, multi-utility community centers, Marketing yards, mini haat, common industrial sheds for cottage/small scale industry for local artisans, small organic manure units with linkage to goshala.
 - (iii) Promotion of Organic Farming.
 - (iv) Power: New and Renewable energy such as solar and mini hydel projects, bio-gas, bio-mass gasification, wind energy, hydro energy, etc.
 - (v) Tourism: Tourist guest houses, adventure tourism facilities, canteen at tourist places, parking, public conveniences facilities for Rural Tourism, protection of heritage sites, skill development in Tourism and hospitality, etc.
 - (vi) Swatch Bharat Abhiyan: Construction of toilets in schools, public places particularly for women.
 - (vii) Warehouses for food grains and fodder in hilly areas particularly in snow bound areas of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.
 - (viii) E-chaupals, agrishops, mobile media vans etc.

List of the works which are not permissible under the Border Area Development Programme:

Creation of tangible assets should be given priority under the BADP. The smaller schemes, which are of direct benefit in nature to specific villages/individuals, need to be addressed by the State Governments under their own development initiatives.

The following schemes/projects/works are not permissible under the BADP.

Infrastructure:

- i) Any schemes of individual benefit (such as roads to private basties, dera's and dhanies established in private agricultural fields, farm houses etc.)
- ii) Boundary walls and construction of cremation sheds in graveyards/samsan ghats.
- iii) Cleaning of cools/nalas/khalas.
- iv) Boundary/retaining walls of ponds.
- v) Construction of building for Offices of local bodies, patwarkhana, panchayat ghar, BDOs, DCs, and residences for officials (except the official engaged in schools in border areas and houses for para medics in border villages), circuit houses, Inspection Bungalows, etc.
- vi) Any type of earth work which can be undertaken under the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA).

Health:

- i) Health Awareness Programme.
- ii) Eye Camps.
- iii) RCH Programme
- iv) Blood banks
- v) Control of Malaria, Filariasis, Leprosy, AIDS etc.
- vi) First aid kit for midwives.

Agriculture and allied sectors.:

- i) Desilting of ponds in villages, towns and cities.
- ii) Drainage facilities.
- iii) Soil conservation- protection of erosion-flood protection.
- iv) Use of improved seeds, fertilizers and improved technology
- v) Organic farming.

Education:

- (i) Buying of school dresses/ books.
- (ii) Adult Education.
- (iii) Books/Journals
- (iv) TV/Dish antennas

List of permissible and non-permissible items of works to be undertaken under BADP by the Border Guarding Forces:

Following schemes of developmental nature and for the well being of the border population can be recommended/implemented by the Border Guarding Forces under the Border Area Development Programme. The expenditure on these schemes shall not exceed 10% of the annual allocation made to the State under the Programme:

- a) Porter tracks, suspension bridges, roads needed for border guarding forces for their movements.
- b) Drinking water supply in border villages. It will include setting up of water purifier/R.O. systems;
- c) Electricity including new and renewable energy, mini hydel projects etc. in the border villages.
- d) Link Roads to villages.
- e) Construction of Transit Camps/staging huts/waiting sheds/rain shelters with toilets along the patrol routes and near the landslides prone areas in hilly regions and Kissan sheds with toilets at the gates of fencing etc. or wherever necessary from BGFs point of view and for local population;
- f) Any other item relating to the benefit of the border population within the purview of the Guidelines of the Border Area Development Programme.

2. Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) shall encourage sports activities amongst the youths in border villages. These activities may be Boxing, Archery, shooting, Martial Arts, Judo, Karate etc. and other popular games including adventure sports, camel/horse riding training in schools, mountaineering, rock climbing, tracking etc. of which the youth like to take training. The BGFs shall provide platform and coaches for this purpose and groom children under sports sector.

3. Development/creating of Infrastructure such as play grounds, stadium, indoor stadiums, auditoriums, shooting ranges etc. as per the requirements shall be provided under the BADP on the recommendation of the Border Guarding Forces. Necessary sports articles, equipment/kits etc., except Arms and ammunition, can also be provided under the Border Area Development Programme. For this purpose an amount upto 10% of allocation of the State may be utilized w.e.f. the year 2015-16 onwards. This expenditure would be over and above the 10% of allocation earmarked for the schemes enumerated in para 1 above.

4. However, approval of the State Level Screening Committee is a pre-requisite for implementing such schemes and it shall form part of the Annual Action Plan of the State. Such schemes recommended and implemented by the BGFs under the BADP are open for inspection by the District Level Committee, State/Central Government Officers concerned and also by the Third Party Inspection Agency appointed for the purpose by the State Government/Government of India.

5. Following works/activities are not permissible under BADP: -
- (a) Any type of Civic Action Programme for which funds are released by the Ministry of Home Affairs from other schemes/programmes such as purchase of medicines, eye camps etc.
 - (b) Purchase of vehicles/night vision devices/ other equipments etc.
 - (c) Any type of infrastructure inside the BOPs including Constructions of barracks, machan, watch tower, residences, common infrastructure etc.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF BADP FOR THE YEAR _____

Name of the State: _____

Meeting of the SLSC held on: _____

No.	Name of the Sector and Schemes/Project	Location		Approved outlay of the scheme for current year	Target for completion of the scheme	Whether scheme is new	Whether scheme is on-going from the previous years		Funds required in the current year	Remarks	
		District	Block				Village	Year of commencement			Funds already utilized (Year-wise)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	INFRASTRUCTURE (I)										
(A)											
(B)	INFRASTRUCTURE (II)										
(C)	OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE										
2	HEALTH										
3	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS										
4	SOCIAL SECTOR										
5	EDUCATION										
6	SPORTS ACTIVITIES										
7	Special/Specific area schemes.										
	Total:										

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF BADP FOR THE YEAR _____

Name of the State: _____

Meeting of the SLSC held on: _____

Format showing the works/schemes suggested by the Border Guarding Forces:

No.	Name of the Sector and Schemes/Project	Location			Approved outlay of the scheme for current year	Target for completion of the scheme	Whether scheme is new	Whether scheme is on-going from the previous years		Funds required in the current year	Remarks
		District	Block	Village				Year of commencement	Funds already utilized (Year-wise)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	INFRASTRUCTURE (I)										
(A)											
(B)	INFRASTRUCTURE (II)										
(C)	OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE										
2	HEALTH										
3	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS										
4	SOCIAL SECTOR										
5	EDUCATION										
6	SPORTS ACTIVITIES										
7	Special/Specific area schemes.										
	Total:										

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF BADP FOR THE YEAR _____

Name of the State: _____

Meeting of the SLSC held on: _____

Format showing the works/schemes of maintenance of the assets created under the BADP:

No.	Name of the Sector and Schemes/Project	Location			Approved outlay of the scheme for current year	Target for completion of the scheme	Whether scheme is new	Whether scheme is on-going from the previous years		Funds required in the current year	Remarks
		District	Block	Village				Year of commencement	Funds already utilized (Year-wise)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	INFRASTRUCTURE (I)										
(A)											
(B)	INFRASTRUCTURE(II)										
(C)	OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE										
2	HEALTH										
3	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS										
4	SOCIAL SECTOR										
5	EDUCATION										
6	SPORTS ACTIVITIES										
7	Special/Specific area schemes.										
	Total										

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF BADP FOR THE YEAR _____

Name of the State: _____

Meeting of the SLSC held on: _____

Format showing the Projects/schemes/Activities under Sports Sector.

No.	Name of the Sector and Schemes/Project	Location			Approved outlay of the scheme for current year	Target for completion of the scheme	Whether scheme is new	Whether scheme is on-going from the previous years		Funds required in the current year	Remarks
		District	Block	Village				Year of commencement	Funds already utilized (Year-wise)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	PLAY FIELDS										
2	INDOOR STADIUM										
3	AUDITORIUM										
4	SPORTS ARTICLES										
6	OTHER SPORTS ACTIVITIES (EACH ACTIVITY BE SHOWN SEPARATELY)										
7	Miscellaneous (Details may be given)										
	Total										

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF BADP FOR THE YEAR _____

Name of the State: _____

Meeting of the SLSC held on: _____

Format showing the schemes Capacity building, Skill development, etc.

No.	Types of training to be given.	Location			Approved outlay of the scheme for current year	Target for completion of the scheme (i.e. number of persons to be benefitted)	Name of the Agency which would impart training	Remarks
		District	Block	Village				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	11	12
	Total:							

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF BADP FOR THE YEAR _____

Name of the State: _____

Meeting of the SLSC held on: _____

Format showing the details of expenditure on items of works on which 1.5% of allocation (maximum 50 lakhs only) kept reserved for Monitoring, Training of staff, evaluation of BADP, administrative expenditure, survey, logistic support, media publicity, etc.

No.	Details of items on which funds will be utilized.	Location			Approved outlay	Target for completion.	Expenditure booked during the current year	Remarks
		District	Block	Village				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	11	12
	Total:							

Ministry of Home Affairs
Department of Border Management
Border Area Development Programme

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR: _____

Name of the State: _____

Meeting of the State Level Screening Committee (SLSC) held on: _____

Name of the District: _____

Name of the Block _____

Scheme- wise Break up of Funds to be utilized in the border block:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount to be utilized in the Block	Remarks.
1.	Out of State Resources (Specify sectors in which funds will be utilized during the year.)		
	a. State-Plan		
	b. District Plan		
2.	Flagship Scheme of Government of India (Specify the scheme-wise amount to be utilized in the block during the year)		
	i) Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)		
	iii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply (ARWS)		
	iv) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)		
	v) Rural Telephony		
	vi) Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)		
	(vii) Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA)		
	viii) Total Sanitation Campaign (T&C)- Nirmal Bharat.		
	ix) National Rural Health Mission (NHRM)		
	x) Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA)		
	xi) Mid-day meal Programme		
	xii) Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)		
	xiv) Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)		
	xv) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)		
	xvi) Skill Development schemes etc.		
3.	Other Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)		
4.	Any other source (such as loans etc.)		
5.	Border Area Development Programme (BADP)		

Ministry of Home Affairs
Department of Border Management
Border Area Development Programme

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR: _____

Name of the State: _____

Meeting of the State Level Screening Committee (SLSC) held on: _____

Name of the District: _____

Name of the Block: _____

Sector-wise break of funds utilized under Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in the Annual Action Plan.

S. No.	Name of the Sector	Number of assets created.	Amount utilized. (Rs. In lakh)
	<p>i) (A) Infrastructure (I)</p> <p>(a) Roads./Link Road (in km length)</p> <p>(b) Bridges/culverts/FSBs (span in mtrs)</p> <p>(c) Foot paths/pathways/ropeways/</p> <p>(d) Steps/masonry steps.</p> <p>(e) Helipads.</p> <p>(B) Infrastructure (II)</p> <p>Safe Drinking Water supply</p> <p>(C) Other Infrastructure</p> <p>ii) Health</p> <p>(i) Houses for doctors and para medics.</p> <p>(ii) Buildings</p> <p>(iii) Medical equipments</p> <p>(iv) Mobile dispensary/Ambulance</p> <p>(v) Boundary walls. (in mtrs)</p> <p>(iii) Agriculture & allied sector.</p> <p>iv) Social Sector;</p> <p>(a) Community centers</p> <p>(b) Cultural centers</p> <p>(c) Tourism,</p> <p>(d) Anganwaries,</p> <p>(e) Common shelters for Old and handicapped, etc.</p> <p>(f) Capacity building/skill development/employment generation including tourism and hospitality.</p> <p>(g) Rural Sanitation/Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan</p> <p>(h) Construction of toilets</p> <p>(i) Men</p> <p>(ii) Women</p> <p>(i) Others</p> <p>v) Education</p> <p>(i) Houses for teaching and other staff.</p> <p>(ii) Number of rooms in schools/Laboratory/ computer rooms.</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) Residential School (iv) Library (v) Boundary walls (in mtrs.) vi) Sports Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Play fields (ii) Mini Open Stadium. (iii) Indoor stadium/auditorium (iv) Adventure sports (v) Sports articles. vii) Special/Specific area schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Model villages (b) Mobile dispensary (c) Livelihood. (d) Promotion of organic farming. (e) Power (f) Tourism. (g) Swatch Bharat Aabhiyan. (h) Warehouses. vii) Maintenance of assets: viii) (Schemes suggested by Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) and other security forces in above sectors may be shown separately sector-wise.) x) Works/schemes taken up under reserve fund. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Monitoring (ii) Administrative expenditure. (iii) Implementation of MIS (iv) DEOs. (v) Others. 		
	<p>Total:</p>		

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)													
BADP QUARTERLY PROGRESS (FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL) REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDING _____													
Name of the State: _____													
Sl.No	Name of the Sector and Schemes/Project	Location		Year of commencement of the scheme	Approved outlay	Physical Target with date for completion of the work	Expenditure till now (Year-wise)	Expenditure during the quarter	Commulative expenditure upto the quarter	Physical progress			Remarks
		District	Village							During the quarter in %age	Comulative upto the quarter in %age	14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 (A)	INFRASTRUCTURE (I)												
(B)	INFRASTRUCTURE (II)												
(C)	OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE												
2	HEALTH												
3	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS												
4	SOCIAL SECTOR												
5	EDUCATION												
6	SPORTS ACTIVITIES												
7	Special/Specific area schemes.												
	Total:												

Note: (i) Schemes of Capacity building, skill development, employment generation, relating to sports activities and schemes suggested by the BGFs may be shown separately on separate sheets.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME(BADP)

Form GFR 19 A

(See Government of India's Decision (1) below Rules (150)

FORM OF UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES

Sl.No.	Letter No. and date	Amount	
	(give number of letter of Government of India sanctioning the fund with date)	(give amount and year for which sanctioned)	Certified that out of Rs----- of grants-in-aids sanctioned during the year ----- in favour of ----- under Ministry/ Department letter No. given in the margin and Rs.----- on account of unspent balance of the previous year, a sum of Rs.----- has been utilized for the purpose of ----- for which it was sanctioned and that the balance of Rs.----- remaining unutilized at the end of the year has been surrendered to Government (vide No.-----dated-----) will be adjusted towards the grant-in-aid payable during the next year-----.
	TOTAL		

2. Certified that I have satisfied myself that the conditions on which the grants-in-aid was sanctioned have been duly fulfilled/are being fulfilled and that I have exercised the following checks to see that the money was actually utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

Kinds of Checks exercised:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Signature-----

Designation-----

Date-----

State Level Screening Committee (SLSC) on BADP:

17.5.12 The Screening Committee at state level has to function within the domain of the Empowered Committee. The Screening Committee, chaired by the Chief Secretary of the state approves individual schemes for each state. The State Level Screening Committee has been constituted as under:-

Composition:

1	Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab	..	Chairman
2	Joint Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (Border Management), New Delhi	..	Member
3	Planning Commission, Sansad Marg, Yojana Bhawan, New Delhi (Now Representative of NITI Aayog)	..	Member
4	Principal Secretary Finance, Punjab.	..	Member
5	Principal Secretary to Government of Punjab, Department of Health & Family Welfare.	..	Member
6	Financial Commissioner Development, Punjab.	..	Member
7	Principal Secretary to Government of Punjab, Department of Home Affairs and Justice.	..	Member
8	Financial Commissioner, Rural Development and Panchayats, Punjab	..	Member
9	Secretary to Government of Punjab, Department of School Education.	..	Member
10	Secretary to Government of Punjab, Department of Social Security & Child Development.	..	Member
11	Secretary to Government of Punjab, Department of Water Supply & Sanitation.	..	Member
12	Secretary to Government Punjab, Department of Planning.	..	Secretary Member

13	Inspector General (BSF), Jalandhar Cantt., Punjab	..	Member
14	Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar	..	Member
15	Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepur	..	Member
16	Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur	..	Member
17	Deputy Commissioner, Tarn Taran	..	Member
18	Deputy Commissioner, Fazilka	..	Member
19	Deputy Commissioner, Pathankot	..	Member

17.5.13 The Committee can co-opt as member, any expert in the subject or official as the need may be. The Committee can also invite any official/expert as special invitee to the meetings of the SLSC.

17.5.14 The term of the Committee shall be for a period of 5 years from the date of issue of notification (07/05/2014). The headquarter of the Committee shall be at Chandigarh. The Committee shall meet from time to time and at a place to be decided by the Chairman of the Committee. The Screening Committee shall, however, meet at least twice in a year. The functions of the Committee shall be as under:-

- a) To allocate funds to the border districts/blocks as per norms fixed by Government of India and finalize/approve the schemes included in the Annual Action Plan of these districts/blocks as stipulated in the guidelines within the overall allocation/s approved under the Border Area Development Programme by the Government of India.
- b) To issue guidelines/instructions to the concerned border districts for formulation of proposals/projects/schemes for the development of Border Areas.
- c) To assess and monitor the progress of schemes/programmes under the Border Area Development Programme.

District Level Committee (DLC) on BADP:

17.5.15 The State Government has constituted (30/07/2014) the District Level Committee (DLC) for Planning and implementation of the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in the border block covered under as follows:-

1	District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner	..	Chairman
2	District Forest Officer	..	Member
3	Superintendent of Police	..	Member
4	Commandant or Deputy Commandant Border Guarding Force (BGFS)	..	Member
5	Block Development & Panchayat Officer Concerned Border Blocks	..	Member
6	Deputy Economic & Statistical Adviser/ District Planning Officer	..	Member Secretary

The functions of the Committee are as under:-

- a) The Committee shall prepare village-wise plans through a Base Line Survey of the villages in the block. It will assess the gaps in the existing physical and social infrastructure sectors and work out the over arching sectoral priorities, within which the various department schemes will be selected in a systematic manner. E.g. if it is the school infrastructure in a particular village then the construction of the school building/additional class rooms, laboratories, toilets, school boundary wall, library/reading room, playground/sports infrastructure, computer room etc. should be included according to the need/gap.

- b) The Committee shall ensure that there is no overlapping of the schemes taken up under BADP with that of other ongoing schemes of Central Government/State Plan and give certificate to the effect while submitting the Annual Action Plan to the State Government for onward transmission to Ministry of Home Affairs.
- c) The Committee shall look into the convergence with on-going development programmes and schemes of different Ministries/Departments of Central/State Government and funds coming through various channels e.g. PMGSY, MINREGA, SSA, Water Supply Schemes, Health Schemes, Social Development Schemes, Rural Development Schemes, Panchayati Raj Schemes, Skill Development and other schemes for the well being of the people.
- d) The Committee shall have consultation with the local Member of Parliament, MLA, Members of PRIs, Autonomous Councils, community leaders and development agencies to know the felt-needs of the people and take final decisions keeping in view the people's priorities, and its own assessment for bridging the gaps in public infrastructure and services for selection of works within the overall sectoral priorities.
- e) The Committee shall ensure that no schemes below the estimated cost of 5 lakh are included in the Annual Action Plan of the BADP.

17.5.16 The guidelines stipulate that the state governments shall develop an inventory of assets created under the BADP in border villages/hamlets, for analytical purposes etc. Such details may be communicated to the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs with a write-up on important schemes/projects (with photographs) implemented by the states. The BADP funds are allocated by the Department of Planning to the respective Deputy Commissioners who after utilization of the amount submit the utilization certificates to the Department of Planning. The Deputy Commissioners

concerned are responsible for sending the quarterly physical & financial progress reports in the prescribed format of Government of India to the Department of Planning. District Level Committees have been formed to review and monitor the programme. The state/district officers are required to carry out inspection from time to time so as to ensure quality and timely completion of works. Regarding third party inspection, NABARD Consultancy Services (P) Ltd. (NABCON) was entrusted the study for inspection and evaluation for projects implemented under BADP during 2007-08 and 2008-09. NABCON has submitted the Inspection and Evaluation Study Reports and the same have already been submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI.

17.5.17 Now again NABARD Consultancy Services (P) Ltd. (NABCON) has been entrusted the study for inspection and evaluation for all projects (No. of works 999, No. of villages 701) implemented under BADP during 2010-11 and 2011-12. NABCON has submitted the Draft Inspection and Evaluation Study Reports of the six border districts namely; Amritsar, Ferozepur, Fazilka, Gurdaspur, Pathankot and Tarn Taran.

Year-wise utilisation of BADP funds

17.5.18 The detail of sanction of SCA/ACA for the last 10 years is given as under:-

(₹ in lac)

SN	Year	Total funds sanctioned / released by the Gol
1	2005-06	1308.00
2	2006-07	3641.12
3	2007-08	2173.94
4	2008-09	2218.00
5	2009-10	2978.00 (2188.00 + 790.00)*

SN	Year	Total funds sanctioned / released by the Gol
6	2010-11	2225.00
7	2011-12	3292.00
8	2012-13	4069.88 (3526.00 + 543.88)*
9	2013-14	3526.00
10	2014-15	3526.00
11	2015-16	3814.00 (Allocation) (includes ₹ 288.00 lac for pending works of 2014-15)

**Special allocation made by Gol in specific projects.*

Progress under BADP during 2006-07

17.5.19 During 2006-07, an amount of ₹ 1079.00 lac was released as special central assistance, which has been utilized by the Border districts.

Special Projects:

The following special projects have been completed under BADP.

(₹ in lac)

S.N.	Item	Amount
1	Repair of Madhopur headworks	641.00
2	Repair of Hussainiwala headworks	443.00
3	Repair of Harike headworks	377.93*
4	Lining of Makhu Canal	532.07
	Total	1994.00

**After diversion of ₹ 24.07 lac from the Harike headworks.*

Development of Model Villages:-**(₹in lacs)**

S.N.	Item	Amount
1	Kakar (Amritsar)	150.75
2	Sounti Tarf Narot (Gurdaspur)	149.43
3	(i) Ladhu Ka Pind (Ferozepur)	124.35
	(ii) Chawarianwali (Ferozepur)	87.75
4	Rajoke (Tarn Taran)	103.00
	Total	615.28

Other Special Projects:-**(₹in lacs)**

S.N.	Item	Amount
1	Construction of Pantoon Bridge at Makaura Pattan (District Gurdaspur)	174.24
2	Development of Hussainiwala Border as Tourist Destination (District Ferozepur)	76.10
	Total	250.34

Progress under BADP during 2007-08

17.5.20 The detail of funds sanctioned under normal BADP schemes during 2007-08 is as under:-

(₹ in lac)

SN	District	Funds Sanctioned	Funds Utilized upto 31/03/2009
1	Amritsar	257.53	257.53
2	Ferozepur	839.03	839.03
3	Gurdaspur	427.72	427.72
4	Tarn Taran	345.72	345.72
	Total	1870.00	1870.00

17.5.21 Besides, an amount of ₹ 137.00 Cr released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) by Planning Commission, Gol during 2006-07 and also utilized for development works in the areas of education, health, sanitation and road infrastructure etc. of border area.

17.5.22 In addition, Gol had sanctioned ₹ 303.94 lac for Ujh Project-erosion protection works in District Gurdaspur, which was sanctioned by the State in 2008-09 and this amount was utilized and UC has been sent to Gol.

Progress under BADP during 2008-09

17.5.23 The detail of funds sanctioned under normal BADP schemes during 2008-09 is as under:-

(₹ lac)

SN	District	Funds Sanctioned	Funds Utilized upto 31/3/2010
1	Amritsar	305.46	305.46
2	Ferozepur	995.16	995.16
3	Gurdaspur	507.32	507.32
4	Tarn Taran	410.06	410.06
	Total	2218.00	2218.00

Progress under BADP during 2009-10

17.5.24 The detail of funds sanctioned under normal BADP schemes during 2009-10 is as under:-

(₹ lac)

SN	District	Funds Sanctioned	Funds Utilized up to 31/12/2011
1	Amritsar	301.33	301.33
2	Ferozepur	981.69	981.69
3	Gurdaspur	1290.48	1290.48
4	Tarn Taran	404.50	404.50
	Total	2978.00	2978.00

17.5.25 Due to the good performance in utilization of funds, GoI has provided an additional grant of ₹ 7.90 Cr during 2009-10, for the construction of high level bridge and other development works at Ghaniya Ke Bet, District Gurdaspur, over and above the normal allocation of ₹ 21.88 Cr under BADP. However ₹ 7.75 Cr released for construction of high level bridge at Ghaniya ke Bet, district Gurdaspur could not be utilized due to non approval of Army Authorities. This amount was diverted with the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs to other development works of the Gurdaspur district and the same has been utilized.

Progress under BADP during 2010-11

17.5.26 The detail of funds sanctioned under normal BADP schemes during 2010-11 is as under:-

(₹ lac)

SN	District	Funds Sanctioned	Funds Utilized up to 31/12//2012
1	Amritsar	430.44	430.44
2	Ferozepur	978.78	978.78
3	Gurdaspur	497.69	497.69
4	Tarn Taran	318.09	318.09
	Total	2225.00	2225.00

Progress under BADP during 2011-12

17.5.27 The detail of funds sanctioned under normal BADP schemes during 2011-12 is as under:-

(₹ lac)

SN	District	Funds Sanctioned	Funds Utilized up to 31/03/2015
1	Amritsar	636.86	633.70
2	Ferozepur	676.20	676.20

SN	District	Funds Sanctioned	Funds Utilized up to 31/03/2015
3	Gurdaspur	567.84	567.84
4	Tarn Taran	470.62	470.62
5.	Pathankot	168.51	168.51
6.	Fazilka	771.97	771.97
	Total	3292.00	3288.84

Progress under BADP during 2012-13

17.5.28 The detail of funds sanctioned under normal BADP schemes during 2012-13 is as under:-

(₹ lac)

SN	District	Funds Sanctioned	Funds Utilized up to 31/03/2015
1	Amritsar	671.70	671.70
2	Ferozepur	723.89	723.89
3	Gurdaspur	629.74+543.88* (1173.62)	629.74+543.88* (1173.62)
4	Tarn Taran	512.68	512.68
5.	Pathankot	165.37	163.62
6.	Fazilka	822.62	822.62
	Total	3526.00+543.88 (4069.88)	4068.13

* ₹ 543.88 lac sanctioned by Gol as special case

Progress under BADP during 2013-14

17.5.29 The detail of funds sanctioned under normal BADP schemes during 2013-14 is as under:-

(₹ lac)

SN	District	Funds Sanctioned	Funds Utilized up to 31/03/2015
1	Amritsar	655.50	655.50
2	Ferozepur	613.00	613.00
3	Gurdaspur	841.00	841.00
4	Tarn Taran	296.10	246.10
5.	Pathankot	155.00	155.00
6.	Fazilka	657.16	495.57
	Total	3217.76	3006.17

Allocation of funds under BADP during 2014-15

17.5.30 The detail of allocation of funds under normal BADP schemes during 2014-15 is as under:-

(₹ lac)

SN	District	Allocation of Funds	Remarks
1	Amritsar	672.83	Gol released ₹ 2690.51 lac against the allocation of ₹ 3526.00 lac and Works are in progress
2	Ferozepur	726.08	
3	Gurdaspur	603.05	
4	Tarn Taran	532.38	
5.	Pathankot	162.43	
6.	Fazilka	829.23	
	Total	3526.00	

Allocation of funds under BADP during 2015-16

17.5.31 The detail of allocation of funds ₹ 3814.00 lac under normal BADP schemes during 2015-16 is as under:-

(₹ lac)

SN	District	Allocation of Funds
1	Amritsar	672.83
2	Ferozepur	726.08
3	Gurdaspur	603.05
4	Tarn Taran	532.38
5.	Pathankot	162.43
6.	Fazilka	829.23
	Sub total	3526.00
7	₹ 288.00 lac for pending works of 2014-15	288.00
	Total	3814.00

17.5.32 Under the Plan Scheme PM 16 "Border Area Development Programme, the projected outlay of ₹ 12930.00 lac was provided in the 11th Five Year Plan against expenditure was ₹ 14308.17 lac. The yearwise expenditure incurred - ₹ 2341.91 lac in the Annual Plan 2007-08, ₹ 2989.67 lac (including expenditure of special projects) (Gol allocation ₹ 2218.00 lac) in the Annual Plan 2008-09, ₹ 3482.98 lac in the Annual Plan 2009-10, ₹ 3016.50 lac in the Annual Plan 2010-11 and ₹ 2477.11 lac in the Annual Plan 2011-12, ₹ 4276.42 lac has been incurred during 2012-13 and ₹ 607.85 lac has been incurred in the Annual Plan 2013-14. An expenditure of ₹ 5908.27 lac has been incurred during 2014-15,(which includes ₹ 3217.76 lac of the year 2013-14 released during 2014-15 and ₹ 2690.51 lac of the year 2014-15). An amount of ₹ 38.14 Cr (which includes ₹ 2.88 Cr for pending works of 2014-15) has been allocated by Gol for the year 2015-16 under BADP.

13th Finance Commission

BG 5 (PM-6) Development of Border Areas (13th FC)

Outlay - ₹ 62.50 Cr

17.5.33 Under the State specific grants, 13th Finance Commission has recommended ₹ 250.00 Cr during 2011-14 (₹ 62.50 Cr per year) for upgradation and maintenance of infrastructure in areas along International Border. The amount utilized to upgrade Power and Road connectivity and Health infrastructure as well as to provide Water Supply and Sanitation. As per Gol guidelines, a High Level Committee (HCL) is constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Punjab for the approval of works under the development of border areas (13th Finance Commission). During 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, total ₹ 187.50 Cr (₹ 62.50 Cr each year) has been released by Gol and the same has been disbursed at the district level. The last and final instalment of ₹62.50 Cr was not released by Gol.

Progress under BADP-13th Finance Commission during 2011-12

17.5.34 The detail of funds sanctioned under BADP- 13th Finance Commission schemes during 2011-12 is as under:-

(₹ lac)

SN	District	Amount sanctioned	Funds utilized upto 30/09/2014
1	Amritsar	995.00	995.00
2	Tarn Taran	753.00	753.00
3	Ferozepur	1026.00	1026.00
4	Fazilka	1220.16	1220.16
5.	Gurdaspur	1999.84	1999.84
6.	Pathankot	256.00	256.00
	Total	6250.00	6250.00

Progress under Development of Border Areas (13th Finance Commission) during 2012-13

17.5.35 The detail of funds sanctioned under Development of Border Areas (13th Finance Commission) schemes during 2012-13 is as under:-

(₹ lac)

SN	District	Funds sanctioned		Total	Funds utilized upto 31/12/2014
		Normal Works	Permanent accommodation for the Police Personnel in Border Areas		
1	Amritsar	1000.13	190.50	1190.63	1190.63
2	Tarn Taran	763.35	145.40	908.75	908.75
3	Ferozepur	1077.81	205.30	1283.11	1283.11
4	Fazilka	1224.83	233.30	1458.13	1458.13
5.	Gurdaspur	937.65	178.60	1116.25	1116.25
6.	Pathankot	246.23	46.90	293.13	293.13
	Total	5250.00	1000.00	6250.00	6250.00

Progress under Development of Border Areas (13th Finance Commission) during 2013-14

17.5.36 The detail of funds sanctioned under Development of Border Areas (13th Finance Commission) schemes during 2013-14 is as under:-

(₹ lac)

SN	District	Funds sanctioned	Funds utilized upto 31/12/2014
1	Amritsar	996.24	631.97
2	Tarn Taran	682.08	448.00
3	Ferozepur	913.92	608.36

SN	District	Funds sanctioned	Funds utilized upto 31/12/2014
4	Fazilka	1175.16	823.60
5.	Gurdaspur	1252.44	890.50
6.	Pathankot (includes ₹10.00 Cr as special project "Opening of New Govt.College at Pathankot")	1230.16	1054.00
	Total	6250.00	4456.43

Allocation of funds under Development of Border Areas (13th Finance Commission) during 2014-15

17.5.37 The Allocation of funds under Development of Border Areas (13th Finance Commission) schemes during 2014-15 is as under:-

(₹ lac)

SN	District	Allocation
1	Amritsar	1001.81
2	Tarn Taran	792.69
3	Ferozepur	1081.16
4	Fazilka	1234.68
5.	Gurdaspur	897.82
6.	Pathankot	241.85
	Total	5250.00
Outlay kept at State Level		1000.00*
Grand Total		6250.00
. The last and final instalment of ₹ 62.50 Cr was not released by GoI for the year 2014-15.		

*(Providing 24 hours Urban Pattern Supply (UPS) to the Dhanis (cluster of 3 or more houses) within the area of 10 Km from the International Border of 6 border districts

18. GENDER BUDGETING

18.1 Even after 68 years of Independence, women who represent 48 percent of the total population of our country and comprise its valuable human resource, continue to face disparities. Discrimination against women begins from the womb, where her existence itself is under threat. Human Development Indicators pertaining to nutrition, education, health etc. reflect the poor status of women due to little or no access to the fruits of development. Therefore, Gender Budgeting has become imperative.

18.2 A gender-responsive budget is a budget that acknowledges the gender patterns in society and allocates money to implement policies and programmes that will change these patterns in a way that moves towards a more gender equal society. Gender budget initiatives are exercises that aim to move the State in the direction of a gender-responsive budget. Gender Budgeting is a process of incorporating a gender perspective at all levels and stages of the budgetary process – planning/policy/programme formulation, assessment of needs of target groups, allocation of resources, implementation, impact assessment and prioritization of resources. It entails dissection of the government budgets to establish its gender differential impact and to ensure that gender commitments are translated into budgetary commitments. States have been advised to adopt Gender Budgeting at all levels of governance and across all sectors. With the objective of facilitating the approach of Gender Budgeting, states have been advised by Government of India to take the following steps:

1. States may issue a formal notification regarding the adoption of gender budgeting by all the departments in the State irrespective of whether they focus on social/women specific issues. Apparently “Gender Neutral” programmes are not necessarily gender neutral in the impact they have, when seen through gender lens. Hence sectors like Power, Telecom, Communication, Transport and Industry, etc should also be included in the scope of Gender Budgeting.
2. A similar notification may also be issued to Municipal Bodies and Zila Panchayats.

3. A High Powered Committee/Task Force on Gender Budgeting may be set up in each State with representation of Finance, Planning, and WCD Departments.
4. A Nodal Department on Gender Budgeting preferably the State Finance/ Planning or WCD Department may also be designated. This designated department would need to host a Gender Budget Bureau/Section to provide technical inputs to other Departments/Local Bodies on Gender Budgeting as well as be the point of liaison on GB with the Centre.
5. It is highly recommended that a Gender Budget Statement should be brought out alongwith the annual State Budget reporting the flow of funds to women.
6. All the Departments in the state should be advised to set up Gender Budgeting cells (GBC's). GBC should comprise a cohesive group of senior/middle level officers from the Plan, Policy, Coordination, Budget and Accounts Division of the department concerned. Besides each GBC may co-opt one expert from a University/NGO/Academic Institution. This group should be headed by an officer not below the rank of joint Secretary. The functions and working of the GBC may be reviewed at least once a quarter at the level of Secretary of the Department.
7. GBC may set for itself, specific quarterly/half yearly/annual targets to be achieved in terms of the following suggested areas of work.
 - a) Undertaking an assessment of the extent to which sectoral policies address the situation of women, whether budget allocations are adequate to implement the gender responsive policy; monitoring whether the money was actually spent as planned, what was delivered and to whom; and whether the policy as implemented changed the situation described, in the direction of promoting/achieving greater gender equality.
 - b) Identification of a minimum of 3 and maximum of 6 largest programmes (in terms of budget allocation) implementation by the Department and the major sub-programmes there under, with a view to conduct an analysis of the gender issues addressed by them.
 - c) Conducting/Commissioning gender audits (at the field level wherever possible) for reviewing the actual physical/financial targets of the programme, the constraints if any, in implementation, the need for strengthening delivery systems, infrastructure/capacity building etc.
 - d) Undertaking exercises to ensure collection of sex disaggregated data at all levels and monitoring of coverage of women in physical targets for beneficiary oriented schemes.

- e) Undertaking an exercise to identify the possibility of initiatives/special measures to facilitate/improve access to services for women and their active participation in the decision making process at various levels and its translation into practice.
 - f) Results of all these may be included as an annex titled "Gender Responsive Budgeting Initiative" in the Department's Outcome/Performance Budget/Annual Report for the Year.
8. The State Planning Departments should also include directions for including a note on gender budgeting as a part of their annual plan development circular. This note should be limited to 3-5 pages and could include the following questions:-
- a). What are the gender issues dealt within the Department and what actions have been taken to promote gender equality by the Department in the last year? Describe both physical and financial achievements and constraints.
 - b) What are the new programmes and schemes/initiatives planned to reach out to women in this year.
 - c) What initiatives have been undertaken to make schemes more Gender responsive?
 - d) What are the three priority areas for resource allocation for women in the current budgetary year and what are the planned allocations for the same?

18.3 Over the past two decades, state government has increasingly recognized the need to address gender inequalities. Formal earmarking of funds for women began with the Women Component Plan in the year 2007-08. Subsequent plans highlighted the need to ensure a definite flow of funds from the general development sectors to women. Women Component Plan indicating the flow of funds to women welfare is an integral part of Annual Plans. Department of Planning has formally issued detailed guidelines of Gender Budgeting to all the Administrative Departments. Women Component indicating the flow of funds to women oriented schemes during the 12th Five Year Plan is ₹ 13052 Cr and ₹ 2719 Cr in Annual Plan 2015-16.

18.4 State Government is implementing some ambitious schemes exclusively for the welfare of women. State Government is providing Shagun @ ₹ 15000/- at the time of marriage of daughters of poor families. Attendance

Scholarship is being provided to Scheduled Castes & Backward Class girl students at primary level. About 30-40 percent girl students of SCs/BCs & Minorities are being covered under various scholarship schemes. Free books are provided to SC girl students. The state government is implementing exclusive programmes for SC women/girls such as training in typing/stenography, stitching, embroidery, fashion designing etc. for their economic development. To improve financial condition of SC rural women, they will be trained to prepare handicrafts from water hyacinth and other bio-resources. State Government has launched a new programme to access fluoride levels among pregnant SC women in Faridkot District and sensitizing them regarding causes and preventive measures. A new programme has also been included in Annual Plan 2015-16 to provide solar cookers to women. During 12th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2015-16, Women Component out of SCSP size is ₹ 5227.92 Cr and ₹ 1029.37 Cr respectively.

18.5 Social Security cover is being provided to women by providing pensions i.e old aged, disabled, widows and destitute women and dependent children at state level as well as under “National Social Assistance Programme” of Government of India. Free bicycles are being provided to girl students of 11th and 12th class studying in government schools. Separate funds have been provided for implementation of Indira Gandhi Matritve Sehyog Yojana and providing sanitary napkins to rural girls. Under ‘Integrated Child Development Services’ supplementary nutrition is being provided to about 15 lac mothers & children of 0-6 years of age. Supplementary nutrition is also being provided to adolescent girls under Kishori Shakti Yojana. Scholarship is being provided to handicapped girls students in rural areas to cover partial cost of uniforms and books. State Resrouce Centre for Women is being established to converge women oriented programmes of state as well as centre. Under National Mission for Empowerment of Women, the state government has already constituted the State Mission Authority vide its notification dated 25-4-2011. This mission will primarily function as a monitoring body for better and effective delivery to the targeted groups under programmes being implemented for women by different departments.

18.6 Only educated girls can stand against gender disparities. The female literacy rate of Punjab has increased from 63.36% (as per 2001 census) to 71.30% as per 2011 census. Total plan outlay of General Education Sector is 1742 Cr out of which 831 Cr is women component. To reduce the dropout rate and to promote enrolment of girls in secondary education, ₹ 3000/- is credited into bank account of girls who have joined class IX and there is no condition of income limit for parents. Government has taken a new initiative of strengthening of all the 123 senior secondary girls schools in the State in a phased manner. Construction of 21 girl's hostels in educationally backward blocks in 7 districts namely Bhatinda, Ferozepur, Mansa, Shri Mukatsar Sahib, Patiala, Sangrur and Taran Taran have already been completed. Free boarding and lodging will be provided in these hostels. About 40-50 percentage of budgetary allocations of major schemes such as Sarv Sikhsha Abhiyan, Mid-Day-Meal, National Merit Scholarship, Information and Communication Technology, scholarship schemes for brilliant students, vocationalisation of education etc. are to address the gender issues.

18.7 In Punjab Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) declined by 18 points from 44 in 2006 to 26 in 2013. The state has been awarded by Government of India in each of the last 3 years on this account. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) declined from 192 in 2004-06 to 141 in 2011-13. The child sex ratio has also improved from 798 in 2001 to 863 as per SRS 2012. However, women still face many disparities in access to health & nutrition and therefore they are more vulnerable to ill health and diseases. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) provides conditional cash assistance to pregnant women for giving birth in a government health facility. Under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karakaram (JSSK) pregnant women are entitled to free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood and free diet for 3 days for normal delivery and 7 days for C-Section. Free transport from home to institution and drop back is also provided. Web Enabled Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) is being implemented to register and track every pregnant women, neonate and infant by name for quality services. A new initiative Rashtriya Bal Swathhya Karyakaram (RBSK) has been launched which includes early detection and management of 4 Ds i.e. Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Development delays including

disability. Separate funds are provided for upgradation/strengthening of nursing services in the state.

18.8 The women are the backbone of agricultural workforce and are a vital part of Indian economy. Over the years, there is a gradual realization of the key role of women in agricultural development and their contribution in the field of agriculture, food security, horticulture, dairy, nutrition, sericulture, fisheries and other allied sectors. Comprising the majority of agricultural labourers; women have been putting in labour not only in terms of physical output but also in terms of quality and efficiency. Though there is limited women ownership in agriculture in the state, women participation is being encouraged by giving benefits under various schemes. Women Empowerment through dairy farming has been planned under RKVY by setting up 275 women dairy units. In the Rural Development Sector guidelines of Government of India ensuring special benefits for women under Indira Awaas Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Scheme and National Rural livelihood mission are being adhered to. In the infrastructural sectors such as water supply & sanitation, housing & urban development, irrigation & power, border area development programme and roads & bridges etc. women are equal recipients of facilities, services, assets and benefits, therefore 25-30% outlay under these sectors should be notionally provided as women component.

18.9 The Government of Punjab vide its notification No. 2/31/91-SW/1728, dated 19/5/1998 constituted Punjab State Commission for Women for safeguarding the rights of women for providing justice to them and above all, for enquiring into unfair practices affecting women in the State of Punjab and for the matters connected therewith incidental thereto. This Commission advises the government on legislative development for policies affecting women and review the existing laws to protect women's legal life, conduct research and study regarding the problems of women and inspect remand homes, police stations and recommend remedial measures for their improvement. This Commission follows the directions provided by the National Commission for Women.

18.10 State Government is undertaking rigorous campaigns to change the mind set of society towards girl's child. Separate funds are provided for awareness programme for improving adverse sex ratio, awareness programme against domestic violence. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is being implemented in 11 districts namely Amritsar, Tarn Taran, Gurdaspur, Mukatsar, Mohali, Fatehgarh Sahib, Sangrur, Barnana, Mansa, Ferozepur and Patiala of the State. The focus of the scheme would be on strict enforcement of the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDT) Act & Rules, retention of girls in secondary schools, availability of functional toilets, capacity building and sensitization of concerned government officials, grassroot functionaries and elected representatives towards gender equality and promotion of early registration of pregnancy. With the implementation of scheme 'Mai Bhago Armed Forces Preparatory Institute, the number of women officers of State will increase in armed forces. A new scheme 'Fast Track Courts to handle cases related to crime against women' has been launched in 2015-16 which will help in providing speedy justice to women.

18.11 Involvement of women in decision making is seen as a key to success of Gender Budgeting initiatives. It is not enough to say that women's needs and concerns have been taken into account. Women have to be treated as equal partners in decision making and implementation rather than only as beneficiaries. Women's empowerment requires adequate resource allocation in all areas including health, education, water sanitation and nutrition, sustained employment, access to credit and asset ownership, skills, research and design technology and political participation. Further, regional imbalances have to be corrected. For this, we need to know about the specific needs of women residing in particular villages and towns. All new programmes, projects and schemes for which funds are provided should be viewed through a gender lens.

ANNEXURE-1 A
DETAILS OF FIVE YEAR PLANS

(₹Cr)

Year	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Expenditure	%age of (Col.4 to Col.2)	%age (Col.4 to Col.3).
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
8th Plan (1992-97)	6570.00		6818.83	103.79	
1992-1993	1150.00	856.50	891.88	77.55	104.13
1993-1994	1250.00	1140.00	1125.42	90.03	98.72
1994-1995	1450.00	1374.46	1419.46	97.89	103.27
1995-1996	1675.00	1501.83	1587.68	94.79	105.72
1996-1997	1850.00	1697.81	1794.39	96.99	105.69
Total	7375.00	6570.60	6818.83	92.46	103.78
9th Plan (1997-2002)	14300.00		10032.84	70.16	
1997-1998	2100.00	1940.00	2021.24	96.25	104.19
1998-1999	2500.00	2500.00	2007.04	80.28	80.28
1999-2000	2680.00	2680.00	1753.17	65.42	65.42
2000-2001	2700.00	2147.14	2045.25	75.75	95.25
2001-2002	3357.00	3357.00	2206.14	65.72	65.72
Total	13337.00	12624.14	10032.84	75.23	79.47
10th Plan (2002-2007)	18657.00		14823.21	79.45	
2002-2003	2793.00	2428.03	1766.41	63.24	72.75
2003-2004	2822.00	2333.88	1585.81	56.19	67.95
2004-2005	3479.80	2750.00	1955.93	56.21	71.12
2005-2006	3550.00	3557.86	3754.67	105.77	105.53
2006-2007	4000.00	4687.65	5751.83	143.80	122.70
Total	16644.80	15757.42	14823.21	89.06	94.07
11th Plan (2007-2012)	28923.00		32704.79	113.08	
2007-2008	5111.00	5050.00	5024.09	98.30	99.49
2008-2009	6210.00	7410.02	6925.10	111.52	93.46
2009-2010	8625.00	7362.71	4973.73	57.67	67.55
2010-2011	9150.00	8930.52	8324.37	90.98	93.21
2011-2012	11520.00	9702.47	7457.45	64.73	76.86
Total	40616.00	38455.72	32704.79	80.52	85.05
12th Plan (2012-2017)					
2012-13	14000.00	13291.00	9684.90	69.18	72.87
2013-14	16125.00	12294.19	11808.37	73.23	96.05
2014-15	20099.83	17460.87	15030.04	74.78	86.08

ANNEXURE-1 B
DETAILS OF FIVE YEAR PLANS
(Budgetary and Extra-Budgetary)

(₹Cr)

SN	Year	Approved Outlay			Expenditure			%age (Col.8/5)
		Budgetary	Extra Budgetary	Total	Budgetary	Extra Budgetary	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10th Plan							
1	2002-2003	1560.31	1232.69	2793.00	1090.45	675.96	1766.41	63.24
2	2003-2004	1786.00	1036.00	2822.00	813.30	772.51	1585.81	56.19
3	2004-2005	2175.88	1303.92	3479.80	901.77	1054.16	1955.93	56.21
4	2005-2006	2074.25	1475.75	3550.00	2040.24	1714.43	3754.67	105.77
5	2006-2007	2636.00	1364.00	4000.00	3133.04	2618.79	5751.83	143.80
	Total	10232.44	6412.36	16644.80	7978.80	6835.85	14814.65	89.00
	11th Plan							
6	2007-2008	3702.00	1409.00	5111.00	2889.03	2135.06	5024.09	98.30
7	2008-2009	3185.00	3025.00	6210.00	3900.10	3025.00	6925.10	111.52
8	2009-2010	4032.00	4593.00	8625.00	2884.79	2088.94	4973.73	57.67
9	2010-2011	4434.00	4716.00	9150.00	4334.00	3990.37	8324.37	90.98
10	2011-2012	6804.00	4716.00	11520.00	4847.34	2610.11	7457.45	64.73
	Total	22157.00	18459.00	40616.00	18855.26	13849.48	32704.74	80.52
	12th Plan							
11	2012-2013	6772.00	7228.00	14000.00	4504.50	5180.40	9684.90	69.18
12	2013-2014	8338.78	7784.00	16122.78	4518.62	7289.75	11808.37	73.24
13	2014-2015	12584.23	7515.60	20099.83	7682.85	7347.18	15030.03	74.78

ANNEXURE - 1 C

SUBHEADWISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE 11TH PLAN (2007-12)

(₹Lakh)

SN	Major/Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09		Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12		Total Outlay 2007-12 (Col 3+6+9+12+15)	Total Exp. 2007-12 (Col 4+7+10+13+16)	%age (Col 19 to Col 18)					
		Approved Outlay	Exp.	%age (Col 4 to Col 3)	Approved Outlay	Exp.	%age (Col 7 to Col 6)	Approved Outlay	Exp.	%age (Col 10 to Col 9)	Approved Outlay				Exp.	%age (Col 13 to Col 12)	Approved Outlay	Exp.	%age (Col 16 to Col 15)
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I	Agriculture & Allied Activities																		
	Crop Husbandry	9300.00	9568.02	102.88	17266.00	14867.07	86.11	14037.40	6980.13	49.73	10675.96	35049.83	328.31	29936.90	7445.01	24.87	81216.26	73910.06	91.00
	Soil & Water Conservation	439.62	783.04	178.12	1250.00	1183.65	94.69	4150.00	934.62	22.52	3161.00	1478.90	46.79	3386.00	402.96	11.90	12386.62	4783.17	38.62
	Animal Husbandry	1722.25	1476.72	85.74	1828.60	2358.77	128.99	3690.20	1059.11	28.70	4719.36	3118.44	66.08	4478.00	1143.22	25.53	16438.41	9156.26	55.70
	Dairy Development	1719.00	538.42	31.32	1374.00	1033.83	75.24	1249.00	0.00	0.00	1250.00	559.84	44.79	1276.00	0.00	0.00	6868.00	2132.09	31.04
	Fisheries	327.00	113.00	34.56	261.00	33.34	12.77	566.00	0.18	0.03	476.76	322.00	67.54	482.76	0.00	0.00	2113.52	468.52	22.17
	Agricultural Research & Education	0.00	2000.00	0.00	700.00	700.00	100.00	500.00	2000.00	400.00	10500.00	2000.00	19.05	3000.00	1000.00	33.33	14700.00	7700.00	52.38
	Agriculture Financial Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1100.00	1100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	400.00	1200.00	300.00
	Cooperation	2798.50	620.00	22.15	2115.00	1285.84	60.80	1015.00	2970.00	292.61	865.00	500.00	57.80	750.00	350.00	46.67	7543.50	5725.84	75.90
	Total (I)	16306.37	15099.20	92.60	24894.60	21462.50	86.21	25307.60	13944.04	55.10	31748.08	44129.01	139.00	43409.66	10441.19	24.05	141666.31	105075.94	74.17
II	Rural Development	940.00	788.49	83.88	1852.00	550.65	29.73	2340.00	1851.47	79.12	3348.60	2081.45	62.16	3088.10	1718.94	55.66	11568.70	6991.00	60.43
	(i) Special programme for Rural Development	8487.78	4771.91	56.22	4400.00	1744.33	39.64	3601.00	3696.46	102.68	7800.00	2628.84	33.70	5000.00	2725.71	54.51	29287.78	15567.25	53.15
	(ii) Rural Employment	12360.00	5019.08	40.61	9090.20	10185.15	112.05	11321.20	11502.13	101.60	9703.20	20634.34	212.66	43551.00	9445.95	21.69	86025.60	56786.65	66.01
	(iii) Other Rural Development Programme	13200.00	28927.00	219.14	38500.00	69901.00	181.56	50000.00	42400.00	84.80	50000.00	77106.00	154.21	50000.00	72466.00	144.93	201700.00	290800.00	144.17
	Fund	100.00	300.00	300.00	200.00	300.00	150.00	300.00	250.00	83.33	500.00	742.83	148.57	500.00	460.00	92.00	1600.00	2052.83	128.30
	(v) NRI Affairs	35087.78	39806.48	113.45	54042.20	82681.13	152.99	67561.20	59700.06	88.36	71351.80	103193.46	144.63	102139.10	86816.60	85.00	330182.08	372197.73	112.72
III	Irrigation and Flood Control																		
	Major and Medium Irrigation	33746.80	9175.23	27.19	12418.00	7733.48	62.28	9443.00	7824.13	82.86	39081.00	13008.10	33.28	50359.00	8958.91	17.79	145047.80	46699.85	32.20
	Minor Irrigation	14905.10	6088.43	40.85	8636.00	14586.90	168.91	23160.00	20287.19	87.60	9096.00	5545.20	60.96	14030.00	13141.37	93.67	69827.10	59649.09	85.42
	Command Area Development and Water Management Programme	8000.00	1720.16	21.50	8004.00	8553.26	106.86	10878.00	12448.03	114.43	10000.00	12385.23	123.85	25500.00	15938.11	62.50	62382.00	51044.79	81.83
	Flood Control and antiwaterlogging	8348.10	4356.52	52.19	5961.00	10997.42	184.49	11150.00	7090.55	63.59	6350.00	3642.34	57.36	13147.00	3075.26	23.39	44956.10	29162.09	64.87
	Total (III)	65000.00	21340.34	32.83	35019.00	41871.06	119.57	54631.00	47649.90	87.22	64527.00	34580.87	53.59	103036.00	41113.65	39.90	322213.00	186555.82	57.90
IV	Energy																		
	Power	105700.00	153526.10	145.25	220000.00	192451.22	87.48	259300.00	126721.89	48.87	330000.00	235261.18	71.29	330000.00	169218.77	51.28	1245000.00	877179.16	70.46
	Non-conventional sources of Energy	297.00	32.88	11.07	247.00	95.00	38.46	375.00	0.00	0.00	270.00	0.00	0.00	1166.00	0.00	0.00	2355.00	127.88	5.43
	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	205.00	0.00	0.00	205.00	73.25	35.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	410.00	73.25	17.87
	Total (IV)	106202.00	153558.98	144.59	220452.00	192619.47	87.37	259675.00	126721.89	48.80	330270.00	235261.18	71.29	331166.00	169218.77	51.28	1247765.00	877380.29	70.32
V	Industry and Minerals																		
	Village and Small Industries	2830.00	20.00	0.71	2740.10	2040.00	74.45	890.20	0.00	0.00	3180.00	2800.00	88.05	5812.30	374.00	6.43	15452.60	5234.00	33.87

ANNEXURE - 1 C

SUBHEADWISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE 11TH PLAN (2007-12)

(₹Lakh)

SN	Major/Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan 2007-08			Annual Plan 2008-09			Annual Plan 2009-10			Annual Plan 2010-11			Annual Plan 2011-12		Total Exp. 2007-12 (Col 4+7+10+13+16)	Total Outlay 2007-12 (Col 3+6+9+12+15)	%age (Col 16 to Col 15)	%age (Col 19 to Col 18)
		Approved Outlay	Exp.	%age (Col 4 to Col 3)	Approved Outlay	Exp.	%age (Col 7 to Col 6)	Approved Outlay	Exp.	%age (Col 10 to Col 9)	Approved Outlay	Exp.	%age (Col 13 to Col 12)	Approved Outlay	Exp.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Industries (other than Village and Small Industries)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Mines and Minerals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (V)	2830.00	20.00	0.00	2740.10	2040.00	74.45	890.20	0.00	0.00	3180.00	2800.00	88.05	5812.30	374.00	6.43	15452.60	5234.00	33.87
VI	Transport	3377.74	30377.74	899.35	2086.92	16434.74	787.51	973.52	1409.42	144.78	1.00	616.48	616.48	2401.00	511.65	21.31	8840.18	49350.03	558.25
	Civil Aviation	60510.30	63063.00	104.22	54290.00	52028.00	95.83	47730.00	42044.29	88.09	51934.00	51255.20	98.69	60701.00	38680.98	63.72	275165.30	247071.47	89.79
	Roads and Bridges	760.00	0.06	0.01	141.00	8.15	5.78	439.00	213.57	48.65	351.00	250.14	71.26	1860.42	22.42	1.21	3551.42	494.34	13.92
	Road Transport	22000.00	34053.00	154.79	44000.00	56372.00	128.12	150000.00	41069.00	27.38	91600.00	112765.00	123.11	91600.00	120800.00	131.88	399200.00	365059.00	91.45
	PIDB	86648.04	127493.80	147.14	100517.92	124842.89	124.20	199142.52	84736.28	42.55	143886.00	164886.82	114.60	156562.42	160015.05	102.21	686756.90	661974.84	96.39
	Total (VI)																		
VII (a)	Science, Technology and Environment	565.00	81.83	14.48	266.00	841.23	316.25	285.00	88.00	30.88	240.00	160.00	66.67	490.00	11.00	2.24	1846.00	1182.06	64.03
	Scientific Research (including S & T)	2262.50	98.56	4.36	2251.00	33.00	1.47	2736.15	265.91	9.72	2451.35	870.04	35.49	2450.05	343.08	14.00	12151.05	1610.59	13.25
	Information & Technology																		
VII (b)	Environment and Forest	1204.00	480.90	39.94	1516.00	638.87	42.14	1121.00	0.00	0.00	1209.00	0.00	0.00	1141.50	0.00	0.00	6191.50	1119.77	18.09
	Ecology & Environment	3702.50	2960.01	79.95	5357.50	3814.79	71.20	5569.50	4083.89	73.33	1342.80	971.77	72.37	1920.38	712.85	37.12	17892.68	12543.31	70.10
	Forestry & Wild Life	7734.00	3621.30	46.82	9390.50	5327.89	56.74	9711.65	4437.80	45.70	5243.15	2001.81	38.18	6001.93	1066.93	17.78	38081.23	16455.73	43.21
	Total (VII a+b)																		
VIII	General Economic Services																		
A	Secretariat Economic Services	15449.00	15658.70	101.36	3285.20	1516.71	46.17	4145.30	456.15	11.00	1142.30	1057.34	92.56	9329.60	3367.14	36.09	33351.40	22056.04	66.13
(a)	State Level Schemes	8820.32	6613.42	74.98	4633.46	7012.22	151.34	8435.10	4501.53	53.37	5700.00	5702.34	100.04	14475.00	11082.04	76.56	42063.88	34911.55	83.00
(b)	District Level Schemes	24269.32	22272.12	91.77	7918.66	8528.93	107.71	12580.40	4957.68	39.41	6842.30	6759.68	98.79	23804.60	14449.18	60.70	75415.28	56967.59	75.54
	Total A (a+b) (State+District)																		
	Others	1825.00	368.70	20.20	1529.80	1589.71	103.92	1927.49	0.00	0.00	591.00	401.86	68.00	2239.00	66.00	2.95	8112.29	2426.27	29.91
	Tourism	1.00	0.00	0.00	13.10	136.80	1044.27	200.10	62.54	31.25	198.10	96.04	48.48	299.60	95.38	31.84	711.90	390.76	54.89
	Census Survey and Statistics	111.00	30.73	27.68	325.00	142.01	43.70	333.70	205.02	61.44	243.70	81.26	33.34	2364.13	49.03	2.07	3377.53	508.05	15.04
	Total (B)	1937.00	399.43	20.62	1867.90	1868.52	100.03	2461.29	267.56	10.87	1032.80	579.16	56.08	4902.73	210.41	4.29	12201.72	3325.08	27.25
	Total VIII (A+B) (General Economic Services)	26206.32	22671.55	86.51	9786.56	10397.45	106.24	15041.69	5225.24	34.74	7875.10	7338.84	93.19	28707.33	14659.59	51.07	87617.00	60292.67	68.81
IX	Social Services																		
	General Education	37334.39	21279.35	57.00	35466.67	53565.02	151.03	46728.00	37559.02	80.38	59843.11	62761.11	104.88	94133.50	64282.87	68.29	273505.67	239447.37	87.55
	Technical Education	2655.00	0.00	0.00	385.00	851.76	221.24	5187.00	2659.54	51.27	4529.00	2977.44	65.74	5091.00	3086.37	60.62	17847.00	9575.11	53.65
	Sports & Youth Services	1460.10	508.52	34.83	1388.51	1208.42	87.03	2522.26	471.17	18.68	2938.56	1833.84	62.41	4815.33	1206.25	25.05	13124.76	5228.20	39.83
	Art & Culture	883.50	1028.34	116.39	473.00	5324.00	1125.58	1027.10	2851.13	277.59	8172.10	4951.26	60.59	10358.00	6243.23	60.27	20913.70	20397.96	97.53
	Medical and Public Health	10321.53	324.40	3.14	9544.60	4423.74	46.35	16938.92	1552.93	9.17	15016.86	8770.19	58.40	31490.85	13444.77	42.69	83312.76	28516.03	34.23

ANNEXURE - 1 C

SUBHEADWISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE 11TH PLAN (2007-12)

(₹Lakh)

SN	Major/Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09		Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12		Total Outlay 2007-12 (Col 3+6+9+12+15)	Total Exp. 2007-12 (Col 4+7+10+13+16)	%age (Col 19 to Col 18)					
		Approved Outlay	Exp.	%age (Col 4 to Col 3)	Approved Outlay	Exp.	%age (Col 7 to Col 6)	Approved Outlay	Exp.	%age (Col 10 to Col 9)	Approved Outlay				Exp.	%age (Col 13 to Col 12)	Approved Outlay	Exp.	%age (Col 16 to Col 15)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Water Supply & Sanitation																		
	i) Urban Water Supply	1201.20	1728.06	143.86	1450.05	4742.83	327.08	18533.00	5443.42	29.37	14934.00	18031.87	120.74	34025.00	20635.34	60.65	70143.25	50581.52	72.11
	ii) Rural Water Supply	26702.10	12159.34	45.54	24723.10	14930.56	60.39	30973.60	19644.58	63.42	26343.10	20444.59	77.61	32862.00	31231.87	95.04	141603.90	98410.94	69.50
	Housing (including Police Housing)	1016.00	3465.27	341.07	774.42	0.00	0.00	201.00	408.00	202.99	300.20	0.00	0.00	300.20	0.00	0.00	2591.82	3873.27	149.44
	Urban Development (including state Capital Projects)	12557.10	16161.55	128.70	12629.28	49827.78	394.54	11621.10	9016.24	77.59	5725.00	16008.24	279.62	14200.00	24430.31	172.04	56732.48	115444.12	203.49
	Information & Publicity	1000.00	495.16	49.52	1618.00	1295.68	80.08	1809.50	619.40	34.23	1101.00	607.71	55.20	1786.00	1170.85	65.56	7314.50	4188.80	57.27
	Welfare of SCs, STs, & OBCs.	11820.30	5488.19	46.43	1946.80	12220.98	102.30	15540.86	4031.14	25.94	23364.86	11616.53	49.72	27504.61	8568.44	31.15	90177.43	41925.28	46.49
	Labour & Labour Welfare:																		
	(i) Labour	95.00	0.00	0.00	157.78	0.00	0.00	140.00	0.30	0.21	87.54	22.70	25.93	210.64	14.10	5809.38	690.96	37.10	5.37
	(ii) Employment Generation	1500.00	0.97	0.06	3000.00	181.99	6.07	1300.00	550.00	42.31	1500.00	450.00	30.00	2800.00	1100.00	39.29	10100.00	2282.96	22.60
	(iii) Industrial Training	1345.10	109.23	8.12	1522.00	655.43	43.06	2358.00	552.73	23.44	3170.00	858.26	27.07	2565.30	270.45	0.55	10960.40	2446.10	22.32
	Social Security & Welfare	42300.24	45954.23	108.64	44408.64	50150.72	112.93	54289.71	51084.65	94.10	61345.87	64444.94	105.05	76080.39	60092.19	78.99	278424.85	271726.73	97.59
	Nutrition	5946.00	5428.97	91.30	5967.00	4777.68	80.07	11380.00	9030.70	79.36	13280.00	7280.70	54.82	16294.40	12236.88	75.10	52867.40	38754.93	73.31
	Defence Services Welfare	610.10	109.73	17.99	1140.50	392.45	34.41	841.10	698.92	83.10	1410.00	728.47	51.66	1330.00	154.00	11.58	5331.70	2083.57	39.08
	Total (IX)	158747.66	114241.31	71.96	156595.35	204549.04	130.62	221391.15	146173.87	66.03	243061.20	221787.85	91.25	355847.22	248167.92	69.74	1135642.58	934919.99	82.33
X	General Services																		
	Home Affairs & Justice	4447.63	3639.64	81.83	3080.00	6125.97	198.90	4665.78	8256.13	176.95	8533.00	13586.37	159.22	14321.00	11022.91	76.97	35047.41	42631.02	121.64
	Police Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	900.00	0.00	0.00
	Jails	50.00	0.37	0.74	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	1050.00	0.37	0.04
	Hospitality	150.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	315.34	105.11	300.00	1.00	3.67	1750.00	326.34	18.65
	Vigilance	200.00	0.00	0.00	397.37	192.89	48.54	295.52	0.00	0.00	131.04	0.00	0.00	320.00	0.00	0.00	1343.93	192.89	14.35
	Printing & Stationery	155.20	0.00	0.00	9.40	0.00	0.00	201.59	0.00	0.00	142.11	22.47	15.81	226.44	5.70	2.52	734.74	28.17	3.83
	Other Administration Services (MGSPA)	360.00	573.26	159.24	675.00	136.95	20.29	730.00	223.51	30.62	567.42	434.00	76.49	649.50	739.11	113.80	2981.92	2106.83	70.65
	Excise & Taxation	100.00	40.00	40.00	1100.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	279.00	55.80	1600.00	356.00	22.25	4300.00	675.00	15.70
	Revenue and Rehabilitation	875.00	303.20	34.65	1500.00	234.00	15.60	1100.00	249.00	22.64	1000.00	550.00	55.00	901.00	892.00	64.59	5376.00	1918.20	35.68
	Treasury and Accounts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.13	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.30	22.13	7376.67
	Personnel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.50	0.00	55.00	55.00	100.00	2084.00	1270.00	60.94	600.00	1154.50	192.42	2739.00	2486.00	90.76
	Total (X)	6337.83	4556.47	71.89	7561.77	6718.44	88.85	9147.99	8783.64	96.02	13857.67	16457.18	118.76	19318.04	13871.22	71.80	56223.30	50386.95	89.62
	Grand Total (I+X)	511100.00	502409.43	98.30	621000.00	692509.87	111.52	862500.00	497372.72	57.67	915000.00	832437.02	90.98	1152000.00	745744.92	64.73	4061600.00	3270473.96	80.52

ANNEXURE- 1 D
SECTORAL OUTLAYS 2015-16

₹ Cr

S.N.	Head of Development	Annual Plan 2013-14		Annual Plan 2014-15			Annual Plan 2015-16		Capital Content	SCSP Outlay
		Actual	3	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	7		
1	2			4	5	6			9	
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	888.56		1287.31	1204.87	982.15	1723.39	1011.85	181.94	
2	Rural Development	1498.46		1953.54	1759.86	1662.27	1404.86	1123.18	658.55	
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	276.11		1299.17	671.37	573.77	1005.31	1004.41	68.70	
4	Energy	2714.75		3209.04	2961.00	2961.00	3807.20	3806.50	1218.68	
5	Industries & Minerals	10.00		15.15	16.13	0.00	161.00	61.00	16.00	
6	Transport	1975.83		2670.04	3233.46	3130.00	3035.05	3035.05	578.10	
7	Science, Technology Environment	39.82		126.06	76.64	40.78	44.88	28.12	0.53	
8	General Economic Services	164.94		907.43	487.73	399.25	1246.61	801.86	497.80	
9	Social Services	4182.83		8313.90	6639.22	5419.95	8568.55	3597.79	3541.17	
10	General Services	57.06		318.19	410.59	312.28	177.05	149.84	2.63	
	Total	11808.36		20099.83	17460.87	15481.45	21173.90	14619.60	6764.10	

ANNEXURE-2 A
SECTORAL COMPOUND GROWTH RATE OF GDP AT CONSTANT PRICES (INDIA AND PUNJAB)
(%age per annum)

Year	India				Punjab			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Overall	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Overall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1970-71 (Base year)								
4th Plan (1969-74)	2.7	3.7	4.4	3.5	2.3	5.3	5.3	3.7
5th Plan (1974-79)	3.62	6.39	6.49	5.14	5.67	8.41	8.16	6.83
1980-81 (Base year)								
6th Plan (1980-85)	5.63	6.05	5.42	5.66	5.37	5.04	5.14	5.23
7th Plan (1985-90)	3.58	6.49	7.41	5.79	5.24	8.65	5.22	5.98
1993-94 (Base year)								
8th Plan (1992-97)	3.85	8.28	7.87	6.76	3.08	7.10	5.78	4.81
9th Plan (1997-02)	2.16	4.63	8.08	5.50	1.90	4.97	5.80	3.97
1999-2000 (Base year)								
10th Plan (2002-07)	2.74	9.40	9.37	7.80	2.28	7.75	5.96	5.11
2002-03	-5.89	6.89	7.47	3.84	-1.15	3.02	6.25	2.85
2003-04	9.29	7.80	8.49	8.52	5.77	6.85	5.92	6.07
2004-05 (Base year)								
2005-06	4.64	10.68	10.91	9.48	0.95	11.17	6.64	5.90
2006-07	4.58	12.66	10.06	9.57	2.85	21.44	8.69	10.18
11th Plan (2007-12)								
2007-08	5.52	10.27	10.27	9.32	3.84	16.61	7.52	9.05
2008-09	0.36	4.66	9.98	6.72	2.05	4.22	9.57	5.85
2009-10	1.47	9.46	10.50	8.59	-0.32	8.79	8.63	6.29
2010-11	8.32	7.64	9.67	8.91	1.65	6.27	9.44	6.52
2011-12	4.36	8.49	6.57	6.69	1.81	2.38	11.82	6.52
12th Plan (2012-2017)								
2012-13(P)	0.96	1.22	6.96	4.47	0.51	2.11	8.19	4.64
2013-14 (Q)	3.96	0.49	6.78	4.74	3.18	2.08	9.01	5.73
2014-15 (A)	NA	NA	NA	NA	-0.5	2.04	9.58	5.32

P=Provisional; Q=Quick; A=Advance
Source: (i) Economic & Statistical Organisation Punjab
(ii) Central Statistical Organisation, GOI, New Delhi.

**ANNEXURE-2 B
SECTOR-WISE GSDP AT CONSTANT PRICES IN INDIA AND PUNJAB**

%age per annum

YEAR	INDIA						PUNJAB									
	Over All ₹ Cr		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Over All ₹ Cr		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Income	%age	Income	%age	Income	%age	Income	%age	Income	%age	Income	%age	Income	%age	Income	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1980-81(Base year)	122427	48536	39.64	29828	24.36	44063	35.99	5025	2469	49.13	1005	20.01	1551	30.86		
1981-82	129889	51547	39.69	32092	24.71	46250	35.61	5473	2730	49.87	1137	20.78	1606	29.35		
1982-83	133915	51190	38.23	33471	24.99	49254	36.78	5648	2816	49.86	1154	20.44	1677	29.70		
1983-84	144865	56531	39.02	36541	25.22	51793	35.75	5774	2792	48.36	1237	21.42	1745	30.22		
1984-85	150433	56547	37.59	38844	25.82	55042	36.59	6198	3098	49.98	1292	20.85	1808	29.17		
7th Plan (1985-90)																
1985-86	156566	56841	36.30	40602	25.93	59123	37.76	6687	3358	50.22	1459	21.82	1869	27.96		
1986-87	163271	56259	34.46	43404	26.58	63608	38.96	6919	3338	48.23	1563	22.59	2019	29.18		
1987-88	170322	56559	33.21	46287	27.18	67476	39.62	7270	3496	48.08	1644	22.61	2131	29.31		
1988-89	188461	65756	34.89	50324	26.70	72381	38.41	7662	3607	47.08	1830	23.89	2225	29.03		
1989-90	201453	67064	33.29	55597	27.60	78792	39.11	8286	3998	48.25	1956	23.61	2332	28.14		
8th Plan (1992-97)																
1990-91	212253	69860	32.91	59493	28.03	82900	39.06	8378	3945	47.09	2022	24.14	2410	28.77		
1991-92	213983	68480	32.00	58505	27.34	86998	40.66	8796	4264	48.48	2084	23.69	2447	27.82		
1992-93	225240	72421	32.15	61091	27.12	91728	40.72	9210	4360	47.34	2290	24.86	2560	27.80		
1993-94(Base year)	781345	262059	33.54	185070	23.69	334210	42.77	30248	13955	46.13	6583	21.76	9710	32.10		
1994-95	838031							31139	14238	45.72	6898	22.15	10002	32.12		
1995-96	899563	275153	30.59	229098	25.47	395312	43.94	32433	14246	43.92	7508	23.15	10679	32.93		
1996-97	970082	299461	30.87	246848	25.45	423773	43.68	34819	15247	43.79	7737	22.22	11834	33.99		
9th Plan (1997-02)																
1997-98	1016595	295050	29.02	256121	25.19	465424	45.78	35865	14561	40.60	8553	23.85	12750	35.55		
1998-99	1082747	312485	28.86	265955	24.56	504307	46.58	37870	15006	39.62	9464	24.99	13400	35.38		

**ANNEXURE-2 B
SECTOR-WISE GSDP AT CONSTANT PRICES IN INDIA AND PUNJAB**

%age per annum

YEAR	INDIA										PUNJAB					
	Over All ₹ Cr	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Over All ₹ Cr	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary			
		Income	%age	Income	%age	Income	%age		Income	%age	Income	%age	Income	%age		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1999-2000(Base year)	1786526	488109	27.32	410646	22.99	887771	49.69	67162	25213	37.54	15280	22.75	26669	39.71		
2000-01	1864300	487992	26.18	438372	23.51	937936	50.31	69803	25570	36.63	16145	23.13	28088	40.24		
2001-02	1972606	516584	26.19	450723	22.85	1005299	50.96	71146	25786	36.24	15809	22.22	29551	41.54		
10th Plan (2002-07)																
2002-03	2048287	486134	23.73	481758	23.52	1080395	52.75	73174	25489	34.83	16287	22.26	31397	42.91		
2003-04	2222758	531302	23.90	519322	23.36	1172134	52.73	77618	26959	34.73	17403	22.42	33255	42.85		
2004-05(Base year)	2971464	650454	21.89	744755	25.06	1576255	53.05	96839	31634	32.67	23957	24.74	41247	42.59		
2005-06	3253073	680628	20.92	824272	25.34	1748173	53.74	102556	31936	31.14	26632	25.97	43988	42.89		
2006-07	3564364	711768	19.97	928626	26.05	1923970	53.98	112997	32846	29.07	32341	28.62	47810	42.31		
11th Plan (2007-12)																
2007-08	3896636	751077	19.28	1023998	26.28	2121561	54.45	123223	34107	27.68	37711	30.60	51405	41.72		
2008-09	4158676	753744	18.12	1071681	25.77	2333251	56.11	130431	34805	26.68	39303	30.13	56322	43.18		
2009-10	4516071	764817	16.94	1173089	25.98	2578165	57.09	138636	34694	25.03	42758	30.84	61184	44.13		
2010-11	4918533	828431	16.84	1262722	25.67	2827380	57.48	147670	35267	23.88	45441	30.77	66963	45.35		
2011-12	5247530	864557	16.48	1369932	26.11	3013041	57.41	157303	35905	22.83	46520	29.57	74878	47.60		
12th Plan (2012-2017)																
2012-13(P)	5482111	872838	15.92	1386593	25.29	3222680	58.79	164602	36089	21.93	47501	28.86	81012	49.22		
2013-14 (Q)	5741790	907386	15.80	1393387	24.27	3441017	59.93	173221	36113	20.85	49017	28.30	88091	50.85		
2014-15 (A)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	183298	37051	20.21	49477	26.99	96770	52.79		

P=Provisional;Q=Quick; A=Advance
Source: (i) Economic & Statistical Organisation Punjab
(ii) Central Statistical Organisation, GOI, New Delhi.

ANNEXURE-2 C
PER CAPITA INCOME IN INDIA AND PUNJAB
(Current and Constant Prices)

(₹)

SN	Year	India				Punjab			
		Current Prices	% Change	Constant Prices	% Change	Current Prices	% Change	Constant Prices	% change
1	2004-05 ® (Base Year)	24143	-	24143	-	33103	-	33103	-
2	2005-06	27131	12.38	26015	7.75	36199	9.35	34096	3.00
3	2006-07	31206	15.10	28067	7.90	41883	15.70	37087	8.77
4	2007-08	35825	14.8	30332	8.07	39380	17.90	39567	6.69
5	2008-09	40775	13.82	31754	4.69	55315	12.02	41003	3.63
6	2009-10	46249	13.42	33901	6.76	61805	11.73	42831	4.46
7	2010-11	54021	16.80	36202	6.79	69582	12.58	44769	4.52
8	2011-12	61855	14.50	38048	5.10	76895	10.51	46325	3.47
9	2012-13(P)	67839	9.67	38856	2.12	84512	9.91	47854	3.3
10	2013-14(Q)	74380	9.64	39904	2.70	92350	9.27	49529	3.50
11	2014-15 (A)	NA	NA	NA	NA	99578	7.83	51403	3.78

R=Revised; P=Provisional; Q=Quick; A=Advance
Source : Economic and Statistical Organisation, Punjab.
(ii) Central Statistical Organisation, GOI, New Delhi.

ANNEXURE -2 D
DISTRICT WISE SEX RATION IN PUNJAB, 2011
(Number of females per 1000 males)

SN	District	0-6 age group		Overall	
		2001 Census	2011 Census	2001 Census	2011 Census
1	Amritsar	792	824	871	884
2	Bathinda	785	854	870	865
3	Faridkot	812	851	883	889
4	Fatehgarh Sahib	766	843	854	871
5	Ferozpur	822	846	885	893
6	Gurdaspur	789	846	890	895
7	Hoshiarpur	812	859	935	962
8	Jalandhar	806	874	887	913
9	Kapurthala	785	872	887	912
10	Ludhiana	717	865	824	869
11	Mansa	782	831	879	880
12	Moga	818	863	887	893
13	Muktsar	811	830	891	895
14	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	808	879	914	954
15	Patiala	776	835	875	888
16	Roop Nagar	799	866	889	913
17	Sangrur	784	835	870	883
18	SAS Nagar	785	842	840	878
19	Barnala	792	847	907	876
20	Tarn Taran	784	819	887	898
21	Fazilka		853		894
22	Pathankot		810		869
	Punjab	798	846	876	895

Source: Census of India 2011