

2. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Outlay – ₹ 1034.02 Cr

2.1 CROP HUSBANDRY

Outlay – ₹ 695.28 Cr

2.1.1 Punjab being food bowl of India is a harbinger of green revolution in the country and is striving to transform agriculture from sustainable to profitable and from localized to globalize. Agriculture contributes to about 29% of the State's GDP and provides livelihood to about 65% of its population. Punjab has been contributing about 50-60% of wheat and about 35-40% of rice procured by the Govt of India for food security of the country for the last four decades. The status of agriculture in Punjab is as under:-

- Against a total geographical area of 50.33 lac hectares, the state has 41.98 lac hectares (83%) under cultivation. The cropping intensity is around 189.6% with over 98% of the cultivable area being under assured irrigation.
- The state produces 18% of the country's wheat, 11% of rice and 5% cotton and contributes significantly to the central pool with about 45% wheat and 26% rice.
- Against the national average of 2462 kg/ha, Punjab's rice productivity is 3998 kg/ha. In wheat, against the national average of 3118 kg/ha, Punjab's productivity is 4724 kg/ha.
- Fertilizer consumption at 250 kg/ha is almost 1.95 times higher than the national average of 128 kg/ha.
- The state's farm economy is highly mechanized, 18% of the country's tractors being in Punjab.
- During 2013-14 production of paddy was 169 lac MT of which 127.5 lac MT was procured.
- During Rabi 2013-14, the state produced 176 lac MT of wheat and procured 119.3 lac MT.
- The MSP for wheat which was ₹ 1350 per quintal for the marketing season 2013-14 is enhanced to ₹ 1400/- for market season 2014-15.

2.1.2 Lately, agricultural activities have begun to show signs of fatigue. Today, Punjab is at the crossroads, as the existing production pattern and

marketing systems are out of tune with the immediate and long-term supply and demand situation in both national and international markets. A package of dynamic, pro-active and responsive policies and action programmes are required to revive Punjab's agriculture, so as to meet the increasing pressures of free trade, liberalization and globalization. During the last years, the main emphasis has been given on increasing the productivity/production of various crops particularly cotton, maize, oilseeds, pulses etc. so that the damage to our natural resource base due to monoculture of wheat-paddy crop rotation could be checked.

2.1.3 Against an expenditure of ` 739.10 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ` 1412.76 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 224.41 Cr and ` 268.11 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ` 695.28 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Agriculture

Outlay - ` 612.25 Cr

2.1.4 To sustain the development of agriculture in the State, the following major schemes/programmes would be taken up during 10th Plan period:-

Ongoing schemes

CSS-Flagship Scheme

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

Outlay - ` 500.00 Cr

2.1.5 To spur growth in the Agriculture and allied sectors, National Development Council (NDC), in its meeting held on 29th May, 2007 observed that a special Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme 'Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana' be introduced to incentivize states to draw up comprehensive agriculture development plans taking into account agro-climatic conditions, natural resources and technology for ensuring more inclusive and integrated development of agriculture and allied sectors. By virtue of this scheme agriculture and allied sectors could achieve an annual growth rate of 3.64% during the XI plan against a growth rate of 2.46% per annum in the X plan period.

2.1.6 Based on feedback received from states experiences garnered during implementation in XI Plan and inputs provided by stakeholders; operational

guidelines of RKVY have been revised to not only enhance efficiency and efficacy of the programme but also its inclusiveness during XII plan period.

Objectives of RKVY

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

Components of RKVY;

2.1.7 RKVY funds would be provided to the states as 100% grant by the Central Government in following streams:-

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

Eligibility Criteria

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

1. Each state will become eligible to receive RKVY allocation, if and only if

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

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

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

SN	Criteria/Parameters	Weightage
1	Percentage share of net un-irrigated area in a state to the net un-irrigated area of all eligible States.	15%
2	Last three(3) years average area under oil seeds and pulses	5%
3	State’s highest GSDP for agriculture and allied sectors for the past five years	30%
4	Increase in expenditure in Agriculture and allied sectors in the previous year over the year prior to that year. (For example, previous year for allocating State’s share for 2014-15 would be the year 2012-13 and the year prior to that would be 2011-12.	30%
5	Increase in Plan and non-plan expenditure made by the States from the State Budgets on Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Agricultural Research & Education in the previous years over the year prior to that year.	10%
6	Yield gap between state average yield and potential yields as indicated in the frontline demonstration data.	10%

Status of Eligibility of Punjab - 2014-15:

2.1.9 The condition of eligibility for the year 2014-15 is that the average percentage share of last three years expenditure is more than the baseline expenditure i.e. minimum percentage expenditure during preceding three years excluding RKVY funds. The figures are as follows:-

Year	Plan Size	Total Plan Exp	Exp on Agriculture Sector	% Exp on Agriculture Sector	Average of expenditure of three years
2003-04	2822.00	1585.81	65.42	4.13	
2004-05	3479.80	1955.93	51.55	2.64	
2005-06	3550.00	3754.67	69.97	1.86	2.88
2006-07	4000.00	5751.83	142.99	2.49	2.33
2007-08*	5111.00	4986.00	142.64	2.86	2.40
2008-09*	6110.00	6837.48	165.25	2.41	2.59
2009-10*	8535.00	4900.52	137.05	2.80	2.69
2010-11*	9080.00	8146.16	271.88	3.33	2.84
2011-12*	11420.00	7388.01	42.11	0.57 (Required 2.85%)	2.23 (Required 2.99%)
2012-13*	13863.00	9772.34	348.06	3.56	3.24
2013-14*	15925.00	11555.83	410.99	3.56	3.25

- (i) As per new guidelines of RKVY, minimum baseline expenditure from previous 3 years i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 is 2.85%.
- (ii) Since average percentage share of last 3 years expenditure (2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14 i.e. 3.16%) is more than baseline percentage expenditure (2.85%) we are eligible for receiving funds during 2014-15.

2.1.10 Against an expenditure of ` 417.26 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ` 600.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 113.16 Cr and ` 252.54 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ` 500.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

CSS – Other Schemes
National Food Security Mission

Outlay – ` 72.50 Cr

The following schemes would be covered under this programme:

AGR-04 Intensive Cotton Development Programme (75:25) (NFSM)

Outlay – ` 10.00 Cr

2.1.11 The objective of the scheme is to increase the production and productivity of cotton in the state especially in the cotton belt of Ferozepur, Faridkot, Mukatsar, Moga, Bathinda, Sangrur and Mansa. Various incentives such as distribution of certified seed, training and demonstration on latest crop production technology, use of pheromone traps, NPV (Nuclear Poly-Hydroses Virus), IPM (Integrated Pest Management), Plant Protection equipment (manually operated sprayers and dusters) and tractor mounted sprayers etc. will be provided to the farmers.

2.1.12 Against an expenditure of ` 3.34 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ` 1.11 Cr as 25% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ` 30.00 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ` 10.00 Cr as 25% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. No expenditure was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14. An outlay of ` 7.50 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ` 2.50 Cr as 25% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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

Outlay – ` 62.50 Cr

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

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

Objectives

1) Increasing production of rice, wheat, pulses and coarse cereals through area

expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the country;

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

Districts of Punjab Covered under NFSM

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

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

2.1.15 Before restructuring of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes the amount under NFSM was released by Government of India directly to the implementing department. As per the decision taken by Government of India, from 2014-15, the amount would be provided to the implementing department through State Finance Department. As such, an outlay of ` 62.50 Cr as Government of India share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

National Mission of Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET)

Outlay – ` 32.75 Cr

The following schemes would be covered under this programme:

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

Outlay – ` 27.50 Cr

2.1.16 The major objectives of the scheme would be identifying research/extension priorities for districts, keeping in mind agro ecology conditions and existing gaps in technology dissemination in all agriculture and

allied sector areas/activities. The funds under the scheme shall be allocated to the states on 90:10 sharing basis. States can take forward local software development initiatives with 25% amount (out of the entire money earmarked for software development).

2.1.17 Against an expenditure of ` 7.96 Cr as 90% Government of India's share and ` 2.32 Cr as 10% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ` 112.50 Cr as 90% Government of India's share and ` 12.50 Cr as 10% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 10.86 Cr as 90% Government of India's share and ` 1.28 Cr as 10% state share was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ` 9.72 Cr as 90% Government of India's share and ` 1.51 Cr as 10% state share was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 24.75 Cr as 90% Government of India's share and ` 2.75 Cr as 10% state share is provided during 2014-15.

CS(AGR)-07 Promotion and strengthening of agricultural mechanization through training, testing and demonstration(100%) (NMAET)

Outlay - ` 25.00 lac

2.1.18 The main objectives of the scheme are design and fabrication of crop specific machines and equipment, matching implement/machines to improve efficiency and saving fuel, field demonstrations of these machines and dissemination of information to the farmers etc.

The scheme has the following components-

- (1) Demonstration of newly developed agricultural equipments.
- (2) Outsourcing of training through identified institutions.

2.1.19 Against an expenditure of ` 41.46 lac during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ` 6.25 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 10.80 lac was incurred during 2012-13 and no expenditure was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 25.00 lac as Government of India's share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

CS(AGR)-09 Scheme for Post Harvest Technology and Management (100%) (NMAET)

Outlay - ` 50.00 lac

2.1.20 The basic aim of the scheme is to create adequate infrastructure in the production catchments/rural areas for primary processing and value addition

so as to reduce the post harvest losses on the farm, to mop up surpluses at farm level and ensure fair price for the producer and reasonable price for the consumers in these areas. The scheme will focus on lower end of the spectrum of post harvest management and processing.

2.1.21 Under the scheme, the technologies developed by ICAR, CSIR and those identified from within the country and abroad for primary processing, value addition, low cost scientific storage/transport of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, vegetables and fruits and the crop bi-product management shall be given thrust. Subsidy @ 40% of the total cost of technology/project shall be provided to the farmers.

2.1.22 An outlay of ` 50.00 lac as Government of India's share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

CS(AGR)-11 Sub-mission on Agriculture Mechanization(100%)(NMAET)

Outlay - ` 4.50 Cr

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

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

Mission Objectives

- Increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low;
- Offsetting adverse 'economies of scale' and 'higher cost of ownership' of high value farm equipment by promoting ' Custom Hiring Centre' for agricultural machinery;

- Passing on the benefit of hi-tech, high value and hi-productive agricultural machinery to farmers through creating hubs for such farm equipment;
- Promoting farm mechanization by creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities;
- Ensuring quality control of newly developed agricultural machinery through performance evaluation of agricultural machinery and equipment and certifying them at designated testing centers located all over the country.

2.1.24 An outlay of ₹ 4.50 Cr as Government of India's share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

Outlay - ₹ 2.00 Cr

The following schemes would be covered under this programme:

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

Outlay - ₹ 2.00 Cr

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

2.1.26 To meet the objective of promotion of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micro nutrients in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers, for improving soil health and its productivity, the following interventions would be taken up in the state under "Soil Health Management(SHM)" during 2014-15:-

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

2.1.27 An outlay of ` 2.00 Cr as Government of India's share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

National Oilseeds and Oil Palm Mission (NOOPM)

Outlay – ` 5.00 Cr

The following scheme would be covered under this programme:

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

Outlay – ` 5.00 Cr

2.1.28 The main objective of the scheme is to increase the productivity of oilseeds, provide disease free quality seeds and to bring more area under oilseeds and maize crops. The strategy to implement the proposed mission will include increasing Seed Replacement Ratio(SRR) with focus on Varietal Replacement; increasing irrigation coverage under oilseeds from 26% to 36%; diversification of area from low yielding cereals crops to oilseeds crops; inter-cropping of oilseeds with cereals/pulses/sugarcane; use of fallow land after paddy/potato cultivation; expansion of cultivation of oil palm. The scheme would be implemented in a mission mode through active involvement of all the stakeholders.

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

2.1.30 Against an expenditure of ` 3.57 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ` 1.18 Cr as 25% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ` 21.00 Cr as 75% Government of India share and ` 7.00 Cr as 25% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 45.31 lac as 75% Government of India's share and ` 16.91 lac as 25% state share was incurred during 2012-13 and no expenditure was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 3.75 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ` 1.25 Cr as 25% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Horticulture

Outlay – ` 83.03 Cr

2.1.31 Horticulture which includes fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushroom, floriculture, medicinal and aromatic plants etc. is very significant in improving land use, promoting crop diversification, generating employment and above all providing nutritional security to the people. The main schemes /programmes included in the Annual Plan 2014-15 are as under:-

CSS – Other Schemes

National Horticulture Mission

Outlay – ` 82.50 Cr

The following scheme would be covered under this programme:

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

Outlay – ` 82.50 Cr

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

Objectives

- (1) Promote holistic growth of horticulture sector, including bamboo and coconut through area based regionally differentiated strategies which include research, technology promotion, extension, post harvest management, processing and marketing, in consonance with comparative advantage of each state/region and its diverse climate feature.

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

Components

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

2.1.34 Against an expenditure of ` 162.45 Cr as 85% Government of India's share and ` 18.36 Cr as 15% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ` 453.33 Cr as 85% Government of India share and ` 80.00 Cr as 15% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 58.63 Cr as 85% Government of India's share and ` 18.47 Cr as 15% state share (including unspent balance of previous year) was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ` 57.72 Cr as 85% Government of India's share and ` 9.48 Cr as 15% state share was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 70.13 Cr as 85% Government of India's share and ` 12.37 Cr as 15% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Catalytic Development Programme under Sericulture (CDPUS)

Outlay - ` 53.00 lac

The following scheme would be covered under this programme:

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

Outlay - ` 53.00 lac

2.1.35 In Punjab, Sericulture is under administrative control of Directorate of Horticulture Punjab, Chandigarh. The state produces Bivoltine Silk. The popular

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

2.1.36 Against an expenditure of ` 42.54 lac as 38% Government of India's share and ` 15.45 lac as 26% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ` 1.83 Cr as 38% Government of India's share and ` 1.25 Cr as 26% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 52.36 lac as 38% Government of India's share and ` 7.47 lac as 26% state share was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ` 18.55 lac as state share was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 32.00 lac as 38% Government of India's share and ` 21.00 lac as 26% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

CSS – Other than Restructured Schemes

AGR-05 Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme

Outlay – ` 5.00 Cr

2.1.37 Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) aims at supporting sustainable production in agriculture sector, thereby ensuring food security, crop diversification and enhancing growth and competitiveness of agriculture sector besides protecting farmers from production risks. The public sector and private sector General Insurance Companies empanelled by Government of India and selected by concerned state government would implement MNAIS. Conditions relating to MNAIS which are binding on States/UTs are as follows:-

- i) State has to conduct requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) at the level of notified insurance unit area;
- ii) CCE based yield data will be submitted to insurance company within the prescribed time limit;
- iii) State/UT will make necessary budgetary provision in State/UT budget, to release premium subsidy based on fair estimates, at the beginning of the crop season;

- iv) State/UT should be willing to facilitate strengthening of weather station network in the districts.

Crops Coverage

- i) Food crops(Cereals, Millets & Pulses);
- ii) Oilseeds;
- iii) Annual Commercial/Horticultural crops.

Farmers Covered

- i) All farmers including share croppers and tenant farmers growing the notified crops in the notified areas are eligible for coverage;
- ii) However, farmers should have insurable interest on the insured crops. The non-loanee farmers are required to submit necessary documentary evidence of landrecords and/or applicable contract/agreement details(in case of sharecroppers/tenant farmers).

Risk Coverage

2.1.38 Following stages of the crop and risks leading to crop loss, are covered under the scheme:-

- a) Prevented Sowing/Planting Risk;
- b) Standing Crop
- c) Post Harvest Losses.

2.1.39 An outlay of ` 5.00 Cr as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

CS(AGR)-06 Agricultural Census

Outlay – ` 70.00 lac

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

2.1.41 Against an expenditure of ` 1.19 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ` 2.50 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 44.71 lac and ` 39.34 lac was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ` 70.00 lac as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

2.2 SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Outlay - ` 90.55 Cr

2.2.1 Out of the total geographical area of 50.36 lac hectares of the state, about 13 lac hectares (26%) is under various forms of degradation due to soil erosion in northern Punjab, water logging and salinization of soils in south-western Punjab. Approximately 70% area constituting the central Punjab faces ground water depletion. 112 out of 141 blocks have already been categorized as over-exploited or dark blocks. The present challenges are:

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

2.2.2 Against an expenditure of ` 47.83 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ` 266.35 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 54.60 Cr and ` 50.73 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ` 90.55 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15. The physical target is 30063 hac.

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

SWC-03 Assistance to farmers in under Ground Pipe System (UGPS) for Promotion of on-Farm Water Conservation (ACA-2009-10).

Outlay - ` 25.00 lac

2.2.3 At present, ground water level is depleting @ 50-100 cm in approximately 90% area of the state and 103 blocks out of total 141 blocks have already been declared over-exploited. Punjab has more than 12 lakh tubewells which irrigate about 3 million hectares of land. The water application efficiency through surface irrigation is about 30 to 35% and approximately 1 million ha

water is lost in evapo-transpiration in the open conveyance channels which are by & large unlined. Apart from it, approximately 10 thousand hectares of land is wasted under kutchha channels. To sustain & conserve water resources, there is an immediate need to propagate on-farm water conservation by replacing low-efficiency kutchha field irrigation channels with high-efficiency Underground Pipeline System (UGPS) which can not only save 15-25% of water, power & labour but also 1% of productive land. There is a persistent demand among farmers for subsidy on Underground Pipeline System (UGPS) in all districts of the state. Therefore, a new scheme was launched for providing subsidy on UGPS during the Annual Plan 2009-10.

2.2.4 Under this scheme 50% subsidy will be provided to the individual farmers on laying of RCC Underground Pipe Line System (UGPS) on the agricultural fields owned by them in all districts of the state. One time ACA of ₹ 15.00 Cr was provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan 2010-11, however the scheme could not be implemented during that year. An outlay of ₹ 75.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 8.77 Cr and ₹ 6.03 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 lac is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

SWC-07 Provision for Machinery Division at the Headquarter

Outlay - ₹ 30.00 lac

2.2.5 This scheme is for operation of the machinery like bulldozers, excavator-cum-loader, tractors and laser levelers used on subsidized hiring basis for development of farm land for departmental works and the fields of the farmers in the state.

2.2.6 Against an expenditure of ₹ 1.63 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 2.50 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 17.39 lac and ₹ 0.73 lac was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ₹ 30.00 lac is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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

Outlay - ₹ 20.00 Cr

2.2.7 A three year "Project for judicious use of available water and

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

2.2.8 The up-to-date progress of the project is as follows:-

(` in lac)

Description	Physical (Area in Ha)	Financial		
		Total Amount	NABARD Loan to State @ 95%	State's own Share @ 5%
Total Project Target (2011-12 to 2013-14)	35027	12000.00	11400.00	600.00
Achievement upto 2013-14	21064	5363.12	5094.96	268.16

2.2.9 An outlay of ` 120.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year. An expenditure of ` 23.42 Cr and ` 30.21 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ` 20.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to cover area of 14000 ha.

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

Outlay-` 10.00 Cr

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

2.2.11 The up-to-date progress of the project is as follows:-

(` in lac)

Description	Physical (Area in Ha)	Financial		
		Total Amount	NABARD Loan to State @ 95%	State's own Share @ 5%
Total Project Target (2011-12 to 2013-14)	658	3157.89	2999.99	157.90
Achievement upto 2013-14	134	631.58	600.00	31.58

2.2.12 An expenditure of ` 6.32 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 10.00 Cr is provided in Annual Plan 2014-15.

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

Outlay-` 10.00 Cr

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

2.2.14 The up-to-date progress of the project is as follows:-

(` lac)

Description	Physical (Area in Ha)	Financial		
		Total Amount	NABARD Loan to State @ 95%	State's own Share @ 5%
Total Project Target (2011-12 to 2013-14)	7306	3157.80	2999.97	157.83
Achievement upto 2013-14	1635	587.58	558.20	29.38

2.2.15 An expenditure of ` 5.88 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 10.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to cover area of 2000 ha.

New Schemes

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

Outlay – ` 20.00 Cr

2.2.16 The scheme has been included in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to provide irrigation water to the farmer fields through underground pipelines. For this purpose 90% subsidy would be provided to the farmers. The target is to cover 7082 hect of Sangrur and Barnala districts.

An outlay of ` 20.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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

Outlay – ` 5.00 Cr

2.2.17 A new project for promotion of Micro Irrigation has been submitted to NABARD. In anticipation of the approval, the scheme has been included in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

2.2.18 An outlay of ` 5.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

CSS – Other Schemes

National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture

Outlay – ` 25.00 Cr

The following scheme would be covered under this programme:

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

Outlay – ` 25.00 Cr

2.2.19 Government of India started a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Micro Irrigation in 2005-06 under which subsidy @50% (GoI 40% + State 10%) was available for farmers on installation of Micro Irrigation (Drip & Sprinkler) systems. The initiative greatly contributed in adoption of Micro irrigation (MI) in Punjab and to-date more than 28,000 hectares have been covered. The State has been categorized as **Category 'A'** state and major crops covered under this scheme are Vegetables and Kinnow Plantations.

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

2.2.21 Against an expenditure of ` 42.34 Cr as 80% Government of India's share and ` 6.99 Cr as 20% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ` 100.00 Cr as 80% Government of India share and ` 25.00 Cr as 20% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 7.46 Cr as 80% Government of India's share and ` 4.61 Cr as 20% state share was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ` 5.91 Cr as 80% Government of India's share and ` 13.74 lac as 20% state share was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 20.00 Cr as 80% Government of India's share and ` 5.00 Cr as 20% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 to cover physical target 4617 ha.

CSS-Other Than Restructured Schemes

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

Outlay – ` 25.00 Cr

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

2.2.23 Assistance is provided on 100% basis by Government of India for the soil and water conservation works on the government/community lands. For private lands of farmers 60% assistance is provided by Government of India and balance 40% is contributed by the beneficiary. The major activities covered under these projects include drainage, flood water harvesting, bench terracing, land leveling, masonry deep structures, field bounding, plantation, sand scrapping, desilting of ponds, precision leveling and demonstration of high value crops etc.

2.2.24 Against an expenditure of ` 3.73 Cr during 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ` 10.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. Last installment of

project was released by Government of India during 2013-14. An expenditure of ` 6.60 lac was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 1.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

2.3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Outlay - ` 66.09 Cr

2.3.1 Livestock is an important sub-sector of agriculture in Punjab. Diversification of state agriculture through allied activities comprising animal husbandry, commercial dairying & fisheries has acquired added significance in the reduction of income disparities between rural and urban population. Livestock keeping along with marketing services, manufacture of livestock products, inputs and other subsidiary and supporting industries offer a great scope for gainful employment to the expanding labour force, small and marginal farmers and agricultural labour and thereby helping in raising the standard of living of rural population especially of weaker sections of the society. The Department has a vast network of veterinary institutions (Hospital and Dispensaries). There are 19 Vety. Polyclinics, 1367 Hospitals and 1485 Dispensaries in the state to provide health cover to the animals. Out of 1367 Veterinary Hospitals, 582 Veterinary Hospitals were shifted to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI's) during the year 2006-07. Regional Disease Laboratory at Jalandhar caters to the need of seven Northern States.

2.3.2 Against an expenditure of ` 91.56 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ` 284.01 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 27.49 Cr and ` 50.60 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ` 66.09 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for the implementation of following schemes:-

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

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

Outlay - ` 5.00 Cr

2.3.3 A three year project for upgradation of Veterinary Institutions in the state has been approved by NABARD during 2011-12 under RIDF XVII for ` 24.73 Cr in the ratio of 95:5. Under this project, up-gradation of 800 veterinary dispensaries by providing latest equipment and other related items, construction

of building of 48 veterinary hospitals, establishment of Regional Multi-disciplinary Training & Extension Centre at Jalandhar would be carried out.

2.3.4 An outlay of ` 25.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 9.45 Cr and ` 6.53 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ` 5.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

AH-08 Construction of Civil Infrastructure for Guru Angad Dev Vety. Animal Science University (GADVASU) (NABARD 80:20 & ACA)

Outlay- ` 10.00 Cr

2.3.5 For provision/development of infrastructural facilities of GADVASU, NABARD has approved a project for the Construction of Civil Infrastructure for Guru Angad Dev Vety. Animal Science University (GADVASU) during 2011-12. The total cost of the project would be ` 40.00 Cr which would be in the ratio of 80:20. During 2012-13, Government of India has also approved an ACA of ` 35.00 Cr for strengthening of infrastructure of GADVASU. It has been decided to meet the state share of ACA i.e. ` 24.50 Cr through NABARD under this scheme. The funds would be provided as under:-

(` Cr)

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

2.3.6 An amount of ` 40.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 14.00 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 10.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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

Outlay - ` 1.00 lac

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

2.3.8 Against an expenditure of ` 13.70 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ` 15.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 2.83 Cr was incurred during 2012-13. No expenditure was incurred during 2013-14. A token provision of ` 1.00 lac has been made for 2014-15.

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

Outlay- ` 10.00 Cr

2.3.9 The department of Animal Husbandry is engaged in providing health care and breeding services to the indigenous and exotic animals being reared by the farmers of the state. Besides this, the services of sero-monitoring and diagnosis are also given to the livestock owners for saving the precious livestock wealth from many infectious diseases. The department is having a network of 1362 veterinary hospitals out of which 585 vety hospitals have been transferred to Zila Parishads. Presently the buildings of majority of these hospitals are in a dilapidated condition and few of them are also at the verge of collapse.

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

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

2.3.12 An expenditure of ` 7.33 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 10.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

New Scheme

AH-24 Account of Punjab Livestock Development Board

Outlay - ` 1.00 lac

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

2.3.14 Punjab Livestock & Dairy Development Board aims at developing milk and meat industry by interventions at every tier i.e. production, processing and marketing, complying with all requisites of national/international quality standards for human consumption. For this purpose, a new plan scheme has been incorporated in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

A token provision of ` 1.00 lac has been made for 2014-15.

CSS – Other Schemes

National Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme

Outlay – ` 25.13 Cr

The following schemes would be covered under this programme:

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

Outlay- ` 8.00 Cr

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

2.3.16 Against an expenditure of ` 8.11 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ` 2.64 Cr as 25% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ` 13.50 Cr as 75% Government of India share and ` 4.50 Cr as 25% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 2.86 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ` 88.52 lac as 25% state share was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ` 51.77 lac as Government of India's share and ` 13.60 lac as state share was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 6.00 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ` 2.00 Cr as 25% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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

Outlay- ` 30.00 lac

2.3.17 For improvement in the efficiency of Veterinary professionals, states through its veterinary council are mandated to impart training to veterinarians on the latest technical knowledge by way of Continuing Veterinary Education (CVE).

2.3.18 Against an expenditure of ` 51.50 lac as 50% Government of India's share and ` 51.50 lac as 50% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ` 1.00 lac each as 50% Government of India share and 50% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 15.00 lac each as 50%

Government of India's share and 50% state share was incurred during 2012-13. No expenditure was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 15.00 lac each as 50% Government of India's share and 50% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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

Outlay- ` 12.00 Cr

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

2.3.20 Against an expenditure of ` 4.00 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ` 1.33 Cr as 25% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ` 45.00 Cr as 75% Government of India share and ` 15.00 Cr as 25% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 7.80 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ` 2.60 Cr as 25% state share was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 9.00 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ` 3.00 Cr as 25% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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

Outlay - ` 20.00 lac

2.3.21 India has been declared Rinderpest and Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) infection free country by the OIE in 2006 and 2007 respectively. However, it is important that country's freedom status against CBPP is maintained as per OIE requirements. Under the programme, the state is required to carry out physical surveillance through village, stock route & institutional searches to maintain the freedom status of CBPP and to undertake surveillance of other animal diseases on routine basis. 100% funds will be provided by Government of India for undertaking ongoing activities of strengthening veterinary services and surveillance of various animal diseases.

2.3.22 Against an expenditure of ` 66.64 lac during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ` 3.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 11.43 lac and ` 0.15 lac was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ` 20.00 lac as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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

Outlay - ` 50.00 lac

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

2.3.24 Against an expenditure of ` 1.45 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ` 2.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 53.26 lac and ` 33.12 lac was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ` 50.00 lac as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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

Outlay- ` 2.00 Cr

2.3.25 To prevent economic losses due to Foot and Mouth Disease and to develop herd immunity in cloven-footed animals, 'Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)' is currently being implemented in the state with 100% central assistance. The major activities of the intensive programme would be: to vaccinate all the eligible cattle and buffaloes at six monthly interval; publicity and mass awareness campaign including orientation of the state

functionaries for implementation of the scheme; identification of the target animals in the selected districts; sero-surveillance/monitoring of animal population on random basis; mass vaccination; procurement of cold cabinets and FMD vaccine; assessment of the randomly collected samples of vaccines for their quality; virus typing in case of outbreaks and recording/regulation of animal movement from unvaccinated areas through temporary quarantine/check-posts.

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

2.3.27 Against an expenditure of ` 2.53 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ` 10.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 1.04 Cr and ` 30.64 lac was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ` 2.00 Cr as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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

Outlay - ` 2.00 Cr

2.3.28 Brucellosis is one of the major infectious disease of livestock caused by *Brucella abortus*. It causes abortions in the last quarter of pregnancy causing huge economic losses to livestock sector. This disease has great zoonotic implications and is transmissible to human beings also. This disease can be prevented over a period of time by one time vaccination of all eligible female calves. Brucellosis-CP in 12th Plan envisages vaccination of female calves between 6-8 months. Adulthood vaccination will also be taken up covering all unvaccinated adult female bovines in a phased manner during 12th plan. Under this scheme, prophylactic vaccination of young female population would be undertaken besides conducting surveillance of the disease.

2.3.29 Against an expenditure of ` 7.78 lac during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ` 5.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 89.09 lac and ` 2.25 lac was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ` 2.00 Cr as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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

Outlay - ` 13.00 lac

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

2.3.31 An outlay of ` 50.00 lac has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 4.47 lac and ` 0.03 lac was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ` 13.00 lac as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

National Livestock Management Programme

Outlay - ` 15.93 Cr

The following schemes would be covered under this programme:

AH-05 Assistance to State Poultry Farm-Strengthening of Government Poultry Farms (80:20) (NLMP)

Outlay- ` 50.00 lac

2.3.32 The objective is to enable the flow of suitable germplasm from the research Institutions/laboratories to the grassroots level alongwith other technical services through:

- i) Capacity building of State Poultry Farms, Modernization of farm – automation, modern farm equipment, high end technology infusion etc.
- ii) Developing and implementing package of practices at the ground level for different types of poultry system including family poultry system for supplementary income generation and family nutrition.
- iii) Poultry production in a clustered manner through a scientific approach.

2.3.33 Under this scheme large number of female and male of selected parents flock will be reared. Poultry Farm, Kotkapura has been selected where one day old chicks produced will be distributed to the target group. It is proposed to propagate low input technology birds and Japanese quail. Main objective is to

supplement the income and improve nutritional status by backyard rural poultry production.

2.3.34 From 2011-12 onwards, the scheme has been converted from 100% CSS to 80:20 sharing scheme. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 Cr as 80% of Government of India's share and ₹ 50.00 lac as 20% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 40.00 lac as 80% Government of India's and ₹ 10.00 lac as 20% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

CS(AH)-07: Assistance to States for Integrated Piggery Development (100%)(NLMP)

Outlay – ₹ 1.00 lac

2.3.35 The aim of the scheme is to strengthen pig breeding farms for production of quality piglets through import of pig germplasm/frozen semen and their distribution among the pig breeders belonging to the weaker sections of the society and other farmers in order to give an impetus to piggery development in the state.

2.3.36 An outlay of ₹ 45.00 lac has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. A token provision of ₹ 1.00 lac has been made for 2014-15.

CS(AH)-11 Conservation of threatened breeds of small ruminants, pigs, pack animals and equines(100%) (NLMP)

Outlay – ₹ 50.00 lac

2.3.37 The main objective of the scheme is to conserve threatened breeds of small ruminants, pigs, pack animals and equines. The scheme would be implemented through Punjab Livestock Development Board and the amount will be provided as grant-in-aid to the board.

2.3.38 An outlay of ₹ 2.50 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lac as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

CS(AH)-12 Bio-Technology Research Projects under Fodder Development (100%) (NLMP)

Outlay- ₹ 20.00 lac

2.3.39 The main objective of the scheme is to enhance availability of feed

and area specific mineral mixture for feeding livestock for improving their productivity and health. At present, approximately 23 Kg. of fodder per animal is available against the requirement of 40 Kg. The gap between demand and supply is likely to widen further due to increased pressure as a result of growing more foodgrains, oilseeds and commercial crops. Therefore, research work will be carried out to improve the genetic potential of fodder crops. The suitable varieties of fodder crops will be evolved by Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana and new seeds of high yielding fodder varieties produced as a result of research work will be distributed among farmers to increase the green fodder production in the State.

2.3.40 An outlay of ` 2.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ` 20.00 lac as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

CS (AH)-14 Strengthening and Development of Fodder Resources in the State (100%) (NLMP)

Outlay – ` 8.00 Cr

2.3.41 The main objectives of the scheme are promoting cultivation of superior variety of fodder crops for fodder seeds (breeder, foundation and certified seed), preferably through contract farming, with a buy back arrangement, and distribution of seeds among the farmers. This component aims at creation of assured market for quality fodder seeds. The state govt. will assess the requirement of fodder seeds of the state & procure foundation seeds of desired varieties from the regional stations for Forage Production and Demonstration (RSFPD), and the Central Fodder Seed Production Farm (CFSPF). States will further multiply the seeds through farmers or other agencies and will make a buy back arrangement of fodder seeds produced by the farmers. After procurement of fodder seeds, state government will distribute these seeds to farmers free of cost, thereby passing on the central subsidy to the farmers. Only certified seeds will be distributed to the farmers.

2.3.42 Against an expenditure of ` 4.65 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ` 15.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 2.74 Cr was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 8.00 Cr as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

CS (AH)-15 Rural Backyard Poultry Development (100%) (NLMP)

Outlay - ` 1.00 Cr

2.3.43 The 'Rural Backyard Poultry Development' component is envisaged to cover beneficiaries from BPL families to enable them to gain supplementary income and nutritional support. Chicks reared upto the age where they can survive at the farmers' backyard will be distributed to the beneficiaries, the cost of ceiling for which will be ` 50 per chick initially during the first year. The beneficiary will also be provided with a lump sum amount towards cages, night shelter, feeders, etc., for 20 birds (ceiling ` 1500/- during the first year). Only low input technology birds will be propagated, the varieties of which will be circulated by the Department from time to time. It is proposed to cover 3000 BPL families during 2014-15.

2.3.44 An outlay of ` 3.50 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 58.38 lac was incurred during 2012-13. No expenditure was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 1.00 Cr as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

CSS – Other than Restructured Schemes

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

Outlay- ` 24.00 lac

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

2.3.46 Against an expenditure of ` 35.98 lac each as 50% Government of India's share and 50% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ` 2.50 Cr each as 50% Government of India share and 50% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 8.55 lac as Government of India's share and ` 7.90 lac 50% state share was incurred during 2012-13. An expenditure of ` 0.89 lac as 50% Government of India's share and ` 0.30 lac as 50% state share was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 23.00 lac as 50% Government of India's share and ` 1.00 lac as 50% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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

Outlay- ` 3.20 Cr

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

2.3.48 Against an expenditure of ` 5.02 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ` 3.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 3.75 Cr and ` 72.50 lac was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ` 3.20 Cr as central share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

2.4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Outlay - ` 12.10 Cr

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

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

2.4.3 The following thrust areas have been identified by the Dairy Development Department:-

- (i) Capacity building & handholding of those people who eke out their livelihood with small dairy unit to make their activity gainful and sustainable.
- (ii) Education and Training of farmers for diverting them towards commercial dairy farming with Special focus on improving quality of milk and value addition at farm level, by providing Dairy Entrepreneurship Training.

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

2.4.4 Against an expenditure of ` 21.32 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ` 160.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 4.81 Cr and ` 7.22 lac has been incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ` 12.10 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

2.4.5 To achieve the objectives mentioned above, the following schemes/ programmes would be undertaken during 2014-15.

Ongoing Schemes

State Funded Schemes

DD-02 Provision of essential staff for remaining districts

Outlay - ` 10.00 lac

2.4.6 Punjab now has 22 Districts. The department has got the staff which was sanctioned for 14 districts. Similarly, 4 new Dairy Training and Extension Centers have been established, but no staff has been provided. Dairy training and education is the prime responsibility of this department and is the most vital ingredient for promoting and strengthening of Dairy Farming, which has come up as a viable alternative to agriculture in the context of its diversification. Therefore, there is an urgent need to provide for the staff for the 8 district created subsequently.

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

DD-03 Strengthening of Punjab Dairy Development Board

Outlay - ` 10.00 lac

2.4.8 The state government enacted the Punjab Dairy Development Board Act, 2000/2004 for coordination between organizations engaged in the dairy industry and to develop modern dairy farming technology system and to levy cess at the rate of ten paise per litre on registered capacity of milk plants by abolishing 'Purchase Tax' being charged on milk in the state. Milk Plants challenged the provision of cess and court struck down the same. The government abolished cess on milk plants w.e.f. 10/09/2002 and re-imposed Purchase Tax. Now, there is no source of income to Punjab Dairy Development Board. But while re-imposing purchase tax, it has been decided that the programmes of the Board can be funded out of the amount collected through purchase tax on Milk. The main dairy development programmes to be implemented by the Punjab Dairy Development Board in the year 2014-15 are as follows:-

- (i) Strengthening of Dairy Training Infrastructure;
- (ii) Propagation of dairy farming as a career option;
- (iii) Strengthening of quality control infrastructure for cattle feed, milk and milk products;
- (iv) Awareness Campaign for the domestic backyard milk producers;
- (v) Review of management practices followed by Commercial Dairy Farms.

2.4.9 Against an expenditure of ` 20.00 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ` 100.00 Cr has been provided for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 3.50 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and no expenditure was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 10.00 lac is provided for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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

Outlay - ` 90.00 lac

2.4.10 Major chunk of milk still comes from backyard dairy units where a

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

2.4.11 An outlay of ` 90.00 lac is provided in Annual Plan 2014-15.

CSS – Other Schemes

National Plan for Dairy Development

Outlay – ` 11.00 Cr

The following scheme would be covered under this programme:

DD-01 National Programme for Dairy Development (Previously named - Strengthening of Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production) (75:25) (NPDD)

Outlay- ` 11.00 Cr

2.4.12 Under restructured centrally sponsored scheme the scope of the previous scheme of Government of India for quality and clean milk production has been enhanced & converted into National Programme for Dairy Development.

Objectives

- a) To create and strengthen infrastructure for production of quality milk including cold chain infrastructure, linking the farmer to the consumer;
- b) To create and strengthen infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk;
- c) To create training infrastructure for training of dairy farmers;
- d) To strengthen dairy cooperative societies/producers companies at village level;

- e) To increase milk production by providing technical input services like cattle feed, and mineral mixture etc.
- f) To assist in rehabilitation of potentially viable milk federations/unions.

Components

2.4.13 The list of the activities which will be funded under NPDD are as follows:-

- i) Milk Chilling facilities at village, block, district level;
- ii) Civil works;
- iii) Equipment for bulk milk coolers, chilling centres;
- iv) Milk Processing & Marketing;
- v) Milk Procurement;
- vi) Cattle Shed;
- vii) Cattle Induction;
- viii) Construction/Establishment of Milk And Milk Product Testing Laboratories
- ix) Clean Milk Production Kit(for beneficiaries);
- x) Technical Input Services;
- xi) Information and Communication Technology Networking;
- xii) Manpower and Skill Development;
- xiii) Working Capital(Including purchase of milk powder, packaging material, cattle feed and fodder);
- xiv) Rehabilitation of defunct/sick milk unions/federations;
- xv) Planning and Monitoring.

2.4.14 Against an expenditure of ` 5.39 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ` 1.32 Cr as 25% state share during the 11th Plan, an outlay of ` 90.00 Cr as 75% Government of India share and ` 30.00 Cr as 25% state share has been provided in the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 6.22 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ` 1.30 Cr as 25% state share was incurred during 2012-13 and an expenditure of ` 3.18 Cr as 75% of Government of India's share was incurred during 2013-14. An outlay of ` 9.00 Cr as 75% Government of India's share and ` 2.00 Cr as 25% state share is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

2.5 FISHERIES

Outlay - ` 16.00 lac

2.5.1 Punjab is now on the threshold of a "Blue Revolution". A trend has already been set in favour of diversification of agricultural land to fish farming. The farmers are adopting intensive fish culture in ponds and tanks on modern scientific lines through composite fish culture of fast growing species. At present 11687 ha area is under fish culture and there are around 8000 fish farmers. Punjab is having the highest average fish production of 6560 kg/ha against the national average of 3000 kg/ha. There are 868 kms of rivers and 5084 ha reservoirs & 11200 kms of canals as notified water areas. For making fish culture more lucrative and attractive to farmers and for bringing more area under fish culture, the main thrust of the department during the 12th plan would be on providing quality fish seed of culturable varieties of fish; adopting more suitable village ponds under fish farming; providing opportunities for gainful self-employment in rural areas, providing better extension services at pond site; providing facilities of short term training in fish farming and to arrange visits of fish farmers to other states and developing saline/brackish water into fish farming.

2.5.2 Against an expenditure of ` 4.68 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ` 41.26 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. As per the restructuring of centrally sponsored schemes done by Government of India, all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes would be implemented through Fishery Development Board, Hyderabad except following one scheme for which an outlay of ` 16.00 lac is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

CSS - Other than Restructured Scheme

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

Outlay- ` 16.00 lac

2.5.3 The main objective of the scheme is to conduct Catch Assessment survey on Inland Fisheries resources.

2.5.4 An outlay of ` 80.00 lac has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An outlay of ` 16.00 lac is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Ongoing Scheme**State Funded Scheme****AGRE-1 Provision for Research and Development Schemes of PAU, Ludhiana**

- | | | |
|------|--------------|----------------------------|
| (i) | Through Plan | Outlay - ` 90.00 Cr |
| (ii) | Through RDF | <i>Outlay - ` 80.00 Cr</i> |

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

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

2.6.2 The University has played a pivotal role in transforming the state into 'Grain basket' of India. However, the present day Punjab agriculture is passing through a crucial stage. Agriculture productivity is declining due to multiple deficiencies of nutrients and water related problems, the occurrence of new weeds and pests and threats from abrupt climate change. Issues like rice residue burning and contamination of water resources are posing new challenges. Thus need of the hour is to take up these challenges for sustaining Punjab Agriculture. The immediate problems requiring attention are improving productivity and profitability of small farms and promotion of secondary agriculture. The University would be addressing these important issues through the use of cutting edge technologies such as bio-technology and molecular biology, information and communication technology, nanotechnology etc.

2.6.3 The main target of the University is to:-

- Enhance knowledge, aptitude and skill of students admitted in various courses in the four constituent Colleges i.e. College of Agriculture, College

of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, College of Basic Sciences and Humanities and College of Home Science.

- High yielding crop varieties with resistance to abiotic and biotic stresses for improving agricultural production and productivity for raising farm income and employment generation.

2.6.4 Against an expenditure of ` 77.00 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ` 300.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 80.00 Cr and ` 240.00 Cr has been incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ` 90.00 Cr on plan side and ` 80.00 Cr through RDF (Total ` 170.00 Cr) is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

2.7 AGRICULTURE MARKETING BOARD

Ongoing Scheme

State Funded Scheme

AMB-01 Agricultural Marketing Board

Outlay – ` 243.00 Cr

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

2.7.2 The main thrust areas of the Board are:-

- Provision/Strengthening of Marketing Infrastructure in Mandis.

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

2.7.3 The Board of Directors of Punjab State Agricultural Marketing Board consists of a Chairman nominated by the State Government and sixteen other members, out of which 8 are official members and 8 non-officials. Secretary of the Board is appointed by the State Government from amongst the members of the Indian Administrative Services.

2.7.4 An outlay of ` 1398.00 Cr has been provided under this new scheme for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ` 256.72 Cr and ` 243.00 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ` 243.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

2.8 RURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

Ongoing Scheme

State Funded Scheme

RDF-1 Rural Development Fund

Outlay – ` 900.00 Cr

2.8.1 Punjab Rural Development Board came into existence on 9th April, 1987 under Punjab Rural Development Act, 1987 and as per section 3 of the Act, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab is its Chairman and the following are the members of the Board:-

1. Finance Minister, Punjab
2. Agriculture Minister, Punjab
3. Revenue Minister, Punjab
4. Rural Development & Panchayats Minister, Punjab
5. Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Punjab
6. Financial Commissioner, Development, Punjab
7. Secretary to Government of Punjab, Department of Finance

2.8.2 As per section 5 of the Punjab Rural Development Act, 1987, the income of the Board is from Rural Development Fee which is levied on ad-valorem basis at the rate of ` 2/- for every one hundred rupees in respect of agricultural produce, bought or sold in the notified market area.

2.8.3 As contained in section 7 of Punjab Rural Development (RDF) Act, 1987, the Rural Development Fund can be used for the following purposes-

- (1) To promote better agriculture for higher production;
- (2) To grant relief for loss and damage to agricultural produce due to natural calamities;
- (3) For augmenting storage facilities for storing agriculture produce;
- (4) For providing well equipped rest houses for dealers and purchasers of agricultural produce;
- (5) To promote and accelerate comprehensive rural development including the construction of rural roads;
- (6) Establishment of medical and veterinary dispensaries in rural areas;
- (7) For making arrangements for supply of drinking water and for improving sanitation in rural areas;
- (8) For promoting welfare of agricultural labourers and rural artisans;
- (9) For carrying out such other purposes as may be considered necessary by the Board in the interest of and for the benefit of the persons paying the fee including the dealers.

2.8.4 RDF is mainly spent on comprehensive rural development, rural electrification, construction of link roads, development of agriculture for natural calamities and development of research & education.

2.8.5 Against an expenditure of ` 2908.00 Cr during the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ` 2500.00 Cr has been provided in 12th Five Year Plan An expenditure of ` 500.00 Cr and ` 900.00 Cr was incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. An outlay of ` 900.00 Cr is provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15.