

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's maximum contribution of 70% of wheat to central pool during 2006-07 has come down to 40-45% in the recent past. Sustenance of cereal production & productivity is not only important for the state but also for the food security of the country. 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 state plan focused on removing intra-regional imbalances, generation of productive employment, improving quality of life by providing better health care facilities, sanitation, safe drinking water, education and greater excess to food. It seeks to lay greater stress on improving the state's performance on social indicators to match its economic progress. Similarly, economic and social advancement of the underprivileged and disadvantaged sections given great attention.

3. The state aims to achieve 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), Net Enrolment Ratio (NET), Zero Dropout and 100% Retention during the 12th Plan. The literacy rate of the state has improved to 76.68% against all India level 74.04% as per 2011 census. The state government has accorded top priority for upgradation of infrastructure in terms of manpower, civil works and equipments in the hospitals. The other major initiative of the state government is in regard to mother and child health. The state has also taken number of measures to provide affordable health care services to the people of the state. Emergency Medical Response System comprising of 240 fully equipped ambulances was launched at a cost of Rs.68.00 crore in April, 2011 and total 3.50 lac patients have been benefited. The government has also started few ambitious schemes exclusively for the welfare of women and girl child. The state government initiatives lead to improve its child sex ratio which stands at 846 as per census of 2011 as compared to 798 in 2001.

4. The state government has taken a special initiative by creating a new department of Governance Reforms integrated the mandate of Administrative Reforms and e-Governance in all the departments to form the basis for inclusive growth and development in the state. Punjab Right to Service (PRTS) Act was enacted in 2011 to provide 67 services in time bound manner. 123 Police Saanjh Kendras were set up in separate buildings across the state to deliver police services. People are no longer required to visit the police stations for various works like

copies of FIR, verification of documents etc. The land records of all the villages were computerized and Fard Kendras were set up for providing computerized copies of revenue documents. Discretion of sub-registrar was curtailed with a view to reduce the scope of corruption. The birth and death certificates are being computerized and procedure for their registration has simplified. In the transport department, dealers has been empowered to issue vehicle registration certificates. Similarly, Principals of Colleges have been authorized to issue learner license, in addition, e-tendering and e-procurement has been introduced in all the departments.

PLAN PERFORMANCE

5. The Plan Performance during the 10th Plan Period, with an expenditure of Rs 14823 crore, was 89%. The total outlay earmarked at the beginning of the 11th Plan was Rs 28923 crore against which the total outlay of five year annual plans is Rs. 40616 crore. The total expenditure incurred during the 11th Plan Period was Rs. 32705 crore which works out to 81% of the annual outlays. The plan performance from 9th Plan to 11th plan is given as under:-

(Rs. crore)

Year	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	%age
1	2	3	4
9th Plan (1997-2002)	13337	10022	75
10th Plan (2002-2007)	16645	14823	89
11th Plan (2007-12)			
2007-08	5111	5024	98
2008-09	6210	6925	112
2009-10	8625	4974	58
2010-11	9150	8325	91
2011-12	11520	7457	65
Total (11th Plan)	40616	32705	81

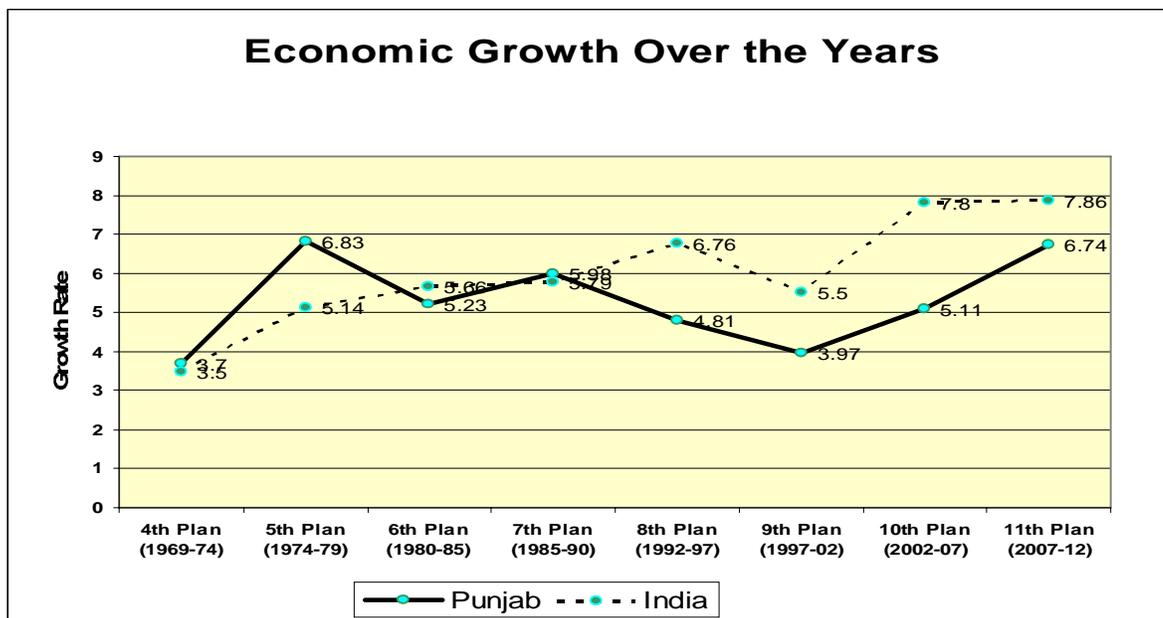
6. The Punjab State Electricity Board was unbundled into Punjab State Power Corporation Limited and Punjab State Transmission Corporation Limited. In order to address 30% of power shortage, 3 thermal power plants of 3920 MW capacity were allotted to private parties and these plants are likely to be commissioned between May,2013 to May, 2014. During the Plan Period, 405 km of National Highways were 4 laned, 9 State Highways of 520 km length were upgraded in Public Private Partnership mode on BOT basis. The Government has constructed 8000 km of new link roads and 3200 km of other village roads from its own funds and under

PMGSY. The state made tremendous progress in providing rural water supply & sanitation. The work was completed in 3280 not covered villages and 3435 partially covered villages. As of now, out of 15170 habitations, there are only 1058 not covered villages and 2423 partially covered villages which will be taken up during the next two years. A total of 10.89 lac toilets were constructed upto the 11th Plan Period leaving a balance of 10 lac families without toilets.

7. Health and Education were the other key sectors which received top priority during the 11th Five Year Plan. The ban on recruitment was lifted and all the vacant posts of teachers, doctors and para-medics were filled up. A Rs 350 crore project for construction of new health institutions for creation of infrastructure in the health department as per norms was completed. Two of three medical colleges were up-graded at a cost of Rs 258 crore. The 3rd government medical college would be covered in the current year 2012-13. 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 33% of the population in the state was implemented throughout the plan period. Major welfare schemes for scheduled castes and women were also started. The scope of social welfare schemes was extended from SCs/BCs to all families having annual income of Rs 30,000/- or less.

STATE'S ECONOMY

8. 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



(Year wise detail is at Annexure-A)

9. The state has recorded 6.74%, and 5.68% growth rate against the target of 5.90% fixed by the Planning Commission for 11th Plan which is slightly lower than the growth of 7.86% & 6.50% achieved at all India level during 2011-12 and 11th Plan respectively. The state has projected a growth rate of 6.5% to the Planning Commission for the state during 12th Five Year Plan. 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	7.30
3	Teritary	7.75
4	Overall	6.5

COMPOSITION OF STATE'S ECONOMY

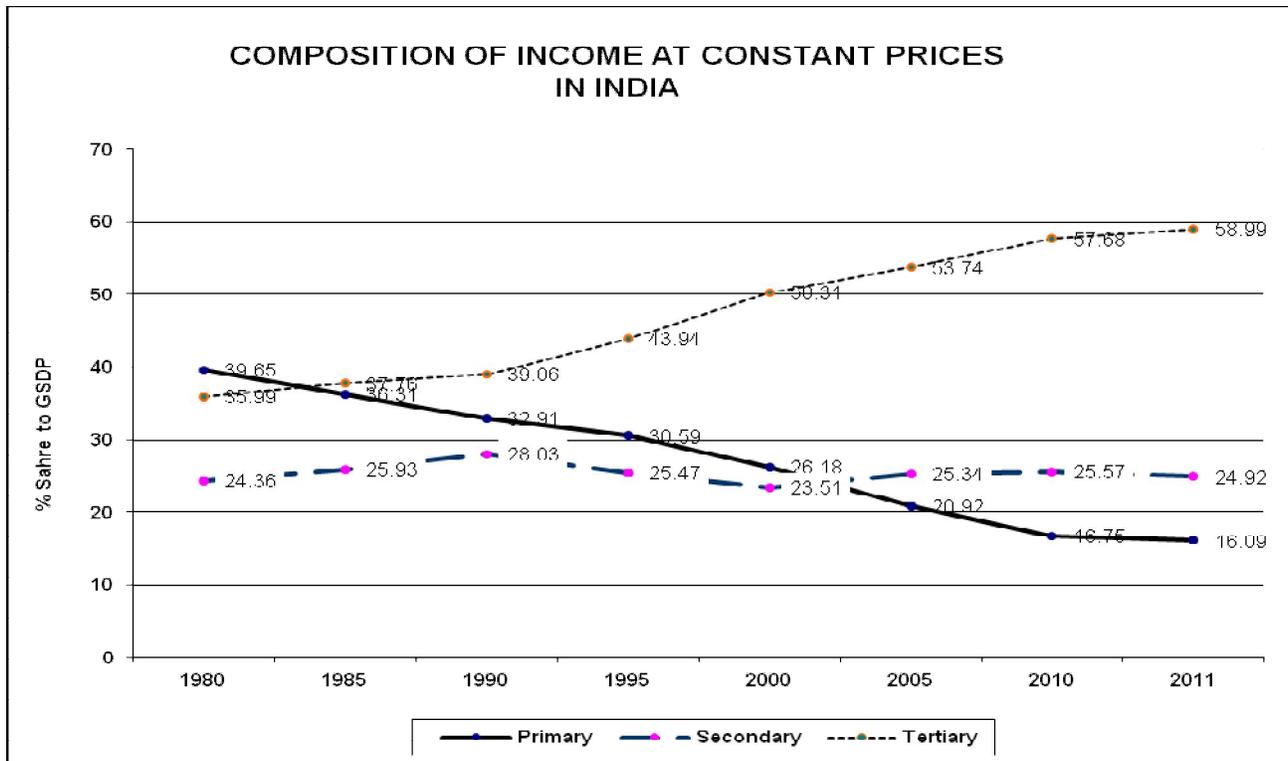
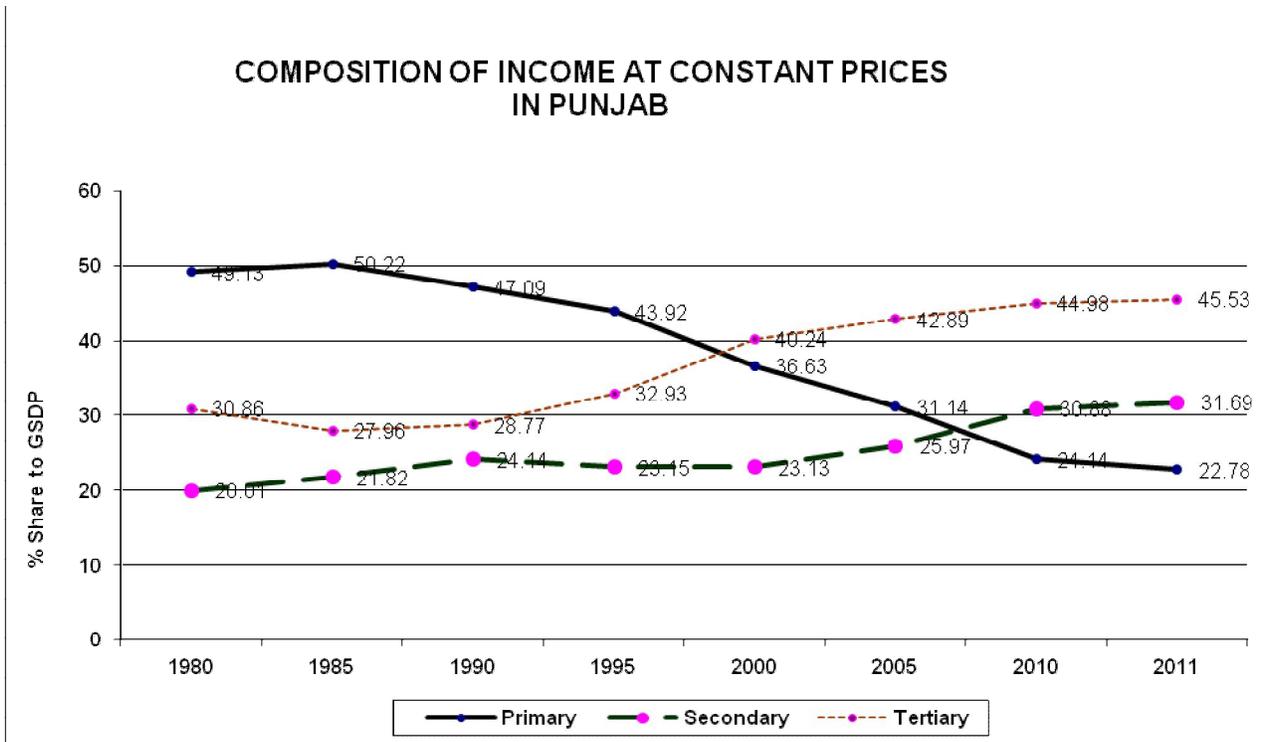
10. A significant development is noticeable in the sectoral composition of state economy since 1980. The contribution of primary sector has declined from 49.13% in 1980 to 36.63% in 2000 and this declining trend is continued since 2011 i.e. 22.78%. The contribution of secondary and tertiary sector has increased at the expense of primary sector continuously since 1980 to 2011-12. It clearly shows that primary sector especially agriculture has reached its plateau in Punjab and there is a large scope for industrial growth which is picking up. This demonstrates the progressive and positive trend of growth. On the other hand, the similar trend has also shown at all India level.

PER CAPITA INCOME

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

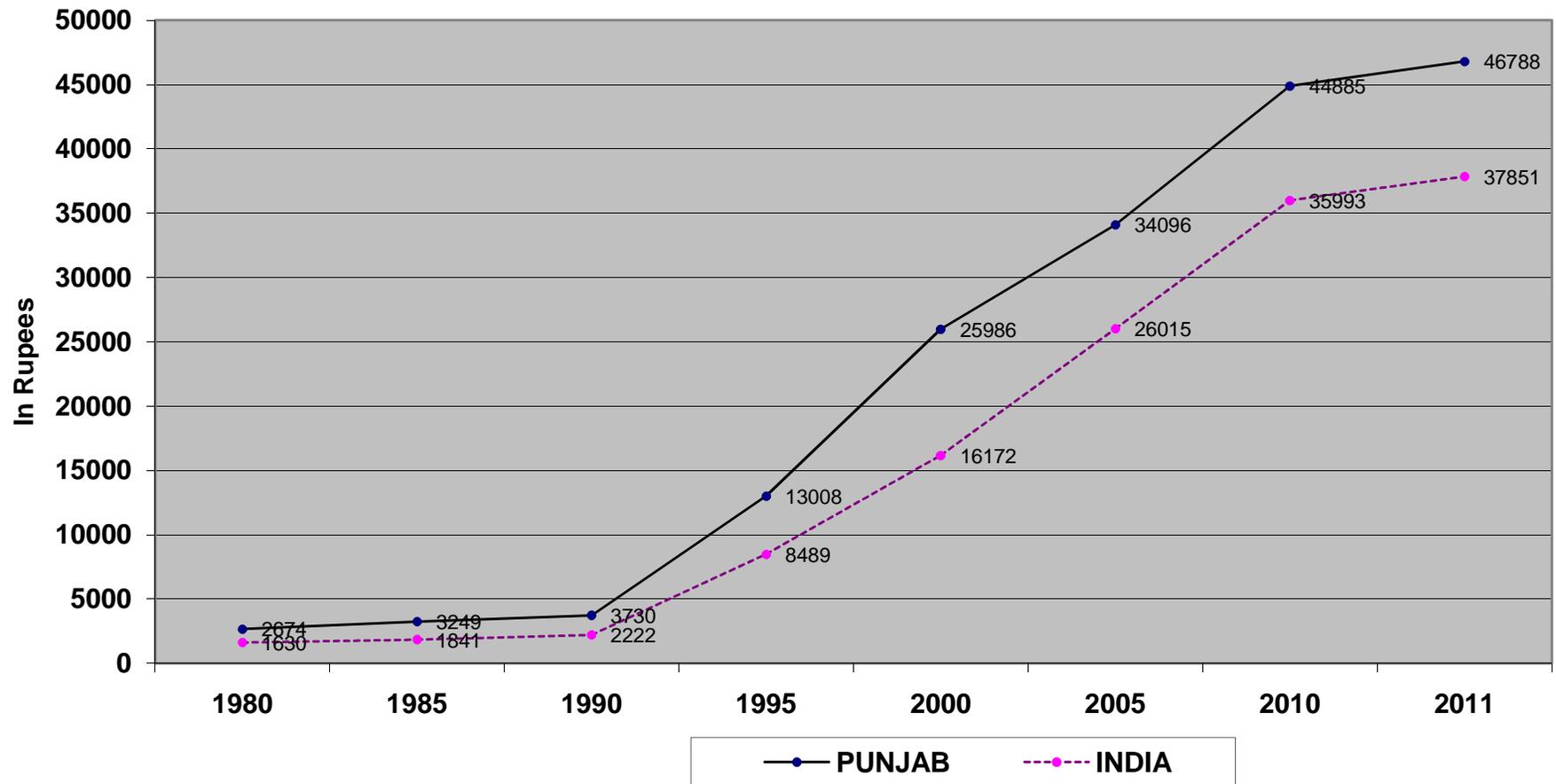
State	Per Capita Income							
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011
Punjab								
i) Current Prices	2674	4578	8318	15471	27881	36199	68958	74606
ii) Constant Prices	2674	3249	3730	13008	25986	34096	44885	46788
INDIA								
i) Current Prices	1630	2730	4983	10149	16688	27131	53331	60603
ii) Constant Prices	1630	1841	2222	8489	16172	26015	35993	37851
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.2005,2010 and 2011 at 2004-05 prices.								

COMPOSITION OF GSDP PUNJAB vs INDIA



(Year wise detail is at Annexure-B)

PER CAPITA INCOME AT CONSTANT PRICES



STATE FINANCES

12. The Thirteenth Finance Commission in its report recommended a revised Roadmap for Fiscal Consolidation at the central and state level for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15. The state government amended the FRMB Act 2003 in March, 2011 to make it consistent with the targets fixed by the Thirteenth Finance Commission. It is also relevant to mention that the Thirteenth Finance Commission has made release of two grants contingent upon the state adhering to the fiscal road map. First is the interest relief on small saving loans. Interest rate on NSSF loans was reduced from 10.5% and 9.5% to 9%. The total interest relief which can accrue to the state works out to Rs. 703 crore for the five year period. The first installment of Rs. 150.22 was received in the year 2011-12. Then there are state specific grants amounting to Rs.1450 crore for the 4 year period. The state has got the state specific grants of Rs.362.50 crore in 2011-12. A sum of Rs. 1482 crore is due to the state for these items during next three years 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15. If we fail to meet the targets of Revenue Deficit, Fiscal Deficit, Debt to GSDP ratio, then we would be losing nearly Rs. 500 crore every year.

Fiscal Indicators of Punjab 2010-11 to 2012-13

(Rs.crore)

Sr. No.	Item	2010-11	2011-12 (BE)	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (Budgeted)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	State's Own Tax Revenue	16828	20408	20310	23842
2.	State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	5330	3126	3751	5275
3.	Central Transfer	5450	7993	6954	8926
	(i) Share in central taxes	3051	3665	3521	4202
	(ii) Grants from centre	2399	4328	3433	4724
4.	Additional Resource Mobilization	-	500	-	-
A.	Total revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	27608	32027	31015	38043
1.	Recovery of Loan & Advances	598	80	88	75
2.	Gross Borrowings	8499	10723	11532	13225
B.	Total expenditure out of which	32897	35406	36599	41167
1	Interest Payments	5515	6530	6271	6662
2	Salaries	9748	12663	13302	14513
3	Pension & Retirement Benefits	5309	4822	4803	4753
4	Power Subsidy	3376	3020	3207	4632

Sr. No.	Item	2010-11	2011-12 (BE)	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (Budgeted)
1	2	3	4	5	6
C.	Capital Expenditure	2384	5418	3960	5815
D.	Loans & Advances	68	84	177	61
E.	Repayment of Principal	2340	2686	2518	3606
F.	Revenue Deficit	5289	3379	5584	3123
G.	Fiscal deficit	7143	8801	9633	8924
H.	Outstanding Debt	69594	77585	78236	87518

12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2012-17) & ANNUAL PLAN 2012-13

13. The size of the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) has been fixed at Rs. 92100 crore. The size of the Annual Plan 2012-13 has been fixed at Rs.14000 crore i.e.22% increase over the previous year. The budgeted plan for 2012-13 is of Rs. 6772 crore while the remaining Rs. 7228 crore would form the extra-budgetary component. The source wise detail is as under:

(Rs. crore)

SN	Components	12 th Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2012-13	
			Approved Outlay	%age of total outlay
1	2	3	4	5
A	Extra Budgetary Outlays			
1	RDF	2500.00	500.00	4
2	PIDB	4775.00	1208.00	9
3	POWER	22674.00	3300.00	24
4	PUDA	1545.00	309.00	2
5	GMADA	1700.00	340.00	2
6	GLADA	725.00	145.00	1
7	Agriculture Marketing Board	1398.00	243.00	2
8	Urban Local Bodies	3362.00	683.00	5
9	Rural Local Bodies	2500.00	500.00	4
	Total:A	41179.00	7228.00	52
B	Budgetary Outlays			
1	State Contribution (St.Schemes, St.Share Of CSS)	39624	4402.00	31
2	Plan Assistance By GoI [ACA, Grants etc.]	6168	1252.00	9
3	Externally Aided Projects	1991	463.00	3
4	Nabard Projects/ Schemes	3138	655.00	5
	Total: B	50921.00	6772.00	48
	Grand Total [A+B]	92100.00	14000.00	100

14. The 12th Plan focuses on development of infrastructure in 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.

15. 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 have been allocated to private parties and these are likely to be commissioned by 2014. As regards externally aided projects, the state government has sought assistance from the World Bank for Rs. 1500 crore road project and Rs. 1280 crore water supply projects. Besides JICA is funding Rs. 360 crore sewerage project in Amritsar city. The quantum of assistance from NABARD is to the extent of Rs. 450 crore in 2012-13.

16. Another area which has received importance in the plan is the social sector, where, so far most of the schemes were 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, having annual income of Rs. 30000 or less. Some specific schemes for girls like Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan scheme with deposit of Rs. 20,000 on the birth of a girl child, Mai Bhago Vidya scheme for providing bicycle to girl students studying in class 9th to 12th in government schools and Mata Kaushalaya Kalyan scheme for providing cash assistance for deliveries in government hospitals are being implemented.

17. The Sector-wise allocations for the 12th Plan and Annual Plan 2012-13 are indicated below: -

(Rs. crore)

SN	Sector	12 th Plan outlay	Annual Plan 2012-13		
			Outlay	% of outlay	SCSP component
I	Agriculture and Allied Activities	2598	506	4	55
II	Rural Development	3904	303	2	155
III	Irrigation and Flood Control	4936	923	7	60
IV	Energy	22800	3313	24	920
V	Industry and Minerals	2377	54		2

SN	Sector	12 th Plan outlay	Annual Plan 2012-13		
			Outlay	% of outlay	SCSP component
VI	Transport	8635	1645	12	323
VII	Science, Technology & Environment and Forest	462	120	1	1
VIII	General Economic Services	1371	303	2	79
IX	Social Services	37306	5395	39	2056
X	General Services	1288	190	1	1
XI	Other Rural Development Services	6423	1248	9	387
	Total	92100	14000	100	4039

13TH FINANCE COMMISSION

18. 13th Finance Commission has recommended a grant-in-aid of Rs.5510 crore for the various schemes to be implemented during 2010-11 to 2014-15. It mainly includes Rs.1754 crore for local bodies, Rs.949 crore as disaster relief, Rs.224 crore for elementary education, Rs.320 crore for water sector management, Rs.612 crore for roads and bridges and Rs.1480 crore for state specific schemes. In the Annual Plan 2012-13, an outlay of Rs.424 crore has been approved for the various schemes to be implemented under 13th FC. The departmentwise detail of grants recommended by the 13th Finance Commission is at **Annexure-D**.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

19. An outlay of Rs. 1990.98 crore and Rs 462.92 crore has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively under the externally aided projects. During the 11th five year plan an amount of Rs. 1396.75 crore has been incurred against outlay of Rs 1638.31 crore.

The details of projects is given as under:-

(Rs. Crore)

SN	Name	Total Cost	11 th Plan Exp.	12 th Plan Outlay	2012-13 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Externally Aided Hydrology Project Phase-II World Bank (80:20)	60.67	16.23	46.43	30.00
2	Punjab Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project with World Bank Assistance.	1280.30	317.81	900	209.00
3	Development of Tourism infrastructure in the state to be funded by ADB	398.24	0.66	120.17	37.58
4	Amritsar Sewerage Project funded by JICA	360.04	56.73	500.00	50.00
SN	Name	Total Cost	11 th Plan Exp.	12 th Plan Outlay	2012-13 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	World Bank Scheme for Road Infrastructure.(75:25)	1500.00	927.30	424.38	136.34
6	Externally Aided Afforestation Project assisted by JBIC	262.61	78.02	-	-
Total		3861.86	1396.75	1990.98	462.92

FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME

20. The Punjab State is successfully implementing the sixteen schemes covered under the flagship programme sponsored by Government of India. The performance during 2011-12 is 52% as per budgeted estimates and 91% against actual receipt. These programmes are the thrust areas of the state plan 2012-13. The programme-wise financial achievements are at **Annexure-E**.

AGRICULTURE

21. The state envisages to have a vibrant, dynamic agricultural sector during 12th Five Year Plan, 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 Agriculture Sector grew by about 1.60% during 11th plan. Sustenance of cereal production and productivity is not only

important for the state but also for the food security of the nation. Agriculture in Punjab is highly intensive in terms of land, capital, energy, nutrients agriculture inputs, machinery and irrigation. The state has 84% of its total geographical area (50.33 lakh hectares) under cultivation. The cropping intensity is around 189% with over 98% of the cultivable area being under assured irrigation. Fertilizer consumption at 237 kg/ha is almost 1.76 times higher than the national average of 135 kg/ha. The State's farm economy is highly mechanized. 18% of the country's tractors are in Punjab.

22. The paddy and wheat productivity in the State is 3828 kg/ha and 4693 kg/ha against the national average of 2207 kg/ha and 2928 kg/ha respectively. The State produces 19% of the country's wheat, 12% rice, 9% cotton and contributes significantly to the central pool with about 45% of wheat and 30% of the rice. During 2011-12, the State produced 157 lakh MT of paddy of which 120 lakh MT was procured. During the Rabi season 2011-12, the state produced 170 lakh MT of wheat out of which 128.14 lakh MT has been procured. Cotton is the major cash crop of the state occupying about 5.07 lakh hectares area of the state. Approximately 16.97 lakh bales of cotton have been produced in the year 2011-12.

23. To address the emerging challenges of soil degradation, water depletion, climatic aberrations and shortage of labour, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU) has reoriented its research and technology transfer programmes towards natural resources conservation and input use efficiency (e.g. developed/adapted laser levelers, leaf colour chart, tensiometer, drip irrigation, protected cultivation etc.) and enhanced productivity in accordance with available resources. The support to Punjab Agricultural University in Annual Plan has been enhanced from Rs 30 crore to Rs 60 crore for the year 2012-13. While the state would continue supporting the University in terms of non plan assistance of Rs 100 crore every year, there is a need for ICAR and Government of India to support research programmes of PAU on 100% basis in priority areas.

24. Setting up of Borlaug Institute for South Asia (BISA) for wheat and maize in Ludhiana would give fillip to research in new areas and help the state in achieving the new productivity levels. ICAR is considering shifting its Directorate of Maize Research(DMR) to some place outside New Delhi. It has been requested that DMR may be shifted to Ladhawal, Ludhiana adjoining the proposed site for BISA, as it would greatly strengthen research on Maize and encourage the farmers in shifting from paddy to maize.

25. Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), the state government spent Rs. 394 crore in the 11th Five Year Plan. The outlay for the 12th five year plan and for year 2012-13 under RKVY is Rs. 600 crore and Rs. 137 crore respectively. The state government has been consistently demanding the review of criteria for allocation of funds. 20% of the funds are

allocated on the basis of net un-irrigated area in the state. Punjab hardly has any un-irrigated area and the suggestion of the state is to include the area where sub-soil water is declining within the ambit of un-irrigated area. 30% of the funds are allocated on the basis of projected growth rates for agriculture and allied sectors to be achieved by the end of 11th plan by the state. Punjab has already reached saturation levels as far as food production is concerned, and therefore, the growth rate in agriculture sector is not going to be too much. The sustainability of agriculture in agriculturally developed states like Punjab and Haryana has to be assured under RKVY. Due weightage should also be given to maintenance and upgradation of irrigation infrastructure, depletion of underground water table and ensuring availability of power for agricultural sector while allocating funds under RKVY. Under National Food Security Mission for wheat only 10 districts of the state are covered and no district of the state has been included under National Food Security Mission for rice even though state is its leading producer. All districts be covered under these two programmes.

26. The state has made some progress in the areas of diversification of crops. The introduction of BT cotton has helped in increasing its productivity and consequently area under cotton is increasing. The introduction of high yielding maize hybrids have contributed to improvement of maize productivity. In certain pockets, banana cultivation has become very popular. The Citrus Council has been successful in bringing about 2200 acres of land under citrus plantation. The state government spent Rs. 181 crore in the 11th Plan under National Horticulture Mission(NHM). We have prepared an action plan for Rs. 533.33 crore and Rs. 80 crore for 12th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively. To boost farm exports, a Permanent Perishable Cargo Centre is being established at Amritsar International Airport at a cost of Rs. 18.25 crore. The Minimum Support Price has been announced by GoI for about 25 agriculture commodities including pulses, oilseeds, etc. However, there is no effective procurement mechanism for the purchase of crops other than wheat and paddy. Without an effective purchase mechanism, farmers are not inclined to go for large scale diversification.

27. Agriculture Machinery Service Centres have been set-up by Punjab State Farmers Commission to provide the latest agricultural machinery on custom hiring basis. So far, Rs 42.30 crore have been provided for this purpose out of RKVY, 12th Finance Commission & Rural Development Fund. These Centres will not only reduce the cost of production by reducing the capital investment but also help in generating employment in rural areas.

28. Under the newly launched centrally sponsored “Modified National Agriculture Insurance scheme” for protecting the farmers against vagaries of weather, only 3 districts Gurdaspur, Ropar and Hoshiarpur were selected by Government of India in the first year. It is suggested that all the districts of Punjab be covered under this scheme. The compensation on

crop loss under State Disaster Response Fund(SDRF) is too meagre. For example, for 100% crop loss, a farmer is compensated @ Rs 1600/- per acre which is negligible as compared to the cost of inputs. This amount should be increased to at least Rs 15,000/- per acre. Similarly, compensation for household goods should also be increased from Rs 2,000/- per family to Rs 50,000/- per family.

29. The falling real farm incomes and heavy indebtedness of farmers require immediate attention of the Government of India. The Minimum Support Price should account for the cost of production and should be linked to the consumer price index. It should be equal to atleast the cost of production plus 50% as profit as recommended by the noted farm economist, Dr. MS Swaminathan.

30. The increased food production and slow movement of foodgrains have compounded the problem of food storage in the state. The total storage capacity in the state is about 200 lac MT against the annual procurement of about 225 lac MT. The state is, therefore, required to store about 20-25 lac MT of food grains in open resulting in damage to foodgrains.

31. Rural debts in Punjab, estimated to be Rs. 35000 crore, have assumed the proportions of a grave human tragedy. As per NSSO survey, nearly half the farm households in the country are facing debt burden. The number of indebted farm households in Punjab was 66%, third highest in the country after Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Government of India had announced debt-waiver scheme for farmers in 2008-09 but the farmers of the state did not benefit much as there are less number of small and marginal farmers and few defaulters in the state. The state government has commissioned a study on suicide by farmers and farm labour from the three universities in the state.

32. Punjab is a major consumer of fertilizers in the country. The new fertilizer subsidy policy has been introduced in the country to achieve balanced use of fertilizers. However, the state government feels that there was no need to change the present system of fertilizer subsidy. Under the new policy of Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS), prices of DAP fertilizers have already been decontrolled and there is a proposal to decontrol the prices of urea and other inputs. As a result, the prices of DAP fertilizers have increased by more than 50%. The new subsidy regime would expose poor and unorganized farmers to fluctuations in the international prices of fertilizers. The prices of fertilizers have also increased on account of fertilizer suppliers adding the cost of transportation for the fertilizer sold in the state. The state is of the view that a higher price of fertilizer would lead to reduction in fertilizer consumption affecting the production of food grains. The new policy is, therefore, required to be reconsidered by Government of India.

33. About 73% of irrigated area is under tubewell irrigation and the depleting ground water level is a cause of concern for the state. The state has planned many schemes during the 12th Plan to check the declining water table. Paddy transplantation before 10th June has been successfully banned under the Punjab Preservation of Sub-Soil Act, 2009. Serious efforts have been made to shift from paddy to alternate crops. Specific schemes have been launched for conservation of ground water. This includes micro irrigation scheme, drip and sprinkler irrigation system and rainwater harvesting. During 12th plan, a new project for judicious use of available water and harvesting of rainwater for enhancing irrigation potential in the state would be undertaken with NABARD assistance.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRY AND FISHERIES

34. Animal husbandry is fast emerging as an independent economic activity. It has a lot of potential for boosting the agricultural income in the state. Guru Angad Dev Veterinary & Animal Sciences University (GADVASU), Ludhiana has set up three new colleges viz. College of Dairy Science and Technology and College of Fisheries in its campus at Ludhiana and a Veterinary Polytechnic College at village Kaljharani in Bathinda. The infrastructure of the university is being upgraded under Rs 40 crore NABARD assisted project. The state government requests that a one time grant of Rs100 crore be provided to GADVASU so that it can support the state in producing quality manpower, generation and dissemination of technologies and address the issues of emerging diseases etc.

35. The department of animal husbandry has a vast infrastructure of 19 polyclinics, 1367 veterinary hospitals and 1485 veterinary dispensaries. New buildings for 48 veterinary hospitals and a regional multi disciplinary training and extension centre at Jalandhar are being constructed and 800 veterinary dispensaries are being upgraded under NABARD infrastructure project. The department has imparted training to farmers for poultry, piggery, artificial insemination and dairy. Government of India has been asked to treat animal husbandry sector at par with agriculture sector for accessing credit at a lower rate of interest and exemption from income tax.

36. The state is targeting to make Punjab a Dairy state during 12th Five Year Plan by establishing a large number of commercial hi-tech dairy farms. Education, technical guidance, extension and incentives would be provided to equip the dairy sector to start “WHITE REVOLUTION” in the state.

37. Punjab is at number one in production of milk in the country, with daily production of 256.18 lac kg and 944 gm per capita daily consumption of milk. Various steps are being taken by the state for increasing the milk production from the present level of 1300 litres per lactation to 3000 litres per lactation. The coverage of buffaloes under artificial insemination (AI) is being increased and about 1500 AI trained workers are working for door to door AI services. To boost the milk production of cows, the state has imported 5000 sexed semen straws on experimental basis. These straws are supplied at subsidized rate to the farmers to increase the female population of the cattle. Punjab has been included under the newly launched "National Dairy Plan Phase 1" for enhancing milk production through semen production, progeny testing & fodder production. Milk cooperative societies would also be assisted suitably for better milk collection at the grass root level. State government has constituted a Livestock Registration Authority with the mandate of registering productive livestock in the state. Government of India has been requested to provide financial assistance for the same.

38. A trend has already been set in favour of diversification of agricultural land to fish farming. The main thrust during the 12th plan would be to provide quality fish seed of culturable varieties of fish; adopt more suitable village ponds under fish farming; provide opportunities for gainful self-employment in rural areas, better extension services at pond site; and to develop saline/brackish water into fish farming.

39. The Central Cooperative Banks and Primary Agricultural Societies play an extremely vital role in the agricultural economy of the state. NABARD was earlier providing short term re-finance to Cooperative Banks at 4% rate of interest. The Cooperative Societies were providing loan at 7% rate of interest. The 3% margin was shared between the Cooperative Banks to the extent of 0.5% and Cooperative Societies at 2.5%. NABARD has now in January 2012 increased the rate of interest on re-finance from 4% to 4.5%. This would compel the Central Cooperative Banks to increase the rate of interest chargeable from Cooperative Societies by 0.5%. As a result, there is likelihood of large number of Cooperative Societies going into losses. It has therefore been requested that NABARD should restore the rate of interest on refinance to 4%. While on the subject of NABARD, it has been requested that it should reduce the interest rate on RIDF loans from 7.5% to the old rate of 6.5%.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

40. 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 departments 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 dispensaries 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 1058 medical service providers, 5993 primary school teachers and 426 veterinary service providers are working through the PRIs. The training of panches/sarpanches is being carried out on a large scale.

41. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme was launched in district Hoshiarpur of the state on 2nd February 2006. The scheme was extended to the three districts of Amritsar, SBS Nagar and Jalandhar during 2007-08. All the districts of the state have been covered with effect from 1/4/2008. The basic objective of the scheme is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This scheme is being successfully implemented in the State. Under this programme an expenditure of Rs. 572.06 crore has been incurred, 270.99 lakh person days of employment have been generated and about 9.79 lakh households have been provided employment in the 11th Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs.156 crore has been spent and 64.10 lakh man days of employment has been created and about 8.62 lakh households have been issued job cards during 2011-12. An outlay of Rs. 330 crore has been earmarked for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for the year 2012-13. The central government has added 20 new activities relating to agricultural and Animal Husbandry, Flood Management and sanitation related works in the villages to the list of permitted works MGNREGS. The revised list of permitted activities would give boost to creation of permanent infrastructure in the rural areas and improving the livelihood of poor people. The real bottleneck in implementation of this scheme is extremely low wage rate of Rs. 166/- per day in Punjab against Rs. 191/- per day in the Haryana.

42. An outlay of Rs. 30 crore has been earmarked under the new scheme "National Rural Livelihood Mission" (NRLM). The centre would contribute Rs. 90 crore. In the first phase, this mission would be implemented in 5 districts of the State. The state

government notified a policy for providing 5 marlas plots (125 sq.yard) to rural houseless from the village common land. A total of 1,02,785 houses were constructed during 11th five year plan for houseless families in the rural areas at the cost of Rs.307 crore. 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. These rural families will be covered during the next five years. Outlay for Indira Awaas Yojana scheme has been increased from Rs.80 crore to Rs.88 crore in the year 2012-13. The financial norm for new houses under Indira Awaas Yojana is inadequate and more funds @ Rs. 100,000/- per house are required for houses to houseless from GoI.

43. The Plan for the current year focuses on provision of water supply and sanitation in rural areas. There are 15170 rural habitations in the state (12258 villages). During last five years, work was completed in 3280 NC and 3455 PC habitations leaving a balance of 3481 habitations which would be covered by December, 2013. An outlay of Rs 291 crore has been earmarked for water supply and sanitation department for 2012-13. Construction of rural toilet is yet another area which has been given priority by the state. In all 1.56 lac toilets were constructed during last five years at a cost of Rs 150 crore. As per latest household survey, 70% rural households have toilet facilities within their premises and 30% households are without toilet facilities. This works out to about 10 lac families for which toilets are to be constructed. At present the cost of toilets works out to Rs 14500/-. Construction of one lac toilets is planned at a cost of Rs 150 crore for the year 2012-13. The state government would also involve NGO like Sulabh international for this purpose.

BPL FAMILIES

44. The total number of BPL families in 2004-05 was 5.23 lac (3.44 lac rural and 1.79 lac urban) which is about 8.1% of total population. The 11th Plan target for Punjab for reduction in poverty ratio was from 8.1% in 2004-05 to 3.9% in 2011-12. A Committee headed by late Sh. Tendulkar was appointed to devise a proper methodology for determining the number of BPL families. As per this report, the poverty ratio for Punjab during 2004-05 was reworked at 20.9% (8.72 lac rural + 4.02 lac urban = total 12.75 lac). These figures were based on NSSO consumption survey of 2004-2005. The poverty ratio has been revised to 15.9% based on the latest NSSO consumption survey of 2009-10. As per these estimates, there are about 9.75 lac BPL families in the state. The poverty line for Punjab in terms of monthly per capita expenditure works out to Rs 960 in urban areas and Rs 830 in rural areas. The state government has already completed socio-economic survey of all families and the data has been

submitted to the Planning Commission of India. The Planning Commission of India and the Government of India are yet to take a final view for poverty figures.

IRRIGATION

45. Punjab is a 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. The state government has submitted a project costing Rs. 3800 crore for modernization, remodeling, renovation and extension of canals, deep tubewells, lining of water courses, cleaning of head works, repairing of gates etc. to the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India for financial assistance under AIBP.

46. The work of lining of Kandi Canal Phase II from Hoshiarpur to Balachaur at a revised cost of Rs. 540 crore 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 52 km length has already been completed. The remaining 18 km of length would be completed in the year 2012-13. Rs. 50 crore has been spent on this project during 2011-12 and Rs. 40 crore is provided in Annual Plan 2012-13 to complete it by March, 2013. The work of rehabilitation of 1st Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch at a cost of Rs. 124 crore 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 Rs. 121 crore was incurred during 2007-12 and work on 1st Phase of Patiala Feeder has been completed and work on Kotla Branch is in progress.

47. 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 Rs. 2286 crore out of which the irrigation component is Rs. 597 crore (29%) and the power component is Rs. 1689 crore (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 tenders are being floated and the work would be allotted in the next 3 months or so. The state government has accorded highest priority to the implementation of this prestigious hydro project for which Rs. 342 crore (including power component) has been earmarked during 2012-13.

48. The 2 new interstate AIBP Projects sanctioned in 2011-12 are Rs 952 crore relining of Rajasthan Feeder and Rs 489 crore relining of Sirhind Feeder. As regards Rajasthan Feeder, the entire amount would be contributed by government of India and government of Rajasthan in the ratio of 90:10. For portion of Sirhind Feeder situated in the Punjab, the government of India will contribute 25% of the cost whereas for the portion situated in Rajasthan, the contribution from government of India is to the extent of 90% on the ground that Rajasthan is a drought prone state. These 2 canals have contributed to heavy water logging in the southern districts of Punjab and therefore, government of India is requested to contribute 90% of the cost of Sirhind Feeder situated in the water logged districts of the state. The canals closures have already been obtained for March 2013 and work will be completed in 4 years.

49. 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 Rs. 3498 crore 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.

50. 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 Rs. 995 crore 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 3000 km of watercourses is proposed to be lined at a cost of Rs. 300 crore during 2012-13. The central grant for lining of water courses under CADWM is subject to a maximum of Rs. 15,000/- per hectare of area covered which was fixed on the price index as on 1/4/2008. This limit needs to be enhanced to at least Rs. 30,000/- per hectare in view of present price index and enhanced cost of material and labour.

51. Flood protection works along the river Sutlej, Beas, Ravi and its tributary Ujh at a cost of Rs. 330 crore 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 Rs. 118 crore. Another project of Rs. 136 crore 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 Rs. 288 crore is already under execution in Muktsar, Ferozepur and Faridkot districts. The grant recommended by 13th Finance Commission would be utilized to redress the problem of anti water logging in south western districts of state.

POWER

52. 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 Rs. 3300 crore is provided for the power sector which constitutes 25% of the total state plan. Out of Rs. 3300 crore, Rs. 1800 crore would be spent on strengthening of transmission systems, Rs. 731 crore on generation and Rs. 769 crore 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 2012-13.

53. The present generation capacity of Punjab is 7035 MW including central share of 1973 MW, The State is likely to become power surplus by the year 2013-14 during 12th Plan. Punjab Government has put on anvil an ambitious plan of capacity generation in the state to make it a power surplus state by 2013-14. The work is in full swing at 1980 MW Talwandi Sabo and 540 MW Goindwal Sahib Thermal Power Plants and 1400 MW at Rajpura. These plants are being developed by private companies namely Sterlite, GVK and L&T respectively. All the units of these 3 power plants would become functional from May 2013 to May 2014. The work of 206 MW Shahpur Kandi Dam is to begin in this year. 2640 MW coal based Giddherbaha Thermal Plant has been allotted to NTPC. There is proposal to set up 1320 MW power Project by PSPCL in Mukerian in Hoshiarpur. Besides, a 1320 MW thermal Power Plant at Gobindpura in Mansa is being set up by India Bulls.

54. Gas Authority of India (GAIL) Ltd. had laid a 583 km gas pipeline from Dadri in Haryana to Nangal in Punjab. It passes through Sangrur, Bhatinda and Ludhiana. It was

inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 23/3/2012. The Gas has been charged in the pipeline upto Bhatinda and NFL Bathinda would start receiving the supply from 15/7/2012. The capacity of the pipeline is 31 MMSCMD (Million meter standard cubic meter per day). Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd. has already signed an MOU with GAIL for supply of gas for the proposed 1000 MW gas based Power Plant at Ropar. The Power Plant would be viable if gas price is around \$10 per MMBTU whereas the GAIL has indicated the price around \$17 per MMBTU. It is requested that gas for the proposed Power plant should be provided at control rates by government of India.

55. The state provides free power to its farmers and the Power Corporation is compensated to the extent of about Rs 4200 crore every year. 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 in pillar boxes.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

56. New Industrial Policy, 2009 of Punjab has been implemented, under which special package of concessions has been provided for information technology & knowledge based industries, agro based industries and food processing industries.

57. The main achievements under the 11th Plan period are establishment of Rs 21500 crore Refinery Project in Bathinda. This project will attract investment in petroleum based down stream industry and provide direct and indirect employment to about 25000 persons. GoI has been requested to sanction a Plastic Park and an Institute of Petroleum Research and Development for Punjab. Special Economic Zone Act, 2009 has been enacted under which purchase of land for SEZ and first sale of plot have been exempted from stamp duty and registration fee. 17 Special Economic Zones were sanctioned out of which two are being set up by Quark City and Ranbaxy. During the 11th Plan 91 Mega projects of investment of Rs 51049 crore were sanctioned and investment of Rs 9674 crore has already been made.

58. Central Sector Investment in Punjab is only to the extent of about 1.5% of the total investment in the country. There has been no major investment in the state for past many years. Government of India may facilitate location of a major project such as Automobile Manufacturing Unit which will have large scale potential for ancillary development. Punjab state should also be considered for allocation of one National Manufacturing Investment Zone

and the criteria of minimum land requirement for eligibility under this scheme should also be based on the land availability in different states and should be left to the developer as per viability of the Zone.

59. One more positive development has been in regard to trade with Pakistan. A new integrated check post at Attari has been completed at a cost of Rs 150 crore by Government of India. The Government of Pakistan has liberalized its policy of trade with India. The positive list of goods that could be trade now has been replaced with a small negative list of 1209 items which cannot be traded. Punjab has, however not benefited much from the new liberalized policy. Trade through land route is still restricted to a small positive list of 137 items. India needs to persuade Pakistan to permit import/export of all tradable items through the land route. This would help the state in revival of its industry especially in the border belt.

60. Some major initiatives have been taken up for promotion of industry in the state. It is planned to set up land banks for development of an IT Park on 298 acres of land at Roop Nagar and mixed use and integrated information technology and knowledge industry park on 226 acres at village Jhall Thikriwala in district Kapurthala. Special Purpose Vehicles comprising of government representatives and private industries would be set up for management and upgradation of industrial focal points in the state. Handloom tools cluster at Jalandhar is being set up at the cost of Rs. 79 crore. There is proposal to set up another cluster for machine tools at Batala at a cost of Rs. 83 crore.

61. Punjab has lot of potential food agro processing and food processing industries. There is need to develop facilities for storage, cold chain, processing and marketing of agricultural produce. In order to coordinate and develop such industries in a holistic manner, a separate department – Department of Food Processing has been created in March, 2012.

62. There is also a plan to develop world class infrastructure in Mohali and Amritsar for IT and Knowledge based hubs as these cities have International Airports & Excellent Human Resources in their catchment area. Greater Mohali Area Development Area Development Authority has already acquired 1600 acres of land in Mohali for developing IT city. The development of these IT hubs would open new vistas for employment to state's youth.

INFRASTRUCTURE

63. 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 Development Board (PIDB) 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. Punjab Infrastructure Regulatory Authority (PIRA) has recently been set up. Punjab Infrastructure Development Board (PIDB) is funded by infrastructure fee of 2% on agricultural produce except fruit and vegetables and Rs. 1 on every liter of petrol. The Punjab Infrastructure Development Board has also been declared as a nodal agency for development of vacant and surplus government lands under Optimum Utilization of Vacant Government Lands (OUVGL) scheme.

64. Punjab Infrastructure Development Board invested Rs. 3360 crore during 11th Five Year Plan for facilitating and financing investments in irrigation, roads, urban development, medical education and other important sectors. Similarly, PIDB will spend Rs. 1209 crore in the year 2012-13 on various infrastructure works. Some of the important projects are -

- Rs 315 crore - for roads including Sidhwan canal bye-pass Ludhiana, Ropar bye- pass.
- Rs 182 crore – for 9 high level bridges including bridge on river Chakki near Mirthal, on river Beas at Dhonya-Pattan on Sultanpur Lodhi and Chola Sahib road.
- Rs. 198 crore – for 22 railway over bridges/railway under pass (ROBs/RUBs).
- Rs. 188 crore – for water supply, sewerage works and STPs in various towns.
- Rs. 160 crore – for other infrastructure works in rural/urban areas.

TRANSPORT

65. 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 big network of 64037 km of roads comprising of 1739 km of national highways, 1503 km of state highways, 2107 km of major district roads, and 58688 km of rural roads including village link roads. All villages in the state were connected with village roads in early 1970's.

66. During the 12th Five Year Plan, 5 national highway of 893 km road length of Zirakpur – Bathinda, Jalandhar – Dhilwan, 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.

67. Punjab contributes about Rs. 600 crore per year in terms of levy of cess of Rs. 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. The earlier formula for allocating funds may be restored.

CIVIL AVIATION

68. Shaheed Bhagat Singh International Airport is being set up at Chandigarh by the government of India in collaboration with the state governments of Punjab and Haryana. Shri Guru Ram Dass Ji International Airport, Amritsar has already been upgraded by Airport Authority of India for which the state has contributed 43 acres of land in addition to the 168 acres contributed earlier to set up the airport. A Civil Airport was also set up at Sahnewal in Ludhiana District. Additional 7.5 acre of land has been provided to Airport Authority of India for extension of runway of this airport for allowing bigger aircraft to land here to serve the demand of this Industrial hub. The land measuring 39 acres has been acquired for Civil Enclave at Air Force Station Bathinda for which the work is under progress and the airport would become functional very soon.

69. The state government proposes to upgrade the 2 flying academies at Patiala and Amritsar at a cost of Rs 5 crore in the Annual Plan 2012-13. State Government also proposes to start two more flying academies at Talwandi Sabo and Faridkot in Public Private Partnership mode. In the 12th Five Year Plan, there is a proposal to construct a civil enclave at Indian Air Force Station at Adampur near Jalandhar and start domestic flights. A request has already been made to Ministry of Defence for obtaining their NOC for this project.

TOURISM

70. Khalsa Heritage Complex at Anandpur Sahib which was started in 1999 was successfully completed and open to public at the cost of Rs. 350 crore. Besides, construction of memorials for Chotta Ghallughara, Wadda Ghallughara and Baba Banda Singh Bahadur Memorial at Chappar Chiri at a cost of Rs. 87 crore. 4 more memorials as tribute to Guru Ravi Dass Ji, Bhagwan Balmiki Ji, Shaheed Udam Singh Ji at Sunam and Jang-e-Azadi at Kartarpur would also be constructed at a cost of Rs. 30 crore.

71. Asian Development Bank (ADB) has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 300 crore for implementing the recommendations of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) for strategically developing Amritsar and other heritage towns like Sultanpur Lodhi, Kapurthala and Patiala as part of the Punjab's master plan for tourism. The 1st phase has been started in which Amritsar, Sulatnpur Lodhi and Keshopur wetlands will be undertaken.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

72. A series of programmes in the 11th Plan were initiated for generation of power from renewable sources of energy. The important projects which have been planned are Bio-mass power projects (150 MW), Mini Hydel Projects (50 MW), Bio-mass co-generation projects (200 MW), Solar Power Projects (77 MW) and Waste to Energy Projects (5 MW). The state government has notified a policy for grant of fiscal incentives to renewable energy projects. Much higher preferential tariff by the regulator has been notified for such renewable energy projects. The cost of power sold under the long term power purchase agreement varies from Rs 5.80 per unit for bio-mass power to Rs 10.39 per unit for solar power projects.

73. Bio-technology Park is being set up in Public Private Partnership in Mohali. Developer has already been selected for this park. Punjab bio-technology incubator has also been set up for quality testing and certification facilities from a private building. Pushpa Gujral Science City was set up in Kapurthala with an investment of Rs. 70 crore for promoting science education among the students and public. Sewage treatment plants will be constructed in all the municipal areas with funds from National River Conservation Project, JNNURM and State/Municipal Bodies. Punjab Dyers Association has proposed to set up common effluent treatment plant in Ludhiana with an estimated cost of Rs 437 crore. GoI has been requested to finance this project to the extent of 50% and the remaining amount would be contributed by the state government and the industries.

EMPLOYMENT AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

74. 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. The state government is making all out efforts to enhance the employability of the youth by imparting job specific vocational skills. In collaboration with leading corporate houses, Construction Skill Development Centre (L&T) and Driving & Automotive Skill Centre (Tata Motors) in Muktsar and Training Centre in Retail Marketing (Bharti-Wall Mart Ltd.) at Amritsar have been set up. Self-Employment and Vocational Guidance Centres will be set up in remaining 7 districts of the State during this plan alongwith upgradation of existing Vocational Guidance Centres to strengthen the Vocational Education.

75. One Training Centre for Security Guards was set up at Hoshiarpur for training 2500 candidates per year and 100% pass outs got the job as private security guards. For training of youth for jobs in military and para military forces, 16 Centres for Training and Employment of Punjab Youth(C-PYTE) are functioning with an annual intake of 10000 youth.

A new scheme is also being formulated to provide an unemployment allowance of Rs.1000/- p.m. to unemployed graduates who are registered with the employment exchanges for over three years.

REVENUE, LAND RECORDS AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

76. The govt. has embarked upon some serious efforts for resource mobilization. Rates of Court fees and stamp duty for 17 instruments have been revised. Further, the upper limit of registration fee has been revised from 10,000 to 30,000/-. However, to promote the vesting of proprietary rights amongst women, on the documents executed in favour of women, the stamp duty has further been reduced from 4% to 3%.

77. 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 State has embarked on the ambitious National Land Records Modernization Programme for interlinking land records with the property registration, automatic integration between textual and spatial records and ushering into an era of conclusive titling. Under this project 165 Fard Kendra will be opened at each tehsil and sub-tehsil/kanugo level for dispensing various services. 155 Fard Kendra have already been opened and record of about 11800 villages have been computerized. Under this programme, Government of India has released an amount of Rs. 8.14 crore and Rs. 8.75 crore during 2008-09 and 2010-11 respectively.

78. Government of India has fixed meager amounts for compensation/relief for crop damage on account of natural calamities under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF), the state government has revised the norms as below:-

% age of Loss	GoI (Per Acre)	Revised rates of State Govt. (per acre)
26% to 50%	Nil	Rs. 2000/-
51% to 75%	Rs. 2400/-	Rs. 3000/-
76% and above		Rs. 5000/-

79. The compensation of Rs. 2400/- per acre being provided by Government of India is negligible as compared to the cost of inputs. This amount should be increased to at least Rs. 15000/- per acre. Similarly, compensation for other items should also be increased like household goods from Rs. 2,000/- per family to Rs.50,000/- per family. During the last three years, the state government has extended Rs.632.00 crore towards relief and flood preparation works out of which Rs.259.00 crore is from state budget and Rs.373.00 crore from CRF. The

contribution to the fund is in ratio of 75:25 by the Government of India and state government respectively.

FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

80. There has been a procurement of 129.35 lakh MT of wheat during Rabi 2012-13. 120.16 lakh MT of paddy was procured in Kharif 2011-12. The State government realized that the scope and coverage of PDS was limited and launched an Atta-Dal scheme of its own in 2007 to provide subsidized wheat and pulses to 15.41 lakh poor families. Wheat and pulses are provided at Rs.4/- per kg and Rs.20/- per kg respectively subject to a limit of 25 kg of wheat and 2.5 kg of pulses per family per month. The total subsidy amounts to Rs. 1343.05 crore from August 2007 up to March,2012 was provided and subsidy of Rs. 460.00 crore is being provided in current year. We are glad that Government of India is proposing to bring reforms in the Public Distribution System and provide a statutory basis for food security to all through the proposed National Food Security Act and launch a similar scheme for the poor. 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 15000 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.

EDUCATION

81. Education is the single most important input in promoting human resource development. Adequate investment in human resource will result in economic development of the state. As many as 50395 new teachers were recruited during the 11th Five Year Plan. The Educational Development Index (EDI) of the state has jumped from 14th position among all the states in the year 2006-07 to 3rd position after Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the year 2010-11. There has been tremendous improvement in drop-out rate and enrolment ratio during the last five years. The latest indicators are:-

Indicators	Primary (2006-2011)	Elementary (2006-2011)	Secondary (2010-2012)
Drop out rate	8.50 to 2.01	10.04 to 1.76	10.60 to 8.48
Net enrolment ratio	66.53 to 87.27	63.26 to 78.87	39.14 to 48.00
Gross enrolment ratio	87.62 to 94.23	80.40 to 85.51	63.17 to 77.64

There has been sharp decline in drop out rate and improvement in net and gross enrolment ratios. The state aims to achieve 100% GER, 100% NER, Zero drop out and 100% retention during the 12th Plan. The literacy rate of the state has improved to 76.68% against all India level of 74.04% as per 2011 census.

82. 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 6 to 14 age group. 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 18459 children have been identified. As regards recognition of private schools, applications have been received from 1935 schools within stipulated time and 1805 received after due date. Schools have been given time upto August 2012 to seek recognition.

83. The state government seeks amendment in the guidelines for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) for upgradation of middle schools to secondary schools. As per norms under RMSA, no high school or senior secondary School can be established within a radius of 5 km from the existing high school or senior secondary school. Such condition causes hardship to a densely populated state like Punjab. The condition of 5 km may be relaxed at places where significant number of students are available. Under RMSA, upgradation of middle school to senior secondary school and upgradation of high school to senior secondary school should be permitted. 222 middle schools were upgraded to high schools during 2009-12.

84. The state government had launched an ambitious project to impart computer education from class 6th to 12th in the year 2004-05. This was done much before the launch of GoI scheme in the year 2008-09. The project has been implemented in 5415 schools in a phased manner. Another 573 schools will be covered under phase-V by the end of 2012-13. At present, 6447 computer teachers are working, out of which 5900 have been regularized.

85. The state government had launched NABARD approved EDUSAT programme on 02/02/2010 with a total cost of Rs. 95 crore to provide infrastructure for establishment of virtual/ extended class-rooms in government schools. Under EDUSAT programme, 2156 virtual class rooms, 2077 Edusat computer labs have already been set up in high and senior secondary schools and 1107 more such labs are being established during 2012-13. 1523 multi-media content episodes had been developed and coaching for engineering and medical entrance test is also imparted under EDUSAT.

86. The other major initiative taken by the state government in the 11th Plan was to set up Adarsh schools across the state in PPP mode. Against the target of 128 Adarsh schools, 22 schools have already been made functional, 47 sites have been allotted to various corporate houses. Construction works of 13 schools completed and 9 schools are under construction. The government will establish one Adarsh school in every block in the next five years. Punjab has also taken lead in establishing model schools in 21 backward blocks of the state. Good schools especially in rural areas are extremely important. Government of India should help establish at least one model school in all the 142 blocks.

87. To encourage private participation in higher education, the state has notified “Punjab Private Universities Policy – 2010” for setting up of self-financed private universities. Approval has already been granted for setting up of 6 private universities namely Lovely University, Jalandhar, Shri Guru Granth Sahib World University, Fatehgarh Sahib, Chitkara University(Banur), Guru Kanshi University(Talwandi Sabo), Chandigarh University(Gharuan) and Adesh University, (Bhucho Kalan, Bathinda). 15 new university colleges have been set up, 4 from the state funds and remaining 11 with GoI assistance in the educationally backward districts having low Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER). These Colleges had been made functional from the academic year 2011-12. 4 new degree colleges are being set up by the state government in Mansa, Talwara, Jalalabad and Amargarh.

88. The state government has made available 544 acre of land for Central University in Bathinda at a cost of Rs 166 crore. However, the construction work is yet to begin. The academic work is going on at an alternative site. This university has commenced its first academic session from academic year 2010-11 with M.Phil- PhD courses from temporary campus. As regards the World Class University near Amritsar, some sites were identified which have been visited by the site selection committee. Government of India is requested to convey approval for one of these sites.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION & INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

89. Technical education plays a vital role in human resource development by creating skilled manpower, enhancing industrial productivity and improving the quality of life. There are 102 engineering colleges, 120 polytechnics and 403 ITIs. The government sector comprises of 6 engineering colleges, 26 polytechnics and 111 ITIs. To make the technical education system responsive to the needs and requirements of industry, action has been initiated on many fronts.

90. For enhancement of skill development and employability of rural youth, state government is upgrading 6 technical institutions into multidisciplinary academies with Rs. 82

crore project assistance from NABARD. NABARD has already released Rs. 53.10 crore against its share of Rs. 61.87 crore. Under this scheme, a polytechnic would have engineering courses as well as 10+2 classes and similarly, engineering colleges would have 10+2 classes and polytechnic courses. 7 new government polytechnics @ Rs 12.30 crore per polytechnic were established in the districts where no government polytechnic exists at present.

91. The work for upgradation of 35 ITIs into Centres of Excellence was initiated at a cost of Rs 128 crore and it would be completed in the next two years. Similarly, remaining 76 government ITIs are being upgraded under PPP scheme @ Rs 2.50 crore per ITI. The seating capacity would be enhanced by 8400 seats. The other important achievements during the last plan include establishment of Indian Institute of Technology at Ropar, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Indian School of Business and National Agri-Food Technology Institute at Mohali.

92. Under the National Skill Development Mission, 73 new ITIs and 2500 skill development centres will be opened in the next five years. In first phase, 43 ITI's will be opened in un-serviced blocks. Under Skill Development Initiative Scheme, 50,000 candidates per annum are planned to be provided skill development training in one of the 1400 courses by vocational training provider (VTP) registered by the department. So far, 24000 students have been trained at a cost of Rs 2.89 crore.

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

93. Punjab government is making earnest efforts to promote sports in the state. A new sports policy was notified in the year 2010 for providing a lot of facilities to the players. The department disbursed cash incentive to the tune of Rs 10 crore to medalists of Commonwealth and Asian Games, 2010. An international Kabaddi match was organised at Jalandhar in the year 2010. The second edition of World Cup Kabaddi match was successfully organized in November, 2011 for which 14 teams competed. 6 hockey stadiums and 9 multi purpose stadiums are under construction at a cost of Rs 127 crore. The Annual Plan 2012-13 focuses on creation of sports infrastructure facilities of international standards. Under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan Scheme (PYKKA), the Government is also developing playground facilities in 1233 villages and 14 blocks every year.

94. The state government is also committed for promotion of sports among youth. Department of Sports carries out annual grading of sportspersons in 13 disciplines. It is planned to give scholarships to 100 sportspersons in each of 13 disciplines. Sportspersons below 16 years of age would be given a monthly scholarship of Rs 500/- and sportspersons above the 16 years of age would get Rs 1000/- every month. The scholarship would be disbursed from the 1st April,

2012. The government has already announced a cash award of Rs 2.25 crore, Rs 1.51 crore Rs 51 lac for winners of gold, silver and bronze medal in the coming Olympics being held in London.

95. One state-of-art modern sports complex is being developed on 28 acre of land at SAS Nagar through PPP mode and the work on setting up of International Hockey Stadium has been started. A world class cricket stadium shall be constructed at Bathinda by the PIDB through PPP Mode for which 25 acre of land has been acquired. The Government has taken up construction/upgradation of 6 Hockey Stadiums and 8 Multipurpose Stadiums at a cost of Rs 127 crore. Medal winners of Asian and Commonwealth games were honoured on 4th Febuary, 2011 by the state government with disbursement of cash awards worth Rs. 7.54 crore.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL EDUCATION

96. The state government has accorded top priority to augmentation of health infrastructure in terms of manpower, civil works & equipments in the hospitals. An outlay of Rs. 397.89 crore & Rs. 2643.46 crore has been provided for the Annual Plan 2012-13 & 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17 respectively.

97. The State Government has initiated a major programme for up-gradation of infrastructure and providing of manpower in health institutions in the state. A comprehensive plan of Rs. 350 crore for up-gradation and construction of health institutions as per norms was started in 2010 and the work on construction and up-gradation of 2 new districts hospitals, 7 new sub-divisional hospitals and 31 new community health centres is almost complete. Government of India in its 4th Common Review Mission Report has rated health infrastructure as excellent and placed the State at number one position. More than 700 doctors and 3800 para-medics were appointed during the last 3 years of 11th five year plan. The recruitment drive would continue in the year 2012-13 and all vacant posts would be filled up.

98. The other major initiative of the state government is in regard to mother and child health, 233 PHCs out of 445 PHCs were upgraded for 24x7 delivery services and all the existing 114 CHCs were upgraded as First Referral Units (RRUs) by providing additional doctors and nurses. The deliveries were made free in all government hospitals in all respect i.e. free transport, free medicines and free treatment. The state government launched 108- free ambulance service by deploying 240 ambulances throughout the state in the year 2011. An incentive of Rs. 1000/- was provided for deliveries in government hospitals under the state funded- Mata Kaushalaya scheme. The gynae and children wards in 5 major district hospitals would be upgraded at a cost of Rs. 69 crore. Besides, Sick New-natal Care Units (SNCUs) will

be set up in all district hospitals. All PHCs & CHCs will have new Born Child Care Units (NBCUs) and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs).

99. The State recorded an impressive performance in regard to important health indicators. The infant mortality rate (IMR) declined by 4 point from 38 in 2009 to 34 in 2010 as per latest SRS survey of GoI published in 2011. The rural infant mortality rate declined from 42 points in 2009 to 37 in 2010. Punjab's performance in reduction in rural IMR by 5 points in one year has been best next only to Tamil Nadu. The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) has declined from 192 to 172 for the period 2007-09 as per the latest survey of GoI published in 2011. Punjab has recorded the maximum improvement in child sex ratio which has increased from 798 in 2001 to 846 in 2011.

100. The NRHM has been a huge success in the state. A sum of Rs. 1209 crore was spent against the allocation of Rs. 1257 crore during the 11th plan. The utilization in the year 2011-12 has been to the extent of 117% This scheme has been extremely useful to the state in terms of recruitment of ANMs, staff nurses, upgradation of Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and supply of medicines & equipment in the hospitals. Under the School Health Programme 27 lac students in schools are annually screened for refractive error, dental hygiene, anemia, skin and other diseases. The students suffering from congenital heart disease, cancer and thalassemia are provided free treatment at PGI and other reputed hospitals.

101. The state government has taken some concrete measures for treatment of cancer patients. Chief Minister relief fund was set up in 2010-11 for providing Rs. 1.5 lac assistance to cancer patients. More than 4143 patients have taken benefit so far. The disease was made notifiable and a programme for registration of all cancer patients was started at a central location in government medical college, Patiala. A cancer diagnostic and treatment centre is being set up at Bathinda by Baba Farid University, Faridkot and a sum of Rs. 60 crore has been earmarked under additional central assistance in the current year. The oncology department in all 3 medical colleges has been upgraded and cancer control programme has been launched in 3 districts of Bathinda, Mansa and Hoshiarpur. 3 more districts are being added in the year 2012-13.

102. The state government has constructed one State Level Drug Dependence Treatment Centre at Amritsar and one Drug De-addiction Centre at Civil Hospital Talwandi Sabo. 10 drug de-addiction centres have already been set-up in district hospitals and sub-divisional hospitals at a cost of Rs. 5 crore. It is proposed to construct 5 new 50 bedded state level drug de-addiction centres and 12 more drug-de-addiction centres in the remaining district hospitals during the 12th Five Year Plan. The state government for the first time has notified rules for drug dependence treatment centres and licensing of privately run drug de-addiction

centres has been made compulsory with effect from 19/1/2011 for new centres and with effect from 19/4/2011 for the existing ones. 33 licences issued to private centres during 2011-12. Facility of in door treatment of Drug addiction have been made available at all district hospitals of the State and the State Government has posted psychiatric at each district level hospital for the purpose.

103. Under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, 2.20 lac families out of 5.23 lac BPL families have been covered for insurance of Rs. 30,000/- Two Super Specialty Hospitals were constructed at Mohali and Bathinda on government land in collaboration with MAX Healthcare Limited. The upfront fee of Rs. 5 crore and 5% of the annual income from the 2 hospitals would be utilized for treatment of poor patients. The state government is also conscious of the problem of widespread misuse of drugs and increasing cases of food adulteration. To make the enforcement of the Drug Act and Food Safety Act more effective, a new department of Food and Drug Administration is being set up in the State.

104. The state government has 3 Medical Colleges. Government Medical Collges, Amritsar has been up-graded under PMSSY and from the state funds at a cost of Rs. 182 crore. Government Medical College, Faridkot was up-graded at cost of Rs.76 crore. An outlay of Rs.138 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan 2012-13 for up-gradation of 3 Medical/ 2 Dental Colleges, Baba Farid University of Health Sciences and establishment of Guru Ravi Dass Ayurvedic University of Hoshiarpur.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

105. Punjab Water Supply & Sanitation Department is primarily entrusted with the responsibility of providing safe drinking water supply to all rural habitations by 2013. The coverage status of rural habitation as on 1/4/2012 are given below: -

	Habitations		
	Main	Other	Total
Fully Covered Habitations(FC)	9931	1758	11689
Non Covered Habitations (NC)	357	701	1058
Partially Covered Habitations (PC)	1970	453	2423
	12258	2912	15170

106. The state government proposes to cover 2423 partially covered (1970 MH + 453 OH) and 1058 not covered (357 MH + 701 OH) habitations during the 12th Plan period under

World Bank Project and assistance from NABARD and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programmes of Government of India.

107. An agreement was signed by the state government with World Bank on 26/2/2007 for implementing the Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project costing Rs.1280.30 crore. The project is likely to be completed by 2012-13. The project is financed by the World Bank to the extent of Rs.751 crore (59%), by Government of Punjab for Rs.245 crore (19%), by Government of India for Rs.207 crore (16%) and through community contribution of Rs.77 crore (6%). The project has the following components:

- o Coverage/upgradation of 3000 villages with Rural Water Supply.
- o Services improvement in fully covered 223 villages.
- o Coverage of funded villages with piped sewerage.

108. The ceiling for beneficiary contribution under World Bank scheme was to the extent of Rs.1500/- for normal area villages and Rs.750/- for household in difficult area. The World Bank on 29-10-08 reduced this contribution to Rs.800/- for normal area villages and Rs.400/- for household in difficult area villages i.e. notified along International Border, Kandi area, Bet area and waterlogged areas. The community contribution is 50% for scheduled caste population on account of reduction in beneficiary share. The work has been picked up and now 817 villages have deposited the 100% beneficiary share for implementing this project.

109. An expenditure of Rs.317.81 crore has been incurred under this project till 31/3/2012 and 681 habitations covered. Besides this, the water supply in 649 villages improved. At present work of providing rural water supply of 519 habitations is in progress.

110. The state government has made tremendous progress for construction of individual toilets under various programmes to the poor people in Rural Areas. As per the latest household survey, 70% (23.34 lac) rural households have toilet facilities within their premises and 30% (9.81 lac) households are without toilets. The state government would involve NGO like Sulabh International and through plan allocation would ensure toilets for all these families during Five Year Plan. At present, the State Govt. has revised the cost of toilets from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 14,500 per unit from 2011-12.

111. Under Total Sanitation Campaign, 20 projects for Rs.214.45 crore were sanctioned by Government of India out of which Rs.29.22 crore was received from GoI. The progress of the scheme was not satisfactory mainly because of low incentive of Rs.2200/- for individual toilets provided under this scheme because the state government under its own scheme gives Rs.14,500/- per toilet. Now the Government of India has started new programme named Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan from 1-4-2012 and revised the cost Rs. 10,000/- i.e.(GoI : Rs. 3200/-, State : Rs.1400/-, Beneficiaries: Rs. 900/- and MGNERGA : Rs. 4500/-). Besides this,

GoI has also allowed convergence with other State Govt. schemes. So far TSC funds are utilized for providing 100% toilet coverage for Governments Schools & Anganwadi centres.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

112. Punjab is looking forward to channelize the investment from both within India and abroad to promote urban development in a big way. For the first time, the State has come out with a comprehensive policy prescribing collection of External Development Charges, License/Permission Fee and Change of Land Use charges, to generate sufficient revenue to provide the ultra modern urban infrastructure.

113. New Town Planning norms conforming to international standards have been made and master plans of 31 cities namely : Ludhiana, SAS Nagar, Mullanpur, Dera Bassi, Zirakpur, Kharar, Banur, Abohar, Sri Hargobindpur, Bathinda, Jalandhar, Patiala, Gobindgarh, Amritsar, Goindwal Sahib, Khanna, Fatehgarh Sahib, Baghapurana, Ramamandi, Kotkapura, Tarn Taran, Hoshiarpur, Sultanpur Lodhi & Sangrur, Rajpura, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar, Roop Nagar, Jagraon, Pathankot, Gurdaspur and Kapurthala has been finalized. For promoting construction of houses for the poor, the purchase of land has been exempted from stamp duty, registration fee, CLU, EDC and license fee. In all Master plans, 10% of the residential zone would be earmarked for housing for the poor.

114. Land pooling policy has been introduced in the state as per which land owners will get back 50% share of developed land in lieu of compensation for their acquired land. This would simplify the land acquisition process and encourage the farmers in land development process.

115. Under JNNURM, city development plans for Amritsar to the extent of Rs.3150 crore and for Ludhiana to the tune of Rs.2053 crore have been approved. The component wise details of DPRs sanctioned are given below:-

(Rs. crore)

SN	Component	DPR approved No.(GoI funding)	Amount Received				Expenditure	Remarks
			GoI	GoP	ULB	Total		
1.	UIG (50:20:30)							
	Amritsar	6 (355.14)	104.81	41.17	51.04	197.02	247.02	-Elevated Roads -Water Supply -Sewerage &

SN	Component	DPR approved No.(GoI funding)	Amount Received				Expenditure	Remarks
			GoI	GoP	ULB	Total		
								-Solid Waste Management -City Buses
	Ludhiana	2 (306.41)	46.48	18.59	115.84	180.91	166.78	-Sewerage & STP -City Buses
2.	BSUP (50:20:30)							
	Amritsar	1 (5.79)	1.44	0.29	1.13	2.86	2.86	Slum Development
	Ludhiana	1 (66.64)	16.66	6.67	41.72	65.05	65.00	Slum Development
3.	UIDSSMT (80:10:10)	16(385.62)	174.06	33.64	34.79	242.49	238.14	Water supply, Sewerage, STP for 16 towns
4.	IHSDP (80:10:10)	16 (340.55)	66.76	10.60	0.31	77.67	22.27	Slum Development in 16 towns Rajpura – 1 Jalandhar – 2

116. For combating discharge of urban waste water into River Sutlej, Beas & Ghaggar, a comprehensive Programme has been started with a cost of Rs. 2331 crore in 45 towns. GoI has approved 12 schemes of Rs.524 crore in 11 towns namely : Mukerian, Dasuya, Hoshiarpur, Tanda, Bhulath, Moga, Jalandhar, Phagwara, Banga, SBS Nagar and Phillaur under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (70:20:10) "National River Conservation Programme". This scheme shall cover laying of lateral sewers, main sewers and sewage treatment plants. Besides this, the remaining towns are being covered under state sponsored scheme namely "Providing water supply, sewerage & setting up of STP's in various towns". An amount of Rs.685 crore is incurred so far. An outlay of Rs. 6083.01 crore and Rs.370.08 crore is provided for this purpose for the year 12th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/BACKWARD CLASSES & MINORITIES

117. 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 2001 census, out of total population of 243.59 lac in the State, SC population is 70.28 lac which constitutes 28.85%. The main thrust during 12th Plan Period would be to protect the rights of vulnerable/depressed classes and launch programmes for their overall development. An outlay of Rs. 1394 crore is provided for 12th Five Year Plan and Rs. 288 Cr for Annual Plan 2012-13 for the sub-head 'Welfare of SCs, BCs and Minorities'.

118. State government is providing Shagun of Rs. 15000/- to BC and other economically weaker families in addition to SC and Christian families (annual family income up to Rs. 30,000/-) at the time of marriage of their daughters, remarriage of widows/divorcees and marriage of daughters of widows. As compared to 2.12 lac beneficiaries during 11th Plan period, about 2.67 lac beneficiaries will be covered during 12th Five Year Plan.

119. Wide publicity is given for creating awareness about the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989. Financial assistance of Rs. 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 Rs. 25,000/-.

120. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India launched 'Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana' in 2009-10 for development works in villages having more than 50% Scheduled Caste population. It is surprising that no village of Punjab which has the highest SC population in country has been included under this scheme. There are as many as 2068 villages which have more than 50% SC population. It is, therefore, our request that Government of India should also include these villages from the State under this scheme.

SCSP COMPONENT

121. 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 i.e 28.85% out of total size of State Annual Plan. The SCSP component has been depicted separately for individual schemes. The size of 12th Five Year Plan is Rs. 92100 crore out of which a sum of Rs. 26570 crore will be SCSP component. The size of Annual Plan 2012-13 is Rs. 14000 crore out of which a sum of Rs. 4039 crore is SCSP component. Out of the budgetary outlay of Rs. 6772 crore for Annual Plan 2012-13, the schemes amounting to Rs. 2113.09 crore would wholly or partially benefit the SC population. Under extra-budgetary component, the allocation for SCSP is notional.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT

122. The state government is conscious of its responsibility towards the weaker sections of the society. As compared to an outlay of Rs. 3028 Cr during 11th Plan period, higher outlay of Rs. 4901 crore is provided during 12th Five Year Plan for programmes related to women, children, old age and handicapped persons. An outlay of Rs. 835 crore is provided for this sector during Annual Plan 2012-13. Besides, outlay of Rs. 1375 crore and Rs. 171 crore is provided for Nutrition sector during 12th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively.

123. At state level a sum of Rs. 639 crore has been earmarked towards a Dedicated Social Security Fund for disbursing old age and other pensions to 21.30 lac beneficiaries @ Rs. 250 per month. The state government has lowered the age for female old age pensioners from 60 to 58 years. Besides 2.13 lac beneficiaries belonging to BPL families would receive an additional pension of Rs. 200 per month under National Social Assistance Programme. The age limit of 40 years under Government of India Widow Pension Scheme needs to be relaxed and all widows above the age of 18 years should be made eligible as under the state scheme. The limit of 80% disability under Government of India scheme should also be relaxed to 50% as under the state scheme. The state government has decided to disburse these pensions at the homes of beneficiaries through Electronic Benefit transfers (EBT) in collaboration with banks.

124. The state government has launched some ambitious schemes exclusively for the welfare of women. Under 'Mai Bhago Vidya Scheme' 1.11 lac girls students of 11th & 12th classes in government schools were provided free bicycles during 2011-12. This scheme has been extended to all girl students studying in class 9th and 10th. Under 'Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme' a sum of Rs. 20000/- is invested with LIC on the birth of every girl child in families having annual income upto Rs. 30000/-. The Centrally Sponsored 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme' for the protection of rights of children shall be implemented with an outlay of Rs. 21 crore during 2012-13.

125. A sum of Rs. 140 crore has been earmarked under Integrated Child Development Services (SNP) in Annual Plan 2012-13 to provide supplementary nutrition to over 15 lac children and pregnant mothers in 26656 anganwadi centres functioning in the state. Besides, Rs. 35 crore including GoI share are provided under 'SABLA' and 'Kishori Shakti Yojana' schemes to provide nutrition to the adolescent girls and promote awareness about health, hygiene, family and child care etc. There are 26656 anganwadi centres in the State out of which 3278 are functioning from rented buildings and 22819 from community buildings. Government of India should assist the state in construction of proper anganwadi centres.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

126. 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.

127. Special Central Assistance (100%) is received under Normal BADP from Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, (Department of Border Management). Against an allocation of Rs. 32.92 crore released by Government of India during 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 35.26 crore is allocated during 2012-13. Besides, 13th Finance Commission has also recommended grant of Rs. 250.00 crore (2011-15) for up gradation and maintenance of road connectivity, power, health infrastructure and water supply and sanitation facilities in the border area along the international border of the state.

EXCISE & TAXATION

128. VAT was successfully implemented in the state of Punjab with effect from 1/4/2005. Keeping in view the difficulties being faced by trade and industry, rate of VAT has been decreased on certain commodities, procedure of tax collection has been made business friendly. To expedite payment of refund to exporters and dealers resorting to inter-state sales, the facilities of E-filing of quarterly returns has been introduced by the department. E-payment facility has also been provided to the dealers in the state.

129. The collections under Punjab VAT and CST Acts have increased from Rs. 7046.65 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 8284.13 crore in 2009-10 registering an increase of 17.56%. During 2010-11, the collections was Rs. 10778.15 crore i.e. an increase of 30.10% over the previous year. During 2011-12, the collection was Rs. 12223.09 Cr i.e. an increase of 13.40% over the year 2010-11. During 2012-13, the expected collections are Rs.15000.00 Cr i.e. an increase of 22.72% over the year 2011-12.

130. Against the excise revenue of Rs. 1810.72 crore earned during 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 2100.57 crore was earned during 2009-10 thereby registering an increase of 16%. During 2010-11, excise collections was Rs. 2372.02 crore i.e. an increase of 12.92% over the previous year. During 2011-12, excise collection was Rs.2726.62 Cr i.e. an increase of

14.94% over the year 2010-11. During 2012-13 expected excise collection is Rs. 3500.00 Cr i.e. an increase of 28.36% over the year 2011-12.

GOVERNANCE REFORMS

131. The State Government has created a new department of Governance Reforms integrating the mandate of Administrative Reforms and e-Governance in all the departments to form the basis for inclusive growth and development in the State. The Ist Punjab Governance Reforms Commission was appointed in 2009 with a view to reducing the mis-trust and distance between the citizens and the government and amended the procedure to meet productivity deficits. Based on the recommendations of the Commission, Punjab Right to Service (PRTS) Act was enacted in 2011 to provide 67 services in a time bound manner. More services are proposed to be covered under Act. 123 Police Saanjh Kendras were set up in separate buildings across the state to deliver police service. People are no longer required to visit the police stations for various works like copies of FIR, verification of documents etc. The land records of 11800 villages out of 12322 villages have been computerized under National Land Modernization Programme. 155 Fard Kendras have been set up for providing computerized copies of revenue documents and other revenue services. Discretion of sub registrar was curtailed with a view to reduce scope of corruption.

132. 114 Suwidha Centres have already been set up at district as well as sub-divisional level. The birth and death certificates are being computerized and procedure for their registration has been simplified. In the Transport Department, dealers have been empowered to issue vehicles registration certificates. Similarly, Principals of colleges have been authorized to issue learner license. In addition, e-tendering and e-procurement has been introduced in all the departments. As per the provision of PRTS Act, 2011, Punjab Right to Service Commission has been constituted and Chief Commissioner and 4 Commissioners have been appointed to look after the task of effective implementation of the Act. The 1st Governance Commission on completion of work assigned was wound up in July, 2011.

133. The State Government is in the 2nd Phase of administrative reforms. 2nd Punjab Governance Reforms Commission has been set up in March, 2012 to look at civil and criminal justice system, procedure for industrial development, regulation frame work for NRI's Affairs, Health and Medical Education, Education, Technical Education and Employment and Fiscal Management..

134. The State Wide Area Network (PAWAN) has already been made functional with 194 Point of Presence (POPs), connecting 374 offices. It is envisaged to connect 635 more offices by May, 2013. For the convenience of general public, 1350 Common Service

Centres (CSC) have been set up for extending the government for pilot e-district project. After its stabilization in October, 2012, the project would be rolled out in the remaining 20 districts. Besides, a State Data Centre is being set up on Build, Own, Operate, Transfer (BOOT) basis at Mohali at a cost of Rs. 50 crore. The Centre would have 4000 Sq. ft of Server and storage area with 40 TB storage area network to bring cohesion in the approach of all departments.

DECENTRALIZED PLANNING

135. 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 amount of Rs. 1459 crore had been made for the 11th Five Year Plan, against which an expenditure of Rs. 1391 crore was incurred. An outlay of Rs. 4496 crore and Rs. 504 crore is provided for the 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 respectively under the various district level plan schemes.