

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI

Original Application No. 687 of
2023

In the matter of Suo Moto Cognizance

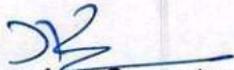
In Re: **Air Quality Index in various Cities.**

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Place: PATIALA

Date: 09.11.2023


Member Secretary,
Punjab Pollution Control Board,
Nabha Road, Patiala
On behalf of the State of Punjab


Member Secretary
Punjab Pollution Control Board
PATIALA.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI

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In Re: **Air Quality Index in various Cities.**

Action taken report of the State of Punjab through Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH

1. That the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal was pleased to take Suo Moto cognizance of the above-mentioned case on the basis of the Air Quality Bulletins of CPCB posted on their website in the respect of Air Quality Index (AQI) for different cities from 20.10.2023 to 01.11.2023. The said reports show that there are various cities where the Air Quality Index has dipped to "very poor" or even to "severe" stage. After consideration of the matter, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal has issued notice to the States where the cities AQI has dipped to severe, very poor and poor with a direction to take immediate remedial action and submit action taken report before the Tribunal on or before the next date of hearing.
2. That in compliance to the orders dated 03.11.2023 passed by the National Green Tribunal, it is submitted that there is total 09 non-attainment cities in the State of Punjab. Out of the said 9 non-



attainment cities, 07 cities namely Dera Baba Nanak, Dera Bassi, Mandi Gobindgarh, Jalandhar, Khanna, Naya Nangal and Patiala are covered under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) and 02 cities namely Amritsar and Ludhiana are covered under Fifteenth Finance Commission. It is relevant to mention here that the above named 9 non-attainment cities are also part of 41 cities across India which falls in Indo-Gangetic Plan.

3. The City Action Plan for 9 non-attainment cities for improvement of air quality has been prepared and submitted to Central Pollution Control Board. The action plans are being implemented in all the said 09 non-attainment cities. For implementation, monitoring and review of the said action plans, a three-tier mechanism for surveillances has been adopted by the State of Punjab as under: -
 - A. State Apex Committee at the level of Chief Secretary to the Government of Punjab.
 - B. Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC) at the level of Principal Secretary to Government of Punjab, Department of Science, Technology & Environment.
 - C. District Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioners of respective 9 Non-Attainment Cities.
4. The meetings of the State Apex Committee at the level of the Chief Secretary, Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC) at the level of Principal Secretary to Government of Punjab, Department of

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Science, Technology & Environment and District Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioners of the respective non-attainment cities are being conducted from time to time with all the stakeholder departments to monitor and review the progress of implementation of various action plans. The detail of District Level Meetings held under the Chairmanship of respective Deputy Commissioners of non-attainment cities to monitor and review the action plan for clean air upto October, 2023 is given here and below

Sr.no.	Name of the City	Total no. of meetings held upto October, 2023
1.	Naya Nangal	26
2.	Dera Bassi	20
3.	Patiala	22
4.	Ludhiana	28
5.	Jalandhar	18
6.	Khanna	22
7.	Amritsar	14
8.	Dera Baba Nanak	15
9.	Mandi Gobindgarh	15

5. That it is pertinent to mention here that in compliance to the orders earlier passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in O.A. no. 681 of 2018, the State of Punjab has taken the following actions:
- The carrying capacity study of all the Non-Attainment Cities has been completed and submitted to the Central Pollution Control Board.
 - The Source Apportionment (SA) study of 2 non-attainment cities namely Jalandhar and Ludhiana have been completed and

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submitted to the Central Pollution Control Board. The Source Apportionment study of Jalandhar has been conducted by Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi whereas the Source Apportionment study of Ludhiana has been conducted by the Punjab State Council for Science & Technology, Chandigarh and The Energy & Resources Institute, New Delhi.

- c. The Source Apportionment (SA) study of the remaining 7 cities (Patiala, Dera Bassi, Dera Baba Nanak, Khanna, Mandi Gobindgarh, Naya Nangal and Amritsar) is being conducted by Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi and is at advanced stage of finalization.
 - d. Public Grievance Redressal Portal (PGRP) has been developed for all 9 non-attainment cities to address air pollution complaints in time bound manner.
6. That the State of Punjab in consultation with the Punjab Pollution Control Board and other stakeholder departments and in compliance to the orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal from time to time is implementing the said action plans for the aforementioned 9 non-attainment cities and the State is also taking remedial and corrective measures to contain the cause of pollution in a time bound manner. The funds received under the National



Clean Air Program from MoEF&CC through the Central Pollution Control Board by the State Pollution Control Board are being utilized through Urban Local Bodies of the State of Punjab. Some funds to the tune of Rupees 3.5 Crores have been utilized by the Punjab State Pollution Control Board.

7. That as far as the period from 20.10.2023 to 01.11.2023 is concerned, for which the cognizance has been taken by the Hon'ble Tribunal in the present case, the prevalence of air quality index in Amritsar, Ludhiana, Mandi Gobindgarh, Patiala, Jalandhar and Khanna is explained here and below:

a. Amritsar

for the period from 20.10.2023 to 24.10.2023, the AQI of Amritsar remained satisfactory, from 25.10.2023 to 31.10.2023, the AQI remains moderate and only for one day on 01.11.2023, the AQI remains in poor category.

b. Ludhiana

For 20.10.2023, the AQI of Ludhiana remained satisfactory, from 21.10.2023 to 28.10.2023 the AQI remains moderate, for three days on 29.10.2023, 30.10.2023 and 01.11.2023 it remains in poor category and for 31.10.2023 the AQI remains moderate.

c. Mandi Gobindgarh

for the period from 20.10.2023 to 30.10.2023, the AQI of Mandi Gobindgarh remained moderate, and for two days on 31.10.2023 and 01.11.2023 the AQI remains in poor category.

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d. Patiala

for the period 20.10.2023, 21.10.2023 and 23.10.2023, the AQI of Patiala remained satisfactory, for 22.10.2023, 24.10.2023 to 28.10.2023, 30.10.2023 and 01.11.2023 the AQI remains in moderate category and only for two days on 29.10.2023 and 31.10.2023, the AQI of Patiala remains in poor category.

e. Jalandhar

for 21.10.2023 and 23.10.2023, the AQI of Jalandhar remains in satisfactory category and for the remaining days 20.10.2023, 22.10.2023, 24.10.2023 to 01.11.2023, the AQI of Jalandhar remains in moderate category.

f. Khanna

for the period from 20.10.2023 to 26.10.2023, the AQI of Khanna remained in satisfactory category and for the remaining days from 27.10.2023 to 01.11.2023, the AQI of Khanna city remained in moderate category.

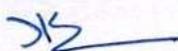
g. Bathinda

Though Bathinda is not a non-attainment city, but the AQI of Bathinda for the period of 20.10.2023, 21.10.2023, 27.10.2023 and 28.10.2023 remains in moderate category, from 22.10.2023 to 26.10.2023, the AQI remains satisfactory, for 29.10.2023, 30.10.2023 and 31.10.2023, the AQI remains very poor and for 01.11.2023 the AQI remains in poor category.

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A comparative chart for the period from 20.10.2023 to 01.11.2023 showing the AQI value of the cities of Amritsar, Ludhiana, Mandi Gobindgarh, Patiala, Jalandhar, Khanna and Bathinda is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-A** for kind perusal of this Hon'ble Tribunal.

8. That the explanation given in para no. 7 above and the perusal of comparative chart placed at **Annexure-A** would reveal that the AQI of Amritsar remains in poor category for one day (01.11.2023), AQI of Ludhiana remains in poor category for three days (29.10.2023, 30.10.2023 and 01.11.2023), the AQI of Mandi Gobindgarh remains in poor category for two days (31.10.2023 and 01.11.2023), the AQI of Patiala remains in poor category for two days (29.110.2023 and 31.10.2023) and the AQI of Bathinda remains very poor for three days (29.10.2023, 30.10.2023 and 31.10.2023) and for one day (01.11.2023) remains in poor category.
9. That it is pertinent to mention here that during the period from 15th September to 30th November, the harvesting of paddy crop take place in the State of Punjab. The farmers get a very short window of time to prepare their fields for sowing of next crop after the harvesting of paddy crop. To clear the fields, the farmers sometime set the paddy stubble to fire and the fluctuation in air quality index is attributed to the stubble burning incidents in the month of October and November. Apart from stubble burning, the fluctuation in air quality index is also attributed to unfavourable weather conditions when dispersion of particulate matter is not appropriate in comparison to summer season.



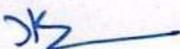
10. That it is pertinent to mention here that the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India has constituted the Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas (hereinafter referred to as (CAQM) vide notification no. 1687 (E) dated 23.04.2021 by promulgating the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Ordinance,2021 which aims for better coordination, research, identification and resolution of problems surrounding the Air Quality Index.
11. That the CAQM has developed a frame work of prevention and control of paddy stubble burning and effective management techniques for paddy stubble. In compliance to statutory directions of CAQM, respective State Action Plans were prepared for 2021. Based on the framework advised by the CAQM and learnings from the year 2021 and 2022, Action Plans were reviewed and updated by the State Government of Punjab for the year 2023. Towards effective preparation and implementation of the plan of action, CAQM held seven consultative and review meetings with the Government of Punjab, wherein the Action Plans were presented and finalized. The Action Plan prepared and submitted for 3 years by the State of Punjab is based on the contours of the framework provided by the CAQM by clearly entrusting the responsibilities to various departments and other stakeholders.

JB →

12. That the District specific plans for the Prevention and Control of StubbleBurning 2023 have been prepared for 23 Districts of the State of Punjab and the said plans have been furnished to the Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas vide letter No. 10033 dated 28.4.2023. The district plans have been further updated in September, 2023.
13. That the State of Punjab is making all necessary, essential and imperative efforts to eradicate the problem of stubble burning with the involvement and participation of the various stakeholder departments duly identified in the action plan. As a result of these efforts, number of fire incidents this year is substantially lower than that last year as per standard ISRO protocol framed by CAQM. This is clearly reflected in theTable given below:-

Year	Cumulative number of fire counts from 15th September to 5th November
2022	29400
2023	17403
% age reduction	40.8%

14. That as per detailed report obtained from the Department of Agriculture, following steps have been taken for in-situ management of Paddy Straw:
- i) The Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DoA&FW), Punjab is providing various machines for management of crop



residue on subsidy in the State. Subsidy @ 50% of the cost of the machine or limited to a maximum as specified in the guidelines is being provided to the individual farmers and @ 80% limited to a maximum of Rs. 12.00 lakh is being provided for establishment of Custom Hiring Centers under the Centrally Sponsored Crop Residue Management Scheme.

- ii) The details of crop residue management machinery supplied by the State on subsidy since 2018-19 are as under:-

Sr. No	Year	No. of machines
1.	2018-19	27747
2.	2019-20	23068
3.	2020-21	25811
4.	2021-22	13796
5.	2022-23	27250
Total		117672

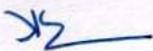
- iii) The scheme is being implemented since 2018-19 and was 100% centrally sponsored till 2022-23. During the current period, Government of India has converted the funding pattern of the scheme into 60:40 (Centre Share: State Share) and the provision of Rs. 210 Crores has been made by the Government of India under the scheme. Accordingly, annual action plan of Rs. 350 Crores (Rs. 210 Crores + Rs. 140 Crores) has been approved by the State.

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- iv) Out of 23000 CRM machines proposed to be purchased, 18203 machines have already been purchased and remaining machines will be purchased by the beneficiary farmers by mid-November..
- v) As per the recommendations of the Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), the newly developed low cost and simple machine meant for sowing of wheat in paddy stubble field, called Surface Seeder machine has been included in the list of machines to be provided on subsidy under the Crop Residue Management Scheme to the farmers. The seeding technique is a low cost and easy method for in-situ paddy straw management for timely sowing of wheat. A copy of recommendation of PAU is appended herewith as **Annexure-B**. The State is making every effort to promote the Surface Seeder technology amongst the farmers.
- vi) During the year 2022-23, funds amounting to Rs. 7.15 Crores were provided to the districts for establishment of Custom Hiring Centre in each block, with a view to provide these machines to small and marginal farmers/poor farmers. A total number of 273 machines have been procured by the districts and are being made available to poor farmers, almost at nil cost/bare minimum maintenance charges @ Rs. 50 -100 per acre.

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- vii) Of the total number of 1,17,672 machines provided on subsidy, 11,000 number of machines have been made available to scheduled caste beneficiaries.
- viii) Under the scheme over the years 23,792 number of Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs) have been established. The Custom Hiring Centers have been advised by the Government to provide machinery to the small and marginal farmers on priority. Out of the total machinery provided to the Custom Hiring Centers, around 13,000 machines are with Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS).
- ix) The Department of Co-operation has issued instructions to the Cooperative societies for providing the machines on rent free basis to the small and marginal farmers.
- x) Farmers are being encouraged to adopt direct seeding of rice by the Punjab Government to protect against the continuous depletion of the underground water level and helps in early maturing of crop, with which the farmers get additional 10 days for sowing of next crop. The State has given an incentive of Rs. 1500 per acre to the farmers, who would sow the paddy directly (without transplanting). A total of 19097 farmers have sown paddy crop on 1,72,000 acres of land with Direct Seeding of Rice (DSR) Technology during Kharif 2023.



- xi) The government has promoted the new variety of paddy crop PR-126 developed by PAU, Ludhiana in the year 2022, which is of short duration as well as carries less straw load as compared to PUSA-44 variety, which is a long duration variety and carries high straw load. PR-126 variety matures in 93 days whereas PUSA-44 variety matures in 123 days after transplantation. Hence, PR-126 variety gives 30 days more to the farmer to prepare his field for next crop.
- xii) The area under PR-126 variety has increased to 9,42,000 hectares in 2023 from 5,59,000 hectares in 2022 which will ultimately lead to less generation of paddy straw. Further, the area under PUSA-44 variety has decreased to 5,48,000 hectares in 2023 as compared to 7,73,000 hectares in 2022.

15. The inter-alia details of IEC activities undertaken by the State in the year 2023 are listed herein below:

Activity	Achievement
Literature Print (Pamphlets)	873111
Wall Paintings	9245
Publicity Vans	44 vans have roamed across the villages of Punjab for 30 days
Village Level Camps	3321

16. That the following steps have been taken by the State for Ex-situ management of paddy straw:

- i) Nearly 9.0 lakh Metric Tonnes of Paddy straw is being used in 10



- Biomass Power Projects. 1 upcoming Biomass Power Plant shall be operational in the coming season which shall use 1.0 lakh MT of paddy straw.
- ii) 4 CBG plants already operational which shall use 1.80 Lakh MT of paddy straw. 5 projects are upcoming which shall be operational in the coming season and shall use 1.2 Lac MT of paddy straw. A total of 47 CBG plants have been allotted. As such, nearly 3 Lakh MT of paddy straw shall be procured by CBG plants this year.
- iii) A Bio-Ethanol Project of capacity 100 Kilo Ltr. Ethanol Per day being executed by HPCL in Bathinda which shall use 2 lakh metric tonne of paddy straw.
- iv) 11.08 Lakh MT of paddy straw is being used in the 100 % paddy straw based boiler furnaces of the industries. 4.32 Lakh MT is being used by industries having boilers based on blending of paddy straw with other fuels. 6 upcoming industries which shall use 5.29 Lakh MT of paddy straw. A total of 20.69 Lakh MT is targeted to be used by the industries in the boiler furnaces in the upcoming paddy season. List attached herewith as **Annexure-C**.
- v) Directions issued to Brick Kilns to mandatorily replace at least 20% coal with paddy straw pellets. Regular meetings are being held for usage of Paddy Straw Pellets as fuel by the Brick Kilns at



district as well as block level.

- vi) 10 Paddy Straw Pellet manufacturing units (Torrefied/ Non-Torrefied) are already operational in the State utilizing 1.65 Lakh MT of paddy straw. 17 Paddy Straw Pelletizing Units (Non-Torrefied) are envisaged to be operational by November 2023 which shall utilize 3.99 Lakh MT of paddy straw **Annexure-D**.
17. That the State Government is proactively engaged in eradication of the problem of stubble burning and has taken policy initiatives in this regard. The efforts and initiatives of the State of Punjab in this regard are summarized herein below.
- a) Policy notified for encouraging paddy straw as fuel in the State policy for Incentives.
- b) First 50 existing industries in the State being provided with cumulative fiscal incentives of 25 crore on first come first serve basis, for using paddy straw as fuel in boilers.
- c) Incentives includes Reimbursement of 100% net SGST for 7 years, with a cap of 75% of total Investment for installation of paddy straw fired boiler and 100% exemption/ reimbursement from stamp duty on purchase or lease of land and building to be exclusively used for storage.



- d) Land is being provided by Department of Rural Development on lease basis for 33 years to industries which proposes to use paddy straw.
 - e) Techno-Feasibility studies being carried out for use of paddy straw Briquettes in Brick Kilns.
 - f) State Policy for co-firing 20% stubble in brick kilns (As replacement to coal) notified in November 2022.
 - g) Small scale palletization plants to be co-managed by brick kiln industries being promoted.
 - h) Proposal to set up 100 % paddy straw-based palletization plants/torrefaction plants in each district.
 - i) 5 palletization plants have been given approval by CPCB for one-time financial grant.
 - j) Government is working on several initiatives for crop diversification including relaxation/subsidies on cotton seeds, MSP on Maize etc.
18. That it is further pertinent to mention here that the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal has also taken cognizance of a news item published in the Hindhu newspaper dated 06.10.2023 titled "Pollution takes a front seat as Stubble Fires Spike in Punjab" in Original Application no. 632 of 2023 and had issued notice to the State of Punjab,

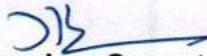


Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Commission for Air Quality Management. In compliance to the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, the Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board has filed a detailed report before the Hon'ble Tribunal mentioning therein various steps taken by the State of Punjab for the prohibition, prevention and control of stubble burning in the State. A copy of status report dated 18.10.2023 filed by the Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board in O.A. no. 632 of 2023 before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal on behalf of State of Punjab is enclosed herewith as **Annexure- E.**

19. That the contents of the said status report filed by the Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal may kindly be read as part of the present action taken report in O.A no. 687 of 2023.
20. That the action taken report is hereby submitted in compliance to order dated 03.11.2023 for kind perusal and appropriate orders of this Hon'ble Tribunal.

Place: PATIALA
Date: 09.11.2023

Submitted by


Member Secretary,
Punjab Pollution Control Board,
Nabha Road, Patiala
On behalf of the State of Punjab


Member Secretary
Punjab Pollution Control Board
PATIALA.

AQI Value (October-November 2023)														
Date	AMRITSAR		LUDHIANA		MANDI GOBINDGARH		PATIALA		JALANDHAR		KHANNA		BATHINDA	
	2023	CATEGORY	2023	CATEGORY	2023	CATEGORY	2023	CATEGORY	2023	CATEGORY	2023	CATEGORY	2023	CATEGORY
20/10/2023	89	Satisfactory	97	Satisfactory	131	Modarate	70	Satisfactory	103	Modarate	75	Satisfactory	151	Modarate
21/10/2023	94	Satisfactory	103	Modarate	144	Modarate	89	Satisfactory	85	Satisfactory	82	Satisfactory	187	Modarate
22/10/2023	88	Satisfactory	107	Modarate	167	Modarate	136	Modarate	124	Modarate	100	Satisfactory	77	Satisfactory
23/10/2023	88	Satisfactory	120	Modarate	123	Modarate	93	Satisfactory	87	Satisfactory	77	Satisfactory	68	Satisfactory
24/10/2023	97	Satisfactory	101	Modarate	102	Modarate	100	Modarate	101	Modarate	79	Satisfactory	74	Satisfactory
25/10/2023	126	Modarate	116	Modarate	121	Modarate	104	Modarate	107	Modarate	81	Satisfactory	77	Satisfactory
26/10/2023	172	Modarate	143	Modarate	175	Modarate	118	Modarate	193	Modarate	96	Satisfactory	72	Satisfactory
27/10/2023	144	Modarate	151	Modarate	124	Modarate	134	Modarate	114	Modarate	122	Modarate	73	Satisfactory
28/10/2023	155	Modarate	134	Modarate	101	Modarate	120	Modarate	141	Modarate	111	Modarate	196	Modarate
29/10/2023	134	Modarate	217	Poor	143	Modarate	202	Poor	129	Modarate	132	Modarate	328	Very Poor
30/10/2023	195	Modarate	250	Poor	139	Modarate	150	Modarate	181	Modarate	138	Modarate	381	Very Poor
31/10/2023	177	Modarate	186	Modarate	201	Poor	254	Poor	183	Modarate	140	Modarate	326	Very Poor
01/11/2023	227	Poor	245	Poor	259	Poor	161	Modarate	144	Modarate	156	Modarate	277	Poor

* Source: CPCB (https://cpcb.nic.in/AQI_Bulletin.php)

Possible Health Impacts	
0-50	Good
51-100	Satisfactory
101-200	Maoderate
201-300	Poor
301-400	Very Poor
401-500	Severe


 Member Secretary
 Punjab Pollution Control Board
 PATIALA.



ਖੇਜ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ਾਲਾ
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Dr Ajmer Singh Dhatt
Director of Research

D.O.No.DR/PAU/2023/ 16148
Dated Ludhiana, the: 3-11-2023

Subject: Surface Seeder for Paddy Straw Management

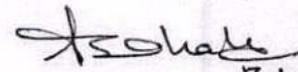
Dear Dr. Jaswant Singh Ji

Surface Seeder is a low cost and simple machine developed by PAU for Paddy Straw Management. In this machine seed and fertilizer box with fluted roller metering system is mounted on modified cutter-cum-spreader. In the combine-harvested paddy fields, the metering mechanism of machine uniformly puts the seed and fertilizer, and simultaneously cut paddy stubbles (at 4-5 inch above the soil surface) and spread the straw uniformly as mulch over the seed. Field is then, given light irrigation to initiate germination of the wheat seed. This seeding technique is a low-cost and easy method for *in-situ* paddy straw management for timely sowing of the wheat. This machine can easily be operated by 45 HP tractor and sow 1.5 acre/hour at the cost of Rs. 700 - 800/acre. With this approach 100% paddy straw is retained in the field, which in long run improves the soil health (organic carbon, bulk density), reduces the fertilizer requirement and improves the yield of crops. The paddy straw retained as mulch also checks the weed emergence and protect from the extremity of low and high temperature stresses.

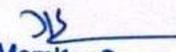
However, while using this machine precautions like timely sowing, proper drainage of water, seed treatment with pesticides, uniform coverage of seed with straw and light irrigation to the field must be taken care.

With best regards,

Yours faithfully,


(A.S. DHATT) 3-11-2023

Dr Jaswant Singh
Director Agriculture
Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
Kheti Bhawan, Third Floor, Plot No. 204
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Mohali, SAS Nagar, Punjab

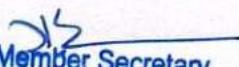

Member Secretary
Punjab Pollution Control Board
PATIALA.

Details of Industries which have commissioned and operationalized 100% paddy straw based boilers

Sr. No.	Name and Address of the Industry	Capacity Boiler	Date of commissioning / likely date of commissioning	Quantity of Paddy Straw / likely to be utilized in Kharif season (2023-24)
1	YCD Industries Limited (Old Name Bhandari Export Industries Ltd.), Village Sarsini, Near Lalru, Dera Bassi, Distt. SAS Nagar.	6 TPH	June, 2017	5000 TPA
2	M/s Shree Ganesh Edibles Pvt. Ltd., Village Shahpur, Amlah Khanna Road, Fatehgarh Sahib	14 TPH	May, 2018	80,000 TPA
3	M/s Satia Industries Ltd.(Paper), Village Rupana, Distt.Sri Muktsar Sahib	75 TPH	January, 2021	2,00,000 TPA
4	A.B. Sugars Ltd, Village Randhawa, P.O. Panwan, Tehsil Dasuya, Distt. Hoshiarpur	120 TPH	May, 2021	5000 TPA
5	Shri Ram Panels, Khanna-Amlah Road, Vill Shahpur, Fatehgarh Sahib	8 TPH	February, 2022	18,900 TPA
6	M/s Pioneer Industries Private Limited (Distillery Division), Plot No. A2, A3- A4, Industrial Growth Centre, Pathankot	50 TPH	March, 2022	80,000 MTA
7	ITC Limited, Industrial Area, Kapurthala	3 no. boiler of 4.5 TPH each using biomass (including paddy straw) briquette as fuel	October, 2022	50 TPA
8	Nachiketa Paper Mills Ltd., Village Mubarikpur, Ramgarh Road, Dera Bassi	30 TPH	April, 2023	30,000 TPA
9	M/s Shree Ganesh Edibles Pvt. Ltd., Village Shahpur, Amlah Khanna Road, Fatehgarh Sahib.	75 TPH	June, 2023	1,40,000 TPA
10	M/s BCL Industries Ltd.	60 TPH	July, 2023	1,25,000 TPA


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	(Distillery Unit), Village Machhana and SangatKalan, Tehsil and District Bathinda			
11	Chandigarh Distillers & Bottlers Ltd., CDBL- Village Banur, District SAS Nagar Mohali PB	75 TPH	February, 2024	2,00,000 TPA
12	DSG Paper Pvt. Ltd., Village Bhanri, Distt. Patiala.	60 TPH	July, 2024	1,80,000 TPA
13	SYNERGY ETHYL PVT. LTD., Garhshankar, Hoshiarpur	8 TPH	February, 2023	12000 TPA
14	WINDSOR INDUSTRIES PVT. LTD., Kurali, SAS Nagar.	8 TPH	February, 2023	12000 TPA
15	M/S Sardar Solvex, Village Duladi, Tehsil Nabha, Patiala	8 TPH	Dec,2023	5000 TPA
16	M/S TC Terry Tex, Limited, SAS Nagar	8 TPH	Oct,2023	1200 TPA
17	M/S Sai Solvex Pvt Ltd., Guru Har Sahai Road, Muktsar Sahib	8 TPH	Nov,2023	6500 TPA
18	AK Panel Industry, Kotli dewan , Sri Muktsar Sahib	6 TPH	Oct,2023	8000 TPA
Total quantity of paddy straw to be utilized				11,08,950 TPA (11.09 Lac TPA)


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**Details of Industries which have commissioned and operationalized boilers based on
blending of Paddy Straw with Other Fuels**

Sr. No.	Name and Address of the Industry	Capacity Boiler	Date of commissioning / likely date of commissioning	Quantity of Paddy Straw / likely to used in Kharif season (2023-24)
1	Ambuja Cement Limited, Village Daburji P.O Lodhimajra, Tehsil & Distt. Ropar	45 TPH And 45 TPH	2007 And 2012	12000 TPA
2	Nawanshahr powerpvt Ltd., Inside Coop Sugar Mills Ltd Banga Road ,Nawanshahr Punjab	70 TPH	June, 2017	21,722 TPA
3	Sanjiv Oil & Fats (Formerly Sanjiv Agro Pvt Ltd), C-15 & C-61, Focal Point, Khanna	6 TPH	June, 2018	20,000 TPA
4	Sanjiv Oil & Fats, Shahpur, Fatehgarh Sahib	6 TPH	June, 2018	
5	Sanjay Solvex Pvt. Ltd., Focal Point, Khanna, Ludhiana	12 TPH 15 lakh Kcal (Thermo-pack)	December, 2018	20,000 TPA
6	M/s Chadha Sugar & Industries (P) Ltd., Village-Kiri Afgana, Tehsil- Batala, District-Gurdaspur	120 TPH (Existing)	July, 2020	5000 TPA
7	M/s Satkar Paper Mills Limited, Village Humbran, Tehsil Ludhiana West, District Ludhiana	12 TPD, 03 TPD	February, 2021	40,000 TPA
8	Rana Sugars Limited, Village- Buttar Seviyan, Teshil- Baba Bakala, Amritsar	50 TPH 120 TPH	April, 2021	35,000 TPA
9	M/s Nestle India Ltd., Ferozepur Road, Moga	2 no. boilers of 21 Ton each each using biomass (including paddy straw) briquette as Fuel	June, 2021	3600 TPA
10	M/s S.N. Paper Mills, Village Manewal, Tehsil Ludhiana West, District Ludhiana	06 TPH	July, 2022	12,000 TPA
		14 TPH	September, 2023	15,000 TPA
11	M/s Om Sons	65 TPH	June, 2023	35,000 TPA


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	Marketing Pvt. Ltd., Village Sangat Kalan, Distt. Bathinda			
12	The Bhogpur Co. Operative Sugar Mills Ltd, Bhogpur, Distt. Jalandhar	80 TPH	July, 2023	25,000 TPA
13	Sanjiv Oil & Fats, Kanpura, Fatehgarh Sahib	14 TPH 10 TPH 2 TPH	July, 2024	30,000 TPA
14	Pancarbo Green fuels Pvt Ltd., Village Lehri, Tehsil Talwandi Sabo, Bathinda	34 TPH	Nov, 2023	70,000 TPA
15	M/S Rana Sugars Ltd.(Distillery Division) Village loukha, Tehsil Patti, Distt Tarn Taran, Punjab	30 TPH	Oct,2023	88,000 TPA
Total quantity of paddy straw to be utilized				4,32,322 TPA (4.32 Lac TPA)


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Details of Industries which are likely to commission and operationalize new boilers based on Paddy Straw and shall procure paddy straw in the current paddy season

S.No.	Name of Customer	Location	Boiler Capacity	Expected Date of Commissioning	Quantity of Paddy straw to be utilized TPA
1.	Harp Chemicals (P) Ltd.	Dhuri, Punjab	26 TPH	November 2023	40,000 TPA
2.	Satia industries (P) Ltd.	Sri Mukatsar Sahib	75 TPH	December 2023	1,28,000 TPA
3.	VRV Hospitality (P) Ltd.	Gurdaspur	26 TPH	September 2023	70,000 TPA
4.	Hygena Life Sciences (P) Ltd.	Tehsil nalagarg, Distt Solan	40 TPH	January 2024	75,000 TPA(Expected)
5.	Satkar Paper Mills	Ludhiana	30 TPH	January 2024	80,000 TPA
6.	Premier Alcowave (P) Ltd.	Una	60 TPH	October 2024	1,36,000 TPA
Total quantity of additional paddy straw likely to be procured / utilized					5,29,000 (5.29 Lac TPA)

*** Hygena Life sciences is located in Nalagarh tehsil which falls in the Boundary of Himachal Pradesh however, it is expected to procure paddy straw from the nearby villages of Ropar and Anandpur Sahib as per information given by Dr. Harpreet singh (Representative and project incharge, Hygena life sciences) . They will start procurement in 2024.

Premier Alcowave (P) Ltd. is located in Sansarpur Terrace Distt Kangra which falls in the Boundary of Himachal Pradesh however, it is expected to procure paddy straw from the nearby villages of Hajipur, Tanda, Dasuya and Mukerian as per information given by Rajan Sharma, Director of the Industry, M/s Premier Alcowave (P) Ltd. He further informed that they will start procurement in August, 2023.

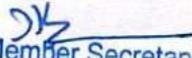
**Total Paddy straw likely to be procured:- 11,08,950 TPA + 4,32,322 TPA + 5,29,000 TPA
= 20,69,972 TPA (Nearly 20.69 Lac TPA)**


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List of Operational Biomass Pellets Units in Punjab

S.No.	Name & Address of the Unit	Production Capacity (in lac TPA)	Type of Biomass Used	Type of Plant
1.	M/s Waste Resource Management Pvt. Ltd., Kishangarh-Pharwahi Link Road, Vill. Bhikhi, Distt. Mansa.	0.9	Paddy Straw & Other Biomass	Non - Torrefied
2.	M/s Punjab Renewable Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd. (PRESPL), Vill. Kluburchan, Patiala.	0.015	Paddy Straw	Non - Torrefied
3.	M/s Gill Brothers, Jalalabad East, Moga.	0.075	Paddy Straw & Press Mud	Non - Torrefied
4.	M/s A.S. Fuel Industries, Jalalabad East, Moga.	0.05	Paddy Straw & Press Mud	Non - Torrefied
5.	M/s ECO Bio Fuel, Village Bhurj Dhilwan, District Mansa.	0.02	Paddy Straw	Non - Torrefied
6.*	M/s A B Fuels, Near Electricity Grid, Bir Khurd Road, Vill. Dhaipai, Bhikhi, Distt. Mansa.	0.18	Agro Based Residue & Sugarcane Scum	Torrefied
7.	M/s O3 Sustainable Ventures Private Limited, Fazilka	0.3	Paddy Straw & Other Biomass	Non - Torrefied
8.	M/s Master Agro Fuels, Village Jyoti Shah, Tehsil.Patti, Distt. Tarn Taran.	0.06	Paddy Straw & Press Mud	Non - Torrefied
9.	M/s A2P Energy Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Rajpura, Distt. Patiala	0.03	Paddy Straw, Sawdust & Cane Trash	Non - Torrefied
10.	M/s Ecostan Biofuels, Mandi Ahmedgarh, Ludhiana.	0.03	Paddy Straw, Sawdust & Cane Trash	Non - Torrefied
	Total	1.66		

* One Time Financial Support availed by the firm.


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List of Upcoming Biomass Pellets Units in Punjab

S.No.	Name & Address of the Unit	Production Capacity (in lac TPA)	Type of Biomass Used	Status of Financial Support	Type of Plant
1.*	M/s R S International, Vill Shri Hargobindpur, Tehsil. Batala, Distt. Gurdaspur.	0.04	Paddy Straw	Approved	Non - Torrefied
2.*	M/s SPS Ecofriendly Fuels,VPO Badanpur, Samana, Distt. Patiala.	0.3	Paddy Straw, Sugar Cane Molasses, Mustard Waste & Cotton Waste	Approved	Non - Torrefied
3.*	M/s Eton Biomass Energy, Village Jattana Kalan Tehsil Sardulgarh, Distt.Mansa.	0.24	Paddy Straw	Approved	Non - Torrefied
4.*	M/s Shiva Biofuels Private Limited Sheller Road Village Tibbi Hari Singh, Sardulgarh, Distt.Mansa.	0.24	Paddy Straw	Approved	Non - Torrefied
5.	M/s JKSH Bio Fuel Village MughlaniKot, Tehsil Raja Sansi, Amritsar	0.28	Paddy Straw & Cattle Dung	Applied and under consideration	Non - Torrefied
6.	M/s Eeco UrjaVentures, Village Kotla Gaunspur , Hoshiarpur.	0.3	Paddy Straw	Applied and under consideration	Non - Torrefied
7.	M/s Trans Pacific Engineering Pvt Ltd., Vill Nadampur, Teh. Bhawanigarh, Distt. Sangrur.	0.3	Paddy Straw & Press Mud	Applied and under consideration	Torrefied
8.	M/s Dhillon Bio Fuels Private Limited, Khewat No. 119,khasra No. 214, Ramgarh Bhundar Road, Kot Fatta , Bathinda	0.12	Paddy Straw	Applied and under consideration	Non - Torrefied
9.	M/S EXERGY, Near CM Automobile Roopnagar	0.06	Paddy Straw & Mustard Straw	Applied and under consideration	Non - Torrefied
10.	M/s Sunbee Industries Private Limited, Village Kalar, Tehsil Balachaur, SBS Nagar.	0.36	Paddy Straw	Applied and under consideration	Non - Torrefied
11.	M/sSprecoAgro Waste Solution, Near California Resort, Sunam Road, Sangrur.	0.3	Paddy Straw	In pipeline	Non - Torrefied
12.	M/s Sandhu Biofuels, Vill.Bundala, Tehsil.Phillaur, Distt.Jalandhar.	0.3	Paddy Straw	In pipeline	Non - Torrefied
13.	M/s The Lit Biofuels, Vill.Bundala, Tehsil.Phillaur,	0.3	Paddy Straw	In pipeline	Non - Torrefied


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	Distt.Jalandhar.				
14.	M/s Sardar Bhagat Singh Biofuels, Vill.Bundala, Tehsil.Phillaur, Dist t.Jalandhar.	0.3	Paddy Straw	In pipeline	Non - Torrefied
15.	M/s Gaurav Bio Fuels, Tehsil Derabassi, Distt. SAS Nagar.	0.33	Agriculture Waste	In pipeline	Non - Torrefied
16.	M/s Punjab Bio-Fuels, Vill Rode, Thesil Baghapurana, District Moga.	0.16	Paddy Straw	In pipeline	Non - Torrefied
17.	M/s Earth Renewables, Village Chabba, Tarn Taran Road, Amritsar C/o Sehgal Processors Pvt. Ltd., G.T. Road, Chheharta, Amritsar	0.06	Paddy Straw	In pipeline	Non - Torrefied
	Total	3.99			

* One time Financial Support sanctioned by the CPCB


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BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI

Original Application No. 632 of 2023

In the matter of Suo Moto Cognizance

In Re: News Item published in The Hindu dated 06.10.2023 titled "**Pollution takes a front seat as Stubble Fires Spike in Punjab**"

Status report on behalf of the State of Punjab through the Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Vatavaran Bhawan, Nabha Road, Patiala

1. That the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal was pleased to take Suo Motto Cognizance of a News Item published in The Hindu dated 06.10.2023 titled "**Pollution takes a front seat as Stubble Fires Spike in Punjab**" and issued notice to the State of Punjab through its Chief Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change through its Secretary and the Director Commission for Air Quality Management.
2. That the Hon'ble NGT has sought the report in the matter. The undersigned is filing the present status report with regard to the steps being taken by the State of Punjab for prevention and control of Stubble Burning

Submission of Action Plan

3. That briefly stated 19.55 Million Tonnes of estimated straw is generated in the State of Punjab from about 31 lakh hectares of land area under paddy cultivation. It is estimated that Paddy straw from Basmati varieties shall be around 3.30 Million MT and from non-basmati varieties shall be around 16.25 Million MT.




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4. That the State of Punjab has prepared and submitted an Action Plan for Control of Crop Residue Burning to the Central Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas (CAQM). The said action plan has been further updated for the year 2023 and submitted to CAQM. The Action Plan prepared and submitted for 3 years is based on the contours of the framework provided by the CAQM by clearly entrusting the responsibilities to various departments and other stakeholders. A copy of the Action Plan for Control of Crop Residue Burning in the State of Punjab for three years as submitted to CAQM is placed at **Annexure-A**.
5. That the State of Punjab is making all necessary, essential and imperative efforts to eradicate the problem of stubble burning with the involvement and participation of the various stakeholder departments duly identified in the action plan as listed herein below:
- a) Department of Agriculture
 - b) Department of Revenue & Rehabilitation
 - c) Department of Rural Development and Panchayats
 - d) Department of Cooperation
 - e) Department of Power
 - f) Department of New and Renewable Energy
 - g) Punjab Pollution Control Board
 - h) Department of School Education
 - i) Department of Home Affairs
 - j) Department of Personnel
 - k) District Administration

Compliance made by the State

6. That the State of Punjab is making compliance of the directions issued by the Ld. National Green Tribunal, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas (CAQM) from time to time and the action taken by the State in respect of various issues has already been placed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by way of various affidavits filed in the case of M.C Mehta (Supra). A

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comprehensive summary of the important steps taken to prohibit and prevent the stubble burning is given herein below:

- i. Detailed Action Plan for enforcement of ban on stubble burning has been circulated to Deputy Commissioners of the State for implementation.
- ii. State has appointed around 8500 Nodal Officers across the State especially in the villages in the Hot Spot Districts to be in contact with the representatives in the villages to make farmers aware of the ill effects of stubble burning through them and about directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and also to check crop residue fire incidents.
- iii. The State has already issued notification no. 946 dated 22.10.2013 in exercise of powers conferred u/s 19(5) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, thereby prohibiting the indiscriminate burning of left-over paddy / wheat straw in the whole of the State.
- iv. In order to implement the directions of the Ld. National Green Tribunal dated 10.12.2015 in O.A No. 118 of 2013, the District and Sub Divisional Level Monitoring Committees have been formed which are imposing environmental compensation on farmers indulging in crop residue burning amounting to Rs. 2500, Rs. 5000, Rs.15000, per incident on the basis of land holding of the farmers.
- v. The State of Punjab had issued administrative instructions dated 27.09.2017 to various departments of the State Government to direct its employees and staff members not to burn the paddy straw, wherever, they own land and grow paddy.
- vi. The Department of Rural Development and Panchayats has been requested to ask the panchayats not to burn the paddy straw.
- vii. The attachment of Super Straw Management System with Harvester Combines has been made mandatory by issuing

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directions u/s 31-A of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

- viii. Department of Revenue has been directed to make red entry in the revenue record, in the area where the burning of paddy straw take place.
- ix. The Deputy Commissioners of the Districts are issuing prohibitory orders u/s 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, thereby prohibiting the burning of paddy straw / stubble in the State.
- x. The State has got developed an android based mobile application through Punjab State Remote Sensing Centre and a dashboard has been created with role-based login for field officers to provide end to end reporting and action taken for each fire incident captured via satellite. This mobile application helps in close monitoring and effective control of stubble burning incidents in the State.
- xi. The Nodal officers appointed have been directed to verify fire incidents. They are also to coordinate with village Panchayats to stop stubble burning and submit daily monitoring reports to Sub Divisional Magistrates.
- xii. Control rooms set up in each district for the purposes of control of stubble burning.

Steps being taken by the Government of Punjab to stop stubble burning in the State – Preparedness for paddy season 2023.

7. That the different departments of the State of Punjab and its officers / officials have geared up for the challenging task of controlling and prohibiting the burning of paddy straw in the paddy harvesting season 2023. The steps that have been taken by the Government of Punjab in advance to stop the stubble burning in the State along-with the targets achieved are summarized herein below.

- i) **Massive Awareness Campaign**

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The State Government has launched massive campaign to create awareness amongst the farmers about the negative impact of stubble burning on the environment and public health through various channels on television as well as print and electronic media.

ii) **Regular meetings and seminars**

Regular meetings, seminars and awareness campaigns are being conducted by the State at the highest level and the details are mentioned below:

• **14.12.2022:-**

A meeting was held under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Punjab with all the CBG, Biomass power, ethanol plants and industries to discuss the issues being faced by them

• **6.1.2023:-**

A meeting was presided over by the Secretary, Department of Science, Technology and Environment with all the Deputy Commissioners of the State for preparation and implementation of block and district level Action plans.

• **19.1.2023 :-**

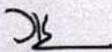
A meeting was presided over by the Secretary, Department of Science, Technology and Environment with all the Thermal Power Plants of the State to review the status of co-firing of biomass pallettes in the plants

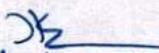
• **7.2.2023:-**

A meeting held under chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Punjab with all the stakeholder departments to review the preparedness activities for the paddy harvesting season.

• **12.2.2023:-**

Kisan sarkaar milni was held on 12.02.2023 at Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana to get feedback from the stakeholders towards achieving the goal for State Agriculture.




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- **20.3.2023:-**

A Meeting taken was presided over by Secretary, Science , Technology and Environment to review setting up and promotion of CBG/Biomass plants/industries etc.

- **19.6.2023:-**

A Meeting was presided over by Secretary, Science, Technology and Environment to review co-firing of Biomass based palettes/torrefied palettes in Thermal Power Plants.

- **29.8.2023:-**

A Meeting was presided over by Secretary, Science, Technology and Environment with Deputy Commissioners to review preparedness of stubble burning in the upcoming paddy season.

iii) **Workshop on "Parali-Ek Punji"**

Towards, substantial reduction in the incidences of paddy stubble burning and to maximize paddy stubble management/ utilization during 2023, **a workshop on "Parali-Ek Punji" was organized on 20.02.2023 at Mohali** by the Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and adjoining areas and Punjab Pollution Control Board, wherein senior officers from the concerned departments of the Central Government, State Governments of Haryana and Punjab, Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Boards, academia and various stakeholder agencies including NGOs, Social groups etc. had participated. The workshop was chaired by the Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India with participation of the Hon'ble Chief Ministers of the States of Punjab and Haryana and the Agriculture and Environment Ministers.

iv) **District specific plans for the Prevention and Control of Stubble Burning 2023**

District specific plans for the Prevention and Control of Stubble Burning 2023 have been prepared by the 23 District Magistrates for

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their respective districts of the State of Punjab and the said plans have been furnished to the Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas vide letter no. 10033 dated 28.4.2023 and a copy of the same alongwith District Specific Plans of 23 Districts is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-B** for kind perusal.

Achievement of Targets

- v) Upon implementation of the crop residue management plan, the targets achieved in the last two years and further expected to be achieved in the next one year are tabulated herein below:

S. No.	Strategy	Paddy Straw Management (Million Tonns)					
		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Expected Achievement
1	Crop Diversification	3.57	0.00	4.57	0.00	5.22	0.00
2	In-situ Management	8.13	8.13	9.44	9.99	10.7	11.5
3	Ex-situ Management	1.217	3.92 (Including Fodder 2.57)	1.514	4.8 (Including Fodder 3.00)	4.669	5.96 (Including Fodder)
Total		12.917	12.05	15.524	14.79	20.589	17.46

- vi) The reasons for non-achievement of targets under the crop diversification plan can be fairly attributed to the following factors, which are beyond the control of the State of Punjab:
- Increased emphasis by Government of India on production of coarse cereals (Wheat & Rice) due to global issues like Ukraine War.
 - The MSP of Paddy is steadily increasing since last 3 years and the increased rates are mentioned below:
 - Rs.1868/Qtl. in 2020-21
 - Rs. 1940/Qtl. in 2021-22
 - Rs. 2040/Qtl. in 2022-23.

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- vii) The State of Punjab has a provision of assured procurement of Paddy to ensure fixed income for the farmers (mostly small and marginal) which is steadily increasing and the factor is a big challenge as well as hindrance in changing the mindset of farmers for adopting crop diversification.
- viii) Other crops like Moong, Jawar, Bajra etc. which can replace Paddy, are not equally remunerative. Only the crop of Cotton ensures competitive financial returns to the farmers but the Cotton crop has also been badly affected due to Pink Worm disease in Punjab during the last year.
- ix) Due to the reasons mentioned herein above, the State is frequently failing in its crop diversification efforts, which is likely to continue in coming year as well. In-spite of the challenging circumstances, the State Government is making all out possible efforts sincerely and vigorously at the highest level in co-ordination with Central Government to promote crop diversification so as to reduce the area under paddy cultivation and to improve the socio-economic status of the small and marginal farmers of the State. Crop diversification plan will lead to the reduction in the generation of paddy stubble and will ultimately contain the cause of stubble burning in the coming years.

Current promotion of In-situ Crop residue Management

- 8) That the current promotion of in-situ crop residue management in the State is summarized herein below:
 - i. The Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DoA&FW), Punjab is providing various machines for management of crop residue esp. paddy straw on subsidy in the State. Subsidy @ 50% of the cost of the machine or limited to a maximum as specified in the guidelines is being provided to the individual farmers and @ 80% limited to a maximum of Rs.12.00 lakh is being provided for

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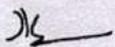
establishment of Custom Hiring Centres under the Centrally Sponsored Crop Residue Management Scheme.

- ii. As per the revised guidelines of the scheme, the scheme will now will be implemented on 60:40 (Centre Share: State Share) basis. The fund allocation under the scheme for the current F.Y is ₹ 210 crores (Centre Share). Accordingly, an Annual Action plan of ₹ 350 crores (210+140) has been approved by State Level Sanctioning Committee.
- iii. The Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DoA&FW), Punjab had called for applications from farmers interested in availing subsidy under on Crop Residue Management Scheme (CRM) through agrimachinerypb.com portal. The last date for applying on portal was 18.08.2023.
- iv. The targets for In-situ machines have been circulated based on the burning area in the district and in the village. The number of applications received is as given below:

CHC	Individual farmers	Total Applications received
Number of Applications received	Number of Applications received	
10,721	60,119	70,840

- v. Till 12.10.2023, a total number of 26,927 number of sanctions has been issued to the farmers and 11,097 CRM machines has been procured by the beneficiaries. The details of the same are tabulated herein below:

Machine Name	Total Machines Sanctioned	Total Machines Sold
Super Seeder	10990	6379
Paddy Straw Chopper	3289	1706
Zero Till Drill	2618	1313




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Baling Machine	1434	480
Straw Rake	1279	478
Shrub Master/ Rotary Slasher	481	187
Surface Seeder	4996	150
Hyd Rev M B Plough	539	129
Super SMS	410	120
Mulcher	381	116
Happy Seeder	234	28
Smart Seeder	132	7
Crop Reaper Self Propelled	27	2
Crop Reaper Tractor Mounted	76	2
Reaper cum Binder (Self Propelled)	41	0
Total	26927	11097

- vi. To make farmers aware regarding the ill-effects of stubble burning and use of newly developed technology, an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign has been launched by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Punjab.
- vii. Under the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) component, 280 numbers of Village Level Camps, 200 Publicity Van Days, 20 Mobilization of Schools and 900 Wall Paintings have been conducted by the Department officials. More than 10,000 pamphlets have been distributed among the farmers for awareness.
- viii. Sarpanches have been involved to ensure zero burning in their villages. District and block level meeting with sarpanches are being held by the district officials.
- ix. The department is preparing short video on operation and maintenance of CRM machinery that would be circulated amongst the farmers through various social media platforms.
- x. During the year 2022-23, funds amounting to ₹ 7.15 crores were provided to the districts for establishment of custom hiring center in each block, with a view to provide these machines to small and marginal farmers. A total number of 273 machines were procured by the districts to provide them to farmers on Custom Hiring basis.

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- xi. The straw load of basmati is less as compared to the non-basmati. Efforts have been made to increase the area under basmati variety. Basmati has been sown in 5.96 lakh hectares of area during the Kharif season as compared to 4.94 lakh hectares during the last year
- xii. I-Khet Machine App (Machinery Tracker App) is being used to achieve maximum usage of the machines and all the CRMs have been mapped on the app.
- xiii. Target to manage 110 lac tonnes through In-Situ mechanism in 2023 (20% increase over 2022)

Ex-Situ Mechanism

9) That apart from the above, there is a target of managing 45 lakh Metric Tonnes of paddy straw through ex-situ mechanism, 2023 with increase of 60% over the previous year 2022. The actions in this regard are summarized herein below:

- i. Nearly 9.0 lakh Metric Tonnes of Paddy straw is being used in 10 Biomass Power Projects. 1 upcoming Biomass Power Plant shall be operational in the coming season which shall use 1.0 lakh MT of paddy straw .
- ii. 4 CBG plants already operational which shall use 1.80 Lakh MT of paddy straw. 5 projects are upcoming which shall be operational in the coming season and shall use 1.2kh Lac MT of paddy straw. A total of 47 CBG plants have been allotted. As such, Nearly 3 Lakh MT of paddy straw shall be procured by CBG plants this year.
- iii. A Bio-Ethanol Project of capacity 100 Kilo Ltr. Ethanol Per day being executed by HPCL in Bathinda which shall use 2 lakh metric tonne of paddy straw.
- iv. 9.87 Lakh MT of paddy straw is being used in the 100 % paddy straw based boiler furnaces of the industries. 2.69 Lakh MT being used by industries having boilers based on blending of paddy straw with other fuels. 6 upcoming industries which shall use 6.01 Lakh MT of paddy

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- straw. A total of 18.57 Lakh MT is targeted to be used by the industries in the boiler furnaces in the upcoming paddy season
- v. Directions issued to Brick Kilns to mandatorily replace at least 20% coal with paddy straw pellets. Regular meetings being held for usage of Paddy Straw Pellets as fuel by the Brick Kilns at district as well as block level.
 - vi. 10 Paddy Straw Pellet manufacturing units (Torrefied/Non-Torrefied) already operational in the State operational in the State utilizing 1.65 Lakh MT of paddy straw. 8 Paddy Straw Pelletizing Units (Non-Torrefied) envisaged to be operational by November 2023 which shall utilize 2.02 Lakh MT of paddy straw.

Policy Initiatives of the State

- 10) That the State Government is proactively engaged in the eradication of the problem of stubble burning and has taken policy initiatives in this regard. The efforts and initiatives of the State of Punjab in this regard are summarized herein below.
 - a) Policy notified for encouraging paddy straw as fuel in the State policy for Incentives.
 - b) First 50 existing industries in the State being provided with cumulative fiscal incentives of 25 crore on first come first serve basis, for using paddy straw as fuel in boilers.
 - c) Incentives includes Reimbursement of 100% net SGST for 7 years, with a cap of 75% of total Investment for installation of paddy straw fired boiler and 100% exemption/ reimbursement from stamp duty on purchase or lease of land and building to be exclusively used for storage.
 - d) Land is being provided by Department of Rural Development on lease basis for 33 years to industries which proposes to use paddy straw.
 - e) State Policy for co-firing 20% stubble in brick kilns (As replacement to coal) notified in November 2022.

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- f) Small scale pelletization plants to be co-managed by brick kiln industries being promoted.
- g) Proposal to set 100 % paddy straw based pelletization plants/torrefaction plants in each district.
- h) Government is working on several initiatives for crop diversification including relaxation/subsidies on cotton seeds, MSP on Maize etc.

Financial Implications and Assistance sought from Central Government

(A) Incorporation of Paddy straw into Soil

- 11) That the incorporation of paddy straw into soil entails an additional expenditure of about Rs.3000-4000 per hectare to the farmer and in order to achieve zero stubble burning for the protection of environment, the State has requested time and again to Central Government to incentivize the farmers. Brief facts in this regard are given below:

- i) The Chief Minister, Punjab has written letters dated 25.9.2019, 2.11.2019 and 28.9.2020 to the Prime Minister of India with a request to provide cost compensation of Rs. 100 per quintal to the farmers for paddy straw management to cover the expenses on account of incorporation of paddy straw into soil.
- ii) The State Agriculture Department has written a letter dated 5.2.2020 to the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India that the farmers should be incentivized by way of giving Rs.100 per quintal in addition to Minimum Support Prize (MSP) for managing the paddy residue without burning.
- iii) The Chief Secretary to Government of Punjab has written a demi official letter no. 342 dated 9.7.2021 to the Chairman, Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas, New Delhi to recommend to the Government of India to provide cost compensation of Rs. 100 per quintal over and above the minimum support price to the farmers to cover the additional cost of paddy residue

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management to control the stubble burning and to protect the environment as well as the health of the citizens.

(B) Proposal for financial support

- i. That it is respectfully submitted that all the concerned departments of the State of Punjab are making sincere and concerted efforts to prohibit and control the cause of stubble burning, but there are financial limitations for which the State is requesting for financial assistance from the Central Government time and again. It is respectfully stated that the paddy is grown on 30 lac hectare of land approximately in the State of Punjab and it is felt that an incentive of Rs. 2500 per acre to be called as Crop Residue Management Incentive Payment (CRMIP) will tremendously encourage the farmers to not burn paddy stubble, which may be shared as below by the State of Punjab, Delhi and Government of India:
 - a. Rs. 500/- per acre by Punjab Government
 - b. Rs. 500/- per acre by Delhi Government
 - c. Rs. 1500/- per acre Government of India
- ii. As per the above arrangement, the CRMIP amount works out to be Rs. 1925 Crores and the proposed share of Punjab, Delhi and Government of India is worked out to be Rs. 375 Crores, Rs. 375 Crores and Rs. 1175 Crores (Total Rs. 1925 Crores). The State of Punjab has written letters to the Central Government in this regard as under:
 - a. A letter bearing no. PS/ACS(D)/2022/870 dated 14.7.2022 is written to the Secretary, Agriculture, Government of Delhi by the Additional Chief Secretary (Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Punjab).

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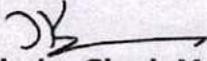
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- b. A letter bearing no. PS/ACS(D)/2022/871 dated 14.7.2022 is written to the Secretary, Agriculture, Government of India by the Additional Chief Secretary (Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Punjab).
- c. A letter bearing no. PS/ACS(D)/2022/872 dated 14.7.2022 is written to the Chairman, Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas by the Additional Chief Secretary (Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Punjab).
- iii. That, it is proposed in the above mentioned letters that the Government of India, Punjab and Delhi Governments should together help the farmers to meet the additional expenses of incorporating the stubble in soil or manage it without burning.
- iv. However, the proposal of the State of Punjab has been rejected by the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare vide communication dated 11.08.2022.
- 12) That the State of Punjab is taking due preventive and corrective measures as per the Framework and detailed Action Plan devised for the control of stubble burning including strict monitoring and enforcement.

The status report is placed for your kind perusal and appropriate orders please.

Date: 18/10/2023

Place: Patiala


(Gurindar Singh Majithia)
Member Secretary,
Punjab Pollution Control Board,
Patiala
On behalf of the State of Punjab


Member Secretary
Punjab Pollution Control Board
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**Action Plan for
Control of Burning
of
Paddy Crop Residue in the State of Punjab**



**May, 2023
Govt. of Punjab**

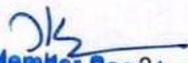

**Member Secretary
Punjab Pollution Control Board
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1.0 Introduction

The Government of India, MoEF&CC, under the provisions of the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Act 2021 has constituted the "Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas. The Section 12 of the Act 2021 mandates the Commission to provide an effective framework, action plan and take appropriate steps to tackle the problem of stubble burning in the NCR and Adjoining Areas.

The Commission has deliberated stubble burning/ Crop Residue Management (CRM) with major associated stakeholders in a series of meetings including with the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, UP, Rajasthan, GNCTD, State Pollution Control Boards of NCR States. The Commission based upon the feedback, inputs and implementable action points emerged during the various meetings with stakeholders, has drawn up a framework to control/eliminate stubble burning in order to improve the air quality in the National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas.

The Commission has issued directions to the State Government vide no. A-10011/10/2020/CAQM-SB/384-387 dated 10.6.2021 to the State Government to prepare a detailed / comprehensive plan of action based on the contours of the framework, with clearly entrusted responsibilities to various Departments / Boards and other stakeholders, duly identifying various qualitative and quantitative parameters and the respective targets against each of them, along with the time frame of implementation and submit the same to Commission by 30.06.2021. The plan was submitted to the Commission and the Commission has further directed to submit the updated plan by 20.5.2022. Thereafter, CAQM vide A-11014/10/2020/CAQM-SB-Vol.II/652(DT) dated 17.02.23 has directed the State of Punjab to prepare updated Action plan for 2023 paddy season.

The components of the Framework and action plan for elimination of stubble burning are broadly classified as under:

Components	Responsible Dept.
a. In-Situ Crop Residue Management	Dept. of Agriculture/ Dept. of Cooperation
b. Ex-Situ Crop Residue Management	Dept. of Renewable Energy/ PEDA/ Dept. of Industries / PPCB
c. Prohibition of Stubble/Crop Residue Burning	Deptt. of Environment
d. Effective Monitoring/Enforcement	Deptt. of Environment
e. Plans / Schemes to reduce the generation of paddy straw	Deptt. of Agriculture4
f. IEC activities for behavioral change	Deptt. of Agriculture

Accordingly, the action plan for control of crop residue burning in the State of Punjab has been prepared.


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2.0 Background

Punjab is an agricultural state with wheat and rice as major crops. The wheat straw is used as fodder by the animal, whereas, the use of paddy straw is limited. Paddy was cultivated in 31.67 lakh hectare area (2022) in Punjab resulting in generation of about 20.08 million tons of paddy straw. The details of area under paddy sown in the State of Punjab during Kharif season viz-a-viz paddy straw generation are as under:

Year	Area under Paddy (Lac ha)	Area under Non-Basmati (Lac ha)	Area under Basmati (Lac ha)	Paddy Straw Generation (Million Ton)		
				From Area under Non-Basmati @ 6.5 T / ha	From Area under Basmati @ 5.5 T / ha	Total Paddy Straw Generation
2021	29.61	24.72	4.89	16.07	2.69	18.74
2022	31.67	26.73	4.94	17.37	2.71	20.08
2023 (Est.)	31.00	25.00	6.00	16.25	3.30	19.55

2.1 The State has taken many initiatives to control practice of paddy residue burning by in-situ management during the last 5 years with details as under:

- i) Sustaining/ diversifying area from paddy to other crops. Paddy-wheat rotation has proved to be the most economical and mechanized rotation in the State than all other crop rotations such as cotton-wheat, maize-wheat have many issues and do not compete with the paddy-wheat rotation.
- ii) Implementation of “Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-situ Management of Crop Residue”. The scheme is being implemented in the state since 2018-19. Under the scheme, subsidy is being provided @ 50% to individual farmers and @ 80% to registered farmer groups, panchayats ,cooperative societies and farmer producer organizations (FPOs) for procurement of machinery for in-situ/ex-situ management of paddy straw.1,17,672 CRM Machines have been provided to the farmers and 23,792 custom hiring centers have been established/ strengthened with details as under:

Sr. No.	Year	Funds Received (Rs. in Crores)	No. of CRM Machines Provided	No. of CHCs established / strengthened
1.	2018-19	269.38	27747	3888
2.	2019-20	273.80	23068	5140
3.	2020-21	272.50	25811	10808
4.	2021-22	290.87	13796	3073
5.	2022-23	278.83	27250	883
	Total	1385.38	117672	23792

iii) The State has also been able to collect and store paddy residue in Collection Centers by Biomass Industries; cattle ponds; Gaushalas and other common lands available in the villages for use as cattle feed for the landless farmers within the State as well as outside the State.

2.2 The efforts are being made to use the paddy straw for various industrial and energy generation projects. It is estimated that in 2023 about 16 million tons of Paddy straw shall be used for different purposes as per following details:

S.No	Activity	Consumption of paddy straw Million Ton/ year
1	In-Situ management Paddy residue being managed through different available straw management system including machinery/ equipment. This method results in better soil health and improved productivity of paddy and wheat after 3 years	11.5
2	Ex-Situ management	3.47
2.1	Paddy straw being used in 11 Biomass Power Projects of capacity 97.50 MW	0.87
2.2	Paddy straw being used in paper / Cardboard mills/sugar industries	1.04
2.3	Paddy straw being used in Compressed bio-gas plants	0.30
2.4	Co-firing in Thermal Power Plant	0.74
2.5	Paddy straw being used in Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	0.52
3	Paddy residue from basmati/ other paddy varieties fit for animal consumption as fodder and other usages.	1.3
	Total	16.27 Million Tons

2.3 Since only part of paddy straw is currently managed, the indiscriminate burning of left- over paddy and straw/ stubble in open fields in the State causes widespread pollution resulting in various kinds of environmental problems, huge nutritional loss of soil and health related problems. There is still need to take wide ranging measures to create awareness about the ill effects of burning of paddy as well as strictly enforcing various measures for control of burning of crop residue in the State.


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3.0 Prohibition on Burning of Crop Residue

3.1 Orders dated 22/10/2013 by Department of Science, Technology and Environment, Govt. of Punjab

To curb the menace of stubble burning during post-harvesting season in the State, the Government of Punjab, Department of Science, Technology and Environment in exercise of the powers conferred under section 19(5) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 in consultation with the Punjab Pollution Control Board vide notification no. 946 dated 22/10/2013 has prohibited the burning of agriculture residue in the State of Punjab.

Any violation of this notification is punishable under section 39 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 by filing a criminal complaint in the court of Judicial Magistrate first class.

3.2 Order dated 10.12.2015 passed by National Green Tribunal (NGT)

NGT has vide order dated 10.12.2015 in OA no.118 of 2013 prohibited the burning of paddy straw and passed detailed directions to meet the challenges arising from the burning of paddy straw.

It also provides imposing environmental compensation against defaulter.

"Any person or body that is found offending this direction would be liable to pay environmental compensation as follows:

- (i) *Small land holders having an area less than 2 Acres shall pay Environmental Compensation of Rs. 2500/- per incidence.*
- (ii) *Land holders having land area more than 2 Acres but Less than 5 Acres shall pay Environmental Compensation of Rs. 5000/- per incidence.*
- (iii) *Land holders having land area more than 5 Acres shall pay Environmental Compensation of Rs. 15000/- per incidence."*

Further, violation of ban order passed by NGT is also punishable under the relevant section of NGT Act, 2010.

3.3 Order dated 7.2.2018 passed by Punjab Pollution Control Board regarding mandatory Super SMS with Combine Harvester

In order to encourage in-situ management of paddy straw, Punjab Pollution Control Board has passed order dated 7.2.2018 under section 31-A of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 making it mandatory for all the Combines to have Super SMS system fixed.

Any violation of this direction is punishable under section 37 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 by filing a criminal complaint in the court of Judicial Magistrate first class.

3.4 Order dated 25.09.2020 passed by Punjab Pollution Control Board regarding imposing Environmental Compensation against the defaulters in compliance of NGT directions

The Punjab Pollution Control Board authorized and empowered SDMs, Circle Revenue Officers (Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars), Chief Agriculture officers, Agricultural Development Officers and Secretary, Regional Transport Authorities to act against the persons found indulging in the burning paddy stubble and/ or operating Harvester Combines without Super SMS by imposing Environmental Compensation in accordance with NGT directions passed vide order dated 10.12.2015 and in violation of PPCB directions dated 07.02.2018 and prosecution in violation of State Government Notification dated 22.10.2013.

3.5 Prohibitory orders under section 144 CrPC by District Magistrates

District Magistrates in the State pass orders under section 144 CrPC every season to prohibit burning of paddy straw.

Any violation of the order passed u/s 144 of CrPC is punishable u/s 188 of CrPC.


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4.0 Directions to various Departments and Authorities

Various Departments and authorities of the State shall take the following actions to control the burning of crop residue:

4.1 Department of Agriculture

(i) IEC Activities

The Department of Agriculture will lead & coordinate various IEC activities to create a massive awareness campaign in collaboration with the Department of Information and Public Relation, PAU Ludhiana and other stakeholders against the burning of paddy straw. IEC Activities will include the following:

- (a) Jingles on Radio Channels
- (b) Production of Advertisement Films
- (c) Running of films on TV Channels
- (d) Display Boards against straw burning on backside of Punjab Roadways and PRTC Buses
- (e) Display Boards on Bus Stands, Market Committee Yards and all Cooperative Societies in the State
- (f) Painting of walls in the villages with slogans against Paddy burning
- (g) Massive print media advertisement
- (h) Hoardings and Panels at prominent places
- (i) Publicity Vans in the villages
- (j) Rally by School children in last days of September and middle of October
- (k) Deputing of Nodal officer for each village.
- (l) Pamphlets and leaflets to farmers
- (m) Farmers, who have leased their land to be called and sensitized to ensure non burning of paddy straw on their land.

(ii) Provision of Machinery to individual farmers and groups

The Department will provide a subsidy for purchase of agricultural machinery for paddy straw to individuals as well as groups and agriculture cooperative societies and ensure that the same are widely utilized. Subsidy will be disbursed through the online system after physical verification of machines.

(iii) Compensation to Farmers.

The State requires intervention of the Commission for taking up the issue with the Ministry of Agriculture & FW, GoI, for providing Paddy Straw Management Compensation to farmers @ Rs.100/- per Quintal of Paddy produced at least for three years by the time the industry for alternate use of paddy straw becomes fully operational.

(iv) Promotion of diversification and staggered sowing of Paddy.

The Department of Agriculture would take steps to diversify from paddy to other crops to reduce the amount of straw generated in the state. State would actively try to provide MSP for alternate crops to paddy. Along with diversification, staggered sowing of paddy would be promoted to popularize short term duration varieties of paddy.

(v) Responsibility of Commission Agents

The Department of Agriculture will ensure that the Commission Agents (Artiahs) registered with agriculture produce Market Committees in Punjab will not burn crop residue. Action shall be taken against the Commission Agents for violation of ban on burning of crop residue.

(vi) Responsibility for uses of basmati residue.

The Department of Agriculture will ensure that basmati residue shall be used as fodder and find out avenues for uses in fodder consuming Districts and other States along with transportation.

(vii) Hot Spot Management

Department of Agriculture shall identify hotspots with the help of PRSC and appoint their officers on Block level basis for sensitizing the farmers of the area and making available the crop residue management machinery on a priority basis along with focused IEC activity.

(viii) Ensuring Super SMS on combine Harvester.

Department of Agriculture shall carry out an exercise for ensuring Super SMS on Combine Harvesters through individual level contact with the combine owners as well as manufacturers starting from 1st week of September.

(ix) Setting up of Control Room

Punjab Mandi Board shall set up a Control Room for the purpose of controlling stubble burning during Kharif harvesting season.

(x) Responsibility of KVKs, BISA & IFFCO

All the KVKs shall adopt at least 10 villages (surrounding hot spots) and shall be responsible for providing In-situ Machinery and ensuring zero burning in such villages. Similarly, BISA should adopt 100 villages (hot spots) and also IFFCO should adopt 100 villages and should take responsibility of zero burning in these villages.

(xi) Regular Training & NGO involvement

PAU shall impart regular training to Agriculture and Line Departments, Call Centers and other technical staff working for the purpose of crop residue management.

NGOs working for management of paddy residue will be supported by Department of Agriculture and positive interventions should be made by these NGOs at field level.

(xii) Mobile App. for Crop Residue Management

The Department will improve and increase the use of the Mobile App, 'i-khet' for making crop residue management equipment available on rental on Uber/Ola Model. Further, it will ensure data uploading on mobile app. named "Cooperative Machinery Tracker" and the usage of machinery from all CHCs. The information on use of machinery shall remain available on the dashboard.

4.2 Department of Revenue & Rehabilitation.**(i) Entry in Khasra Girdawari**

The Department of Revenue shall ensure that patwaris enter the *girdawri* register with red ink as 'झा'नासाड़ा' against the fields where incidents of burning of crop residue have been reported.

(ii) Namberdaars

The Department shall ensure that no *Nambardaar* burns crop residue. The Department shall ensure action against *Nambardaar* violating ban on burning of crop residue.

(iii) Recovery of Environmental Compensation

The Department shall ensure the recovery of Environmental Compensation imposed on the defaulting farmers in time.

4.3 Department of Rural Development and Panchayats

- (i) The Department shall ensure that all the members of Panchayat do not burn crop residue. The Department shall take necessary action against the members of Panchayat who violate the order regarding ban on burning of crop residue.

- (ii) The Department shall create awareness among farmers and ensure usage of machines in the village through Village Panchayats.
- (iii) The Department shall identify vacant common village land for storage of paddy straw for future use through their officers and provide cumulative data to the Deputy Commissioner.
- (iv) Officers of the Department shall be deployed on area specific basis for ensuring no stubble burning and taking action against the defaulters.

4.4 Department of Cooperation

- (i) The Department shall ensure that members of co-operative societies do not burn crop residue and action shall be taken against the members violating the ban of crop residue.
- (ii) The Department shall create awareness among farmers and ensure usage of machines in the village through Village Panchayats.
- (iii) Officers of the Department shall be deployed on area specific basis for ensuring usage of crop residue machinery and uploading the data on the mobile app. 'Cooperative Machinery Tracker', no stubble burning and taking action against the defaulters.

4.5 Department of Power

The Department of Power to ensure all JEs of Power Department are monitoring the incidents of burning in their respective jurisdiction and reporting them to the district administration for necessary action.

The Department of Power shall ensure that the coal based Thermal Power plants situated up to a radius of 300 Km of Delhi shall take immediate steps to co-fire biomass-based Pellets, Torrefied Pellets/Briquettes (with focus on paddy straw) with Coal (up to 5-10%) in the power plants through a continuous and uninterrupted supply Chain and take all necessary steps to ensure that co-firing of biomass pellets in Thermal Power Plants begins without any delay which is in compliance to the Direction no. 42 given by the Commission

4.6 Department of New and Renewable Energy

The Department of New and Renewable Energy shall endeavor to use paddy straw as fuel in the Bio Mass Power Plants and Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) plants and take all necessary steps including the policy interventions for promoting the establishment of such plants.

PEDA shall also establish the Supply Chain and Aggregator Entities for making available the paddy straw for such usages throughout the year. PEDA shall also

undertake District wise gap analysis regarding the availability of paddy straw and its ex-situ usage for energy and industrial purposes.

PEDA shall earmark the District/Tehsil wise areas for ensuring proper allotment of agricultural paddy straw based on the demand of the Biomass/CBG plants as well as industries.

4.7 Punjab Pollution Control Board

- (i) PPCB shall ensure monitoring of incidents of burning of paddy straw through Punjab Remote Sensing Centre and ensure SMS alert is sent to field functionaries to take action on incidents of stubble burning.
- (ii) PPCB shall ensure that mobile and web based application be made operational in paddy season, in which role based Login (Village Nodal, Cluster, Sub division/Tehsil and district level) be provided to various officials for end to end reporting and action taken for each fire incidents.
- (iii) PPCB shall ensure that the mobile based application for both Android and IOS platform is made operational by 15th September 2023.
- (iv) PPCB shall ensure that Proper training is imparted to all the field functionaries for smooth operation of the mobile based application.
- (v) PPCB shall ensure that all data with respect to burning of crop residue as obtained from Remote Sensing authorities and action taken on the incidents and various MIS reports are available through a web based application with facility to have a dashboard to drill down data.
- (vi) The Board shall ensure that in cases of persistent defaulters of crop residue burning, appropriate coercive and punitive action is taken including launching of prosecution under Section 15 of the Act of 1986.
- (vii) Monitor the ambient air quality of the major cities and make the data available to district authorities and the State to ensure further action in case of deterioration of quality.
- (viii) Enforcement the measures put in place in compliance of various Hon'ble National Green Tribunal orders and as per the provisions of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- (ix) PPCB to encourage boiler-based industries to adopt paddy-based boilers or co-fire paddy in existing boilers.
- (x) PPCB to also facilitate setting up of pelletization plants for delivering co-firing mandates in Thermal power plants and brick kilns.

4.8 Department of School Education

The Department of School Education shall ensure that employees of all the Government & private schools in Punjab do not burn crop residue. Suitable actions shall be taken against the employees who are violating the ban on burning of crop residue. Department shall educate students on the adverse effects of stubble burning on human and soil health and availability of management options

4.9 Department of Home Affairs

The Department of Home Affairs to ensure that necessary assistance is rendered by the police authorities for enforcement and implementation of various directions and orders issued with respect to ban on burning of crop residue. The police shall particularly render assistance to the District Administration for monitoring of hotspots where large scale incidents of burning of crop residue in previous years.

4.10 Department of Personnel

The Department of Personnel shall ensure suitable directions to all the State Government Departments, Boards, Corporations and Autonomous Bodies to direct their employees not to burn crop residue and suitable disciplinary action shall be taken against the employees for violation of ban on burning of crop residue. Department of Defense Services Welfare will ensure to not burn paddy stubble themselves, educate others and report incidents.

4.11 Directorate of Information and Public Relations

The Directorate should work closely with the Dept. of Agriculture to disseminate information to the print and electronic media regarding the management of crop residue via in-situ and ex-situ mechanism.

4.12 District Administration

(i) Appointment of Nodal officers in the District.

Deputy Commissioner of the respective district shall appoint following area specific officials drawn from Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Cooperative Department, Rural and Panchayat Department, Power Department, Soil and Water Conservation Department, PPCB for end to end reporting and action taken for each fire incidents as under:

- (a) Village Nodal Officer.
- (b) Cluster Officer
- (c) Sub Division/Tehsil Officer.
- (d) District level Officer.

The list along with designation & mobile nos. shall be provided to PPCB by 15th July, so as to create the login in the Mobile Application.

- (ii) The Deputy Commissioner and SSPs of the district shall jointly hold District Level Monitoring meeting with all the stakeholders to strictly enforce the orders banning paddy stubble burning.
- (iii) Appoint one nodal officer for each village and one Cluster Officer for every 20 villages to coordinate the efforts from the pool of employees available with various departments.
- (iv) Ensure appointments of various officials like Village Nodal officer, Revenue officer (Patwari), Cluster officer, Tehsildar, Police and SDM to monitor the stubble burning incidents.
- (v) Ensure visits to hot spots (villages where more than 75% area of the village burnt since last three years as per the stubble burning data) by senior officers of the Districts and make special arrangements to contain the burning of crop residues in these villages.
- (vi) Ensure that the information of various officials like Village Nodal officer, Revenue officer (Patwari), Cluster officer, Tehsildar, Police and SDM be provided to PPCB in advance stage before the beginning of stubble burning so that log in id of various officials be entered into PRSC system.
- (vii) It shall be ensured that nodal officer visits every site of the incident within two days and environment compensation shall be imposed as per directions of NGT by the designated officer of the District Administration.
- (viii) Monitor the progress of various Stakeholder Department & send the consolidated progress report to the Department of Environment on email stubble burning progress report@pbdecc.gov.in so as to have the consolidated report be sent to the Chief Secretary and other State and Central functionaries.
- (ix) Ensure no burning of crop residue by special categories:
 - (a) Lease holders of the Panchayat Land or Shamlat Land of the villages
 - (b) Government employees
 - (c) Commission agents
 - (d) Panchayat Members
 - (e) Other such category of cultivators
- (x) Ensure that all the officers operate the mobile based app.
- (xi) Ensure optimal utilization of machinery provided for in-situ management of the crop residue.

5.0 Governance Mechanism

The campaign of this nature will require mobilization and effective coordination of efforts of various departments in the State. The entire program will be governed through the following mechanism:

- (i) State Level Coordination
- (ii) District Level Coordination
- (iii) Sub-division Level Coordination
- (iv) Cluster Officer
- (v) Village Nodal Officer

5.1 State Level Coordination and Monitoring

- (i) At the State Level, a Committee under Chief Secretary and comprising of the Administrative Secretaries of the following Departments will coordinate, monitor and decide various issues towards effective implementation of the ban on burning paddy straw:
 - (a) Department of Agriculture
 - (b) Department of Science, Technology and Environment
 - (c) Department of Cooperation
 - (d) Department of Rural Development
 - (e) Department of Power
 - (f) Department of Water Resources
 - (g) Department of Defence Services Welfare
 - (h) Department of Information and Public Relations
- (ii) The State Government will further depute senior Administrative Secretaries in various districts to monitor the implementation of the ban. They will be assisted by Senior Officers from PPCB, PSPCL and Agriculture.
- (iii) Chief Secretary will also review the progress with the Deputy Commissioners through VC.

5.2 District Level Coordination and Monitoring

- (i) District Administration will have the key role in effective implementation of the plan. All the Departments at the district level will have to extend their support.
- (ii) There will be a District Level Monitoring Committee, which shall consist of the following officers:

- (a) Deputy Commissioner - Chairperson
 - (b) Senior Superintendent of Police - Member
 - (c) Additional Deputy Commissioner (D) - Member
 - (d) EE / AEE, PPCB - Member
 - (e) District Revenue Officer - Member
 - (f) Chief Agriculture Officer - Convener
- (iii) The District Level Committee will meet on weekly basis or more frequently and review the IEC activities, enforcement activities and other facilitation activities and take necessary action.

5.3 Sub-Division Level Coordination and Monitoring

- (i) The Sub-Division Level Monitoring Committee shall consist of the following officers:
- (a) Sub-Divisional Magistrate - Chairperson
 - (b) Deputy Superintendent of Police - Member
 - (c) BDPO - Member
 - (d) Agriculture Officer - Convener
- (ii) The sub-division level committee will meet daily/ alternate day and review the progress of various activities and take necessary action.

5.4 Cluster Officer

- (i) Cluster officer will fill the data regarding challan no & date, challan amount and challan photo in the mobile base app.
- (ii) The Cluster officers will be drawn from the block / sub-division level officers of various departments such as Agriculture, Revenue, Cooperation, Rural Development, PSPCL, Defense Welfare etc.
- (iii) Cluster Officer shall coordinate with Village Nodal Officer for various activities to control burning of stubble by the farmers.

5.5 Village Nodal Officer

- (i) The Village nodal officer will get the information for each fire incidents in his area from the SMS alert system already in operation .The village Nodal officer will visit the spot in the field, operate the mobile app and make entries alongwith pictures of the fire incident sites in the mobile app.
- (ii) The Village Nodal Officers will be drawn from amongst the officials such as

Secretaries of Cooperative Societies, Panchayat Secretaries, JE/ Linemen of PSPCL, officials of Agriculture/ Horticulture and Soil conservation, Guardians of Governance etc.

- (iii) The Village Nodal officer will assist in various facilitation and enforcement activities at village level such as:
- (a) To help create awareness in the village by way of holding meetings with farmers.
 - (b) To help arrange CRM machines, if possible, in the village.
 - (c) To distribute pamphlets/ leaflets etc. in villages.
 - (d) To make announcements in Gurdwaras or by other modes.
 - (e) To interact with village schools for organizing rallies and awareness lectures to students so that these students can further create awareness of their parents.
 - (f) To identify those farmers who are likely to put fire to paddy residue and to convince them by way of one to one contact.
 - (g) To get to know the farmers who have burnt the residue and to ask the revenue Patwari of the village to make relevant entry in Revenue records, as per separate instructions issued by the Revenue Department.
 - (h) To get to know the land of employees of Govt./ board/ corporation/ coop societies and also the panchayat lands and to implement govt. instructions regarding not putting fire to residue in such lands.
 - (i) To report incidence of crop burning to the higher authorities

6.0 Crop Residue Management Plan

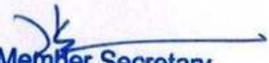
Sr. No	Target activity	Present status (baseline data as on 31.03.2023)	Future targets			Timelines for achievement of targets			Responsible agency / Officers responsible	Plan for Kharif 2023
			2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26		
a) In-situ / Crop Residue Management (CRM)										
1.	Crop residue management machinery under Crop Residue Management Scheme / Submission on Agriculture Mechanization (CRM / SMAM)	117672	23000	25000	25000	30.11.2023	30.11.2024	30.11.2025	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District.	1. The subsidy/financial assistance for procurement of various CRM machines is provided under Central Sector Scheme Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-situ Management of Crop residue. For the financial year 2023-24 the scheme is likely to be implemented on SMAM funding pattern (60:40). The Gol has made a budget provision of 210 crores (Center Share) for Crop Residue Management for state of Punjab. 2. The draft Annual Action Plan for the year 2023-24 of the Scheme has been submitted to Gol for approval.


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2.	Village / Block / District wise mapping of the demand of CRM machinery	57891	23000	25000	25000	30.11.2023	30.11.2024	30.11.2025	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	<p>During the year 2022-23, the scheme for financial assistance on procurement of CRM machinery was implemented through an online portal. The details of pending applications are as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Nos)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1753 475 2130 890"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Pending Applications</th> <th>Pending Machines</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ind. Farmer</td> <td>17273</td> <td>52237</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reg. Farmer Group</td> <td>821</td> <td>3141</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Panchayat</td> <td>68</td> <td>262</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-op. Societies</td> <td>139</td> <td>551</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FPO</td> <td>440</td> <td>1700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>18741</td> <td>57891</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>This shows that the demand for CRM machinery is there.</p>	Category	Pending Applications	Pending Machines	Ind. Farmer	17273	52237	Reg. Farmer Group	821	3141	Panchayat	68	262	Co-op. Societies	139	551	FPO	440	1700	Total	18741	57891
Category	Pending Applications	Pending Machines																													
Ind. Farmer	17273	52237																													
Reg. Farmer Group	821	3141																													
Panchayat	68	262																													
Co-op. Societies	139	551																													
FPO	440	1700																													
Total	18741	57891																													
3.	GAP analysis, the availability of CRM machines with each District of the State								Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	1. Gap analysis will be done by the Department along with GDI partners on the basis of existing Crop Residue Management Machinery.																					


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4.	Staggering of the harvesting schedule at the village level / Cumulative Area sown – In lakh Ha								Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The time of harvesting is decided by the individual farmers based on the physiology of the variety sown. - It is not possible to stagger harvest at village level, apart from time of maturity the harvesting depends upon the availability of combine and other factors such the local weather, time to sow next crop etc. - Generally harvesting is also staggered and is done from 25thSeptember to 15th November. -The figures are based on weather watch cum area sown figures. - The Department will make farmers aware about harvesting paddy at right time so that the moisture does not exceed the limits.
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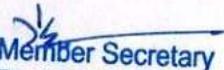
5.	Allocation of CRM machinery (Super SMS; Happy Seeder etc.)— Number of Machines	Machin e	Availa ble (Nos)	***	***	***	30.11.20 23	30.11.20 24	30.11.20 25	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	Allocation of CRM will be done as per the demand from respective Deputy Commissioners in the plan already submitted to CAQM districtwise.	
		Super SMS	6142									
		H.Seede r	13664									
		S. Seeder	44146									
		Smart Seeder	10									
		ZTD	20911									
		Baler and Rakes	1409									
		Straw Choppe r	9526									
		RMB Plough	8666									
		Mulcher	6756									
		Rotary Slasher/ S.Maste r	2575									
		Rotavat or	3835									
		Reaper	32									
Total	11767 2											


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6.	Custom Hiring Centres (Cooperative) to increase machine utilization – Increase in Utilization (%)	Initial Targets for 35 ha for Custom Hiring Centre*.	+10%	+15%	+25%	30.11.20 23	30.11.20 24	30.11.20 25	Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Special campaign would be launched to increase the usage of machines available in CHC's. 2. Cooperative Department to be advised to incentivize the CHCs in PACS for increasing utilization
7.	Development of electronic platform / mobile application for alloying farmers to book and use CRM – Status	I-Khet App , Mobile application for booking and use of CRM machinery has been developed and around 70,000 service providers are registered on it.							Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total new users (farmers) registered through the app.- 4690 2. Total booking made through the app during the season- 123 3. I-khet Punjab app installation during the season- 26600 4. Active user at present on i-khet Punjab App- 2810


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8.	Door step access of CRM to small and marginal farmers – Report in terms of Number of Machines made available.		6000	8000	12000	30.11.20 23	30.11.20 24	30.11.20 25	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	<p>1. The I-Khet Machine mobile application will provide information of available machinery to the farmers. The farmers would be able to hire the machine through the app.</p> <p>2. The CHCs would be instructed to charge only operational costs from small and marginal farmers.</p> <p>3. Through the village level camps individual farmers would be motivated to adopt online booking of CRM machinery through I-Khet.</p> <p>4. All Group- A officers of Department of Agriculture will be directed to adopt CHCs each to increase the utilization of machines.</p> <p>5. The department has purchased CRM machines at block level in almost all the blocks of the state. The machines would be made available to the small/marginal farmers of the state.</p>
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9.	Use of crop residue as mulch for sowing of wheat and its incorporation in soil for planting of vegetable crops— In Lakh Ha	Mulch -4.25 lakh ha with Happy Seeders and - Incorporation- For Vegetables 1.0 l ha For Wheat 5 lakh ha	5.0 1.01 6.5	6 1.03 7.5	7 1.05 8.5	30.11.20 23	30.11.20 24	30.11.20 25	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	Mulch - 4.0 lakh ha with Happy Seeders and - incorporation- For Vegetables 1.0 l ha (Potato/ Peas) For Wheat 7.0 lakh ha 1. Farmers are being informed about the advantages of In-situ crop residue management practices especially mulching and the benefit of incorporating the residue in soil for good soil health. 2. Department of Horticulture would be involved in this activity.
10.	Direct sowing of rice (DSR) method using short duration varieties in order to provide a longer window period for management of paddy straw— In lakh ha	0.85 lakh Ha	5.00	6.00	7.00	30.06.20 23	30.06.20 24	30.06.20 25	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	1. Around 0.85 Lakh hectares has been sown with DSR during the Kharif 2022. 2. The target for area to be sown using DSR during Kharif 2023 is 5.00Lakh ha.


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11.	Area to be covered through Bio-Decomposer Application	4674 acres by state of Punjab	8000 acres by State of Punjab	-	-	30.06.2023	30.06.2024	30.06.2025	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	1. 7500 acres to be managed through Bio-Decomposer Application in the State of Punjab 2. Area to be covered by M/s Nurture Farms in 2023 to be finalized yet
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b) Ex-situ Crop Residue Management (CRM)

1.	Promotion of ex-situ crop residue management options,	1. 9 +1 Bio Mass Power Plants under Operation 2. Dept. of Agric. provided Assistance during 2020-21 to 2022-23 for - 768 Balers and 641 Rakes	- 1850 Balers and 1850 Rakes	3000 Balers and Rakes (50% each)	3000 Balers and Rakes (50% each)	30.11.2023	30.11.2024	30.11.2025	PEDA /Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	- PEDA is actively promoting CBG Projects in the State under NRSE Policy-2012 of Government of Punjab. -All options are being explored and encouraged. -Number of Balers/Rakes will be increased in the event of Start of Operation /working of Additional Bio Mass Units and the availability of funds from Gol
2.	Mapping the districts and villages for the agricultural straw availability and demand from various industries (Bio-fuel projects, Thermal power projects, etc.) for optimum quantity allocation and utilization.	- 10 Bio Mass Power Plants under Operation with area mapping based on availability of paddy / other crop residue and high incidences of burning through PEDA .	N.A	N.A	N.A				PEDA/ Dept. of Agriculture	i. Mapping has been done by PEDA for additional projects based on the existing ones and availability of paddy residue. These units need support in terms of Viability Gap Funding and hybrid power arrangement. ii. Department of Agriculture will assist the efforts.

3.	Establish institutions / aggregators at Village/Block/District level		wef 1/08/2023						PEDA/Dept. Of Rural Development / Dept. of Agriculture	1. Will be taken up with Dept. of Rural Development and Panchayats 2. DoAFW officials will advise the aggregators and villagers to cooperate in the Districts.
4.	Developing appropriate decentralized mechanism for the collection, storage and transportation for industrial use of crop residue		wef 1/08/2023						PEDA/Dept. Of Rural Dev. & Panchayats / Dept. of Agriculture	In the process through Industry and Biomass Aggregators.
5.	Diversified ex-situ use of baled crop residue for various purposes like power generation, production of Bio-ethanol and Bio-gas, for making briquettes, torrefied charcoal, pellets, etc. as raw material/fuel for coal fired power plants etc.		wef 1/08/2023						PEDA/ Dept. of Agriculture	DoAFW officials will advise the aggregators and villagers to cooperate in the Districts.


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6.	Promoting the use of paddy straw for industrial purposes (in MT/Annum)	305900	350000	420000	500000	31.3.2024	31.3.2025	31.3.2026	PPCB	PPCB is regularly conducting campaigns to encourage the industries to install paddy straw based boilers.
7.	Mapping of the districts and villages for agriculture straw availability and demand from the industries		w.e.f. 1/11/2023						PEDA/ Dept. of Agriculture/PPCB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping has been done by PEDA for projects based on the availability of paddy residue. Punjab Pollution Control Board shall provide necessary data to PEDA regarding the quantum of paddy straw being used by the industries.
8.	Development of scheme to incentivize establishment of industries aiming at utilization of paddy straw as raw material		Will be taken up on Merit.						PEDA/Horticulture Department / Dept. of Agriculture	<p>Department of Horticulture will be assisted for providing incentives under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) and setting up of such units.</p> <p>. DoAFW officials will advise the aggregators / business entrepreneurs to set up such units especially in the Hot Spot Districts.</p>
c) Plans / Schemes to reduce the generation of paddy straw										
1.	Promoting basmati variety of rice. -- Lakh ha	4.94	6.00	6.50	7.00	30.09.2023	30.09.2024	30.09.2025	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	Department has set up a target 6.00 Lakh ha for Basmati during Kharif 2023
2.	Suspending use of PUSA 44 variety--in terms of area -- lakh ha	4.82	3.00	2.00	1.00	30.06.2023	30.06.2024	30.06.2025	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sale of seed of long duration variety, PUSA-44 popular in state, has been banned by Gol. Efforts are being made to reduce the area under PUSA

										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44 which will lead to lesser generation of paddy straw. • Zone-wise staggered power supply from 10th June to restrict the transplanting of early sown varieties • Training camps to motivate farmers from adopting long duration varieties
3.	Use of short duration and early maturing paddy varieties- lakh ha	4	6	7.5	9	30.06.2023	30.06.2024	30.06.2025	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target for short duration varieties in Kharif 2023- 6 lakh ha. • Will decrease the area under long duration varieties by 10% every year. • Department of Agriculture will exert all out efforts to bring down area from paddy to other crops. • The Department is promoting Moong. Farmers sowing moong will have to opt for shorter duration varieties of paddy as moong will be harvested in June. • DoAFW in liaison with PAU Ludhiana will educate and make Farmers aware & motivated to adopt seed production of cereals / vegetables / pulses to achieve higher returns and not mere yield of grains.

4.	Promotion of crop diversification- lakh ha	4.34	8.30	9.06	9.88	30.11.2023	30.11.2024	30.11.2025	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	
5.	Identification and encouraging cultivation of alternate crops such as vegetables, corn/maize, cotton, pulses and oil seeds.-lakh ha	Maize 0.95 Cotton 2.48 Sugarcane 0.903							Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District /Department of Horticulture	As above in point 4


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d) IEC Activities for the Plan of Action										
Sr. No.	Target activity	Present status (baseline data as on 31.03.2023)	Future targets			Timelines for achievement of targets 2023-24			Responsible agency / Officers responsible	Plan for Kharif 2023
			2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26		
1.	Awareness programs through print media, electronic media and social media	3738	4000	4000*	4000*	31.11.2023	31.11.2024	31.11.2025	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	for ensuing kharif season 3000- village level training camps will be organized.
2.	Implementation of suitable location specific capacity building and target awareness modules.	50	66	66	66	31.11.2023	31.11.2024	31.11.2025	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	1. 500 demonstrations of crop residue management machinery will be provided to farmers. 2. The ASHA workers will be mobilized to motivate the farmers regarding ill effects of stubble burning.
3.	IEC campaign in Districts with full engagement of all related departments	23	23	23	23	31.11.2023	31.11.2024	31.11.2025	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	The campaign will be organized along with the District Administration and allied departments.
4.	Awareness through running of short films on T.V. channels	7	10	10	10	31.11.2023	31.11.2024	31.11.2025	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	50 programme on TV/ Doordarshan 50 programme on All India Radio 2 articles per week in news papers(for ensuing season)
5.	Involvement of students	200	2000	4000	6000	31.11.2023	31.11.2024	31.11.2025	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief	Campaign to be carried out in 3 Schools in each block

	communicate effectively the adverse effects of stubble burning								Agriculture Officer of respective District	
6.	Supporting farmers by organizing bio-decomposer application requirements through guidance by IEC partners.	460 Hectares	1000	2000	4000	31.11.2023	31.11.2024	31.11.2025	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trials of bio-decomposers results are not very encouraging. Trials will be again conducted at PAU, Ludhiana during ensuing Kharif 2022
7.	Popularization of advantages of Microbial Consortia Technology	460	1000	2000	4000	31.11.2023	31.11.2024	31.11.2025	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	Dissemination of technology through Awareness activities will be organized after recommendation by PAU.
8.	Organization of field level training programs at KVKs and other similar notified locations.	44	66	122	150	31.11.2023	31.11.2024	31.11.2025	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	500 various programmes will be organized
9.	Organization of Gram Sabha's for demonstrating crop residue conservation and management machinery	4600	5000	6000	7000	31.11.2023	31.11.2024	31.11.2025	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	Target for kharif 2022 Village Level Camps- 3000
10.	Regular training to agriculture and line departments..	2	6	10	12	31.11.2023	31.11.2024	31.11.2025	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	5 sessions to be organized by PAU

7.0 Summary of Paddy Straw Management

Upon implementation of the crop residue management plan the below given targets are expected to be achieved in next 3 years with details as under:

Sr. No.	Strategy	Cumulative management of Paddy Straw (Million Tons)			
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1.	Crop Diversification	2.57	3.57	4.570	3.21
2.	In-situ Management	6.45	8.13	9.44	11.50
3.	Ex-situ Management	0.92	1.217	1.514	3.47
	Total	9.94	12.917	15.524	18.18

*In the table detailed at point no. 7.0 above, the extent of proposed Crop Diversification has been included in the Paddy Straw Management targets.

**In the table depicted at page no. 4, the extent proposed for utilization of Paddy Straw as fodder has been included in the Paddy Straw Management targets.

***The extent of In-situ and Ex-situ management of Paddy Straw mentioned in the action plans prepared on CAQM format (based on District Specific Action Plans) is based on the targets given by CAQM regarding Paddy Straw Management in 2023-24 paddy season.

Note: Achievement depends upon many factors like:-

- Procurement of Maize and other alternate crops at MSP and extended support.
- Continuous addition of machines and their utilization
- Industry consuming paddy straw becomes operational

8.0 Reporting Formats

Various Reporting formats are attached as **Annexure-1 to 3**. The Monitoring of various activities of the Action Plan is being reviewed regularly as per the reporting formats at the highest level.


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PRSC – District wise Comparison of Active Fire Events for 2020, 2021 & 2022

This report will be sent by Punjab Remote Sensing Centre, Ludhiana to all the Deputy Commissioners, PPCB and Directorate of Environment on a daily basis.

Comparison of District-wise Number Of Active Fire Events (Kharif Season) in Punjab During 2019,2020,2021 & 2022 Based On Satellite Data					
Sr. No.	District	2019	2020	2021	2022
		15 Sept to 30 Nov			
1	AMRITSAR	1579	2423	2175	1542
2	BARNALA	3132	4524	4326	2910
3	BATHINDA	5803	7827	4481	4592
4	FATEHGARH SAHIB	849	1364	1724	1149
5	FARIDKOT	2442	3851	3953	2693
6	FAZILKA	1888	3238	2388	2856
7	FIROZPUR	5027	6960	6288	4295
8	GURDASPUR	1457	1949	1396	854
9	HOSHIARPUR	299	414	331	259
10	JALANDHAR	1552	1805	2548	1388
11	KAPURTHALA	1347	1635	1797	1279
12	LUDHIANA	2445	4338	5817	2682
13	MANSA	3784	4973	3217	2815
14	MOGA	3136	5866	6515	3609
15	MUKTSAR	3827	5542	4600	3884
16	SBS NAGAR	272	193	356	270
17	PATHANKOT	4	11	6	1
18	PATIALA	4016	5306	5368	3336
19	RUPNAGAR	135	210	307	246
20	S.A.S. NAGAR	197	263	205	162
21	SANGRUR	6667	9708	8006	5239
22	TARN TARAN	3291	4529	4117	3184
23	MALERKOTLA*	0	0	1383	677
TOTAL		53149	76929	71304	49922

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Annexure-3

PRSC – List of Hotspots District based on number of fire incidents reported

As per the report received from Punjab Remote Sensing Centre, Ludhiana, regarding the fire instances in 2022, the following 8 districts have been identified as hotspot districts.

List of Hotspots District based on number of fire incidents reported		
Sr. No.	District	No. of fire instances reported in 2022
1	Sangrur	5239
2	Bathinda	4592
3	Firozpur	4295
4	Muktsar	3884
5	Moga	3609
6	Patiala	3336
7	Tarn Taran	3184
8	Barnala	2910


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Checklist for DCs

Stubble Burning Management		
Sr. No.	Activity Checklist	Yes/No
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether District Level Monitoring Committee meetings are being held regularly? • How many meetings have been held since 15.09.2021? • Whether specific action points were drawn from the meeting & proceedings made? 	
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether Sub-Division Level Monitoring Committee meetings are being held? • How many meetings have been held since 15.09.2021? • Whether specific action points are drawn from the meeting and proceedings made? 	
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the detailed analysis of incidents of stubble burning from previous years supplied by PPCB has been reviewed? • Whether list of hot spots (villages where more than 75% of the village area burnt for past three years) have been scrutinized by District Level Monitoring Committee? • Whether Special arrangements have been made for these hot spots? 	
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether subsidized machinery has been delivered to the farmers and Groups as per the approved plans? 	
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether Village Nodal officer, cluster officer have been appointed to visit and impose EC on the incidents of burning of Stubble as reported by PRSC? • Whether site visits are conducted in two days of incidents? • What is the average time taken by Nodal Officer to visit the reported incidents? 	
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether arrangements have been made to compile an action taken report on the visits? • Whether imposition of EC has been promptly done after the visit, by cluster officer? • Whether other action such as filing of complaint/ FIR etc. has been done? 	
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether arrangements have been made to ensure compliance by special categories such as Government employees, Commission Agents, Panchayat Members, Numberdaars etc.? • Whether district heads of these departments been asked to take undertaking from their employees regarding compliance? 	
8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether arrangements have been made to ensure red entry in khasra girdawari of the fields where incident has been reported and verified? 	
9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per No. S.O. 24/PVCL(R.)R./1964/R.6/(Amd.)/2023, whether rate of lease of shamlat land to be leased out for the storage of paddy straw and biomass to be utilised as fuel in the industrial projects has been fixed and notified? 	

PRSC – Performa for filling the details of field functionaries

Sr.No	District	Tehsil	Block	Village	PRSC_ID
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DC Name	DC Designation	DC Contact	DC Email	ADC Name	ADC Designation	ADC Contact	ADC Email
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SDM Name	SDM Designation	SDM Contact	SDM Email	THE Name	THE Designation	THE Contact	THE Email
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PAT Name	PAT Designation	PAT Contact	PAT Email	DSP Name	DSP Designation	DSP Contact	DSP Email
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NOD Name	NOD Designation	NOD Contact	NOD Email	AEE Name	AEE Designation	AEE Contact	AEE Email
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SHO Name	SHO Designation	SHO Contact	SHO Email	CLS Name	CLS Designation	CLS Contact	CLS Email
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Annexure-6

Performa for monitoring and ensuring paddy straw procurement and its storage by the industrial units

Sr. No.	Name of Regional Office	Name of the Industry	Likely date of commissioning of Boiler with capacity in TPH	Quantity of paddy straw to be procured in TPD	Likely date of purchase of paddy straw	Name and Mobile No. of the supplier who will supply Paddy Straw to the industry	Storage space of paddy straw is available		If no, what steps are being taken up by the industry for storage space	Remarks
							Yes	No		
1.	Village- Gulabewala, Tehsil & District- Mukatsar	M/s. Malwa Power Limited (Biomass Power Project)	Already in Operation (6 MW)	1500	1st October 2023	The Company will collect paddy straw at its own Sh B.S Jangra 9876055104	Yes		NA	-----
2	Village: GaddaDhob, Tehsil: Abohar, Distt: Fazilka	M/s. DEE Development Engineers Pvt. Ltd. (Biomass Power Project)	Already in Operation (8 MW)	1500	1st October 2023	The Company will collect paddy straw at its own Sh. B.S Jangra 9876055104	Yes		NA	----
3	Village: Channu, Tehsil: Malout, Distt: Mukatsar	M/s. Uiversal Biomass Energy Pvt. Ltd. (Biomass Power Project)	Already in Operation (14.50 MW)	1666	1st October 2023	The Company will collect paddy straw at its own Sh. Narinder Bhullar 9501111859	Yes		NA	----
4	Village Binjon, Tehsil: Garhshankar, Distt; Hoshiarpur	M/s. Green Planet Pvt. Ltd. (Biomass Power Project)	Already in Operation (6 MW)	583	1st October 2023	The Company will collect paddy straw at its own Sh. B.S Jangra 09876055104	Yes		NA	----

5	Village: BirPind, Tehsil: Nakodar, Distt; Jalandhar	M/s. Green Planet Pvt. Ltd. (Biomass Power Project)	Already in Operation (6 MW)	833	1st October 2023	The Company will collect paddy straw at its own Sh. B.S Jangra 09876055104	Yes	NA	----
6	Village: Khokhar Khurd, Tehsil & Distt: Mansa	M/s. Viaton Energy Pvt. Ltd. (Biomass Power Project)	Already in Operation (10 MW)	1666	1st October 2023	The Company will collect paddy straw at its own Sh. Tejpal Singh, 08437025103	Yes	NA	-----
7	Village: Binjon, Tehsil: Garhshankar, Distt; Hoshiarpur	M/s. Green Planet Pvt. Ltd. (Biogas Power Project)	Already in Operation (4 MW)	83	1st October 2023	The Company will collect paddy straw at its own Sh. B.S Jangra 09876055104	Yes	NA	-----
8	Village: Panchewali, Teshil: Fazilka, Distt: Fazilka	M/s. Sampuran Agriventure Pvt. Ltd. (Biogas Power Project)	Already in Operation (1 MW)	50	1st October 2023	The Company will collect paddy straw at its own Sh. Sanjeev Nagpal 09872206992	Yes	NA	-----
9	Village: Sedda Singh Wala Tehsil: Jaitu, Distt: Faridkot	M/s. Sukhbir Agro Energy Limited (Biomass Power Project)	Already in Operation (18 MW)	3333	1st October 2023	The Company will collect paddy straw at its own Sh. Ved Ratan Sinha 08076081142 08054499537	Yes	NA	----

10	Village: Hukumat Singh Wala, Tehsil & Distt: Ferozepur	M/s. Sukhbir Agro Energy Limited (Biomass Power Project)	Already in Operation (18 MW)	3333	1st October 2023	The Company will collect paddy straw at its own. Sh. Ved Ratan Sinha 08076081142 08054499537	Yes	NA	----
11	Village- Bhutal Kalan, Tehsil - Lehtagaga, Distt- Sangrur	M/s. Verbio India Private Limited Compressed Biogas (CBG) Project	Commissioned	1000 TPD	1st October 2023	The Company will collect paddy straw at its own. Sh. Yuvraj Verma 8700036384 9650106013	Yes	NA	Commissioned
12	Village- Ghungrali Rajputa, Tehsil - Khanna, Distt- Ludhiana	M/s. Farm gas Private limited Compressed Biogas (CBG) Project	Commissioned	666 TPD	1st October 2023	The Company will collect paddy straw at its own. Sh. Karan Kaushal 9958238882	Yes	NA	Commissioned
13	Village- Malaheri, Tehsil & Distt- Fatehgarh Sahib	M/s. Cities Innovatives Private limited Compressed Biogas (CBG) Project	Expected to be commissioned by July 2023 (2.25 Ton per day CBG)	166 TPD	1st October 2023	The Company will collect paddy straw at its own. Sh. Gurjot Singh 9880427326	Yes	NA	Construction at Site completed, Delivery/ Installation of Plant and Machinery in Progress
14	Village- Jaikhar, Tehsil Patran Distt- Patiala	M/s. Patiala RNG Private limited Compressed Biogas (CBG) Project	Expected to be commissioned by June 2023 (20 Ton per day CBG)	666 TPD	1st October 2023	The Company will collect paddy straw at its own.	Yes	NA	The execution of the project is at Full Swing.

15	Village- Fatehgarh, Tehsil Dhuri Distt- Sangrur	M/s. Sangrur RNG Private limited Compressed Biogas (CBG) Project	Under Trial runs raw biogas production started (20 Ton per day CBG	666 TPD	1st October 2023	The Company will collectpaddy straw at its own.	Yes	NA	Raw biogas production started, under trial runs.
16	Village- Swaddi Khaas-2, Tehsil Jagraon Distt- Ludhiana	M/s. Ludhiana RNG Private limited Compressed Biogas (CBG) Project	Expected to be commissioned by March 2024 (20 Ton per day CBG	666 TPD	1st October 2023	The Company will collectpaddy straw at its own.	Yes	NA	Expected to be commissioned by March 2024
17.	Tehsil & Distt- Moga	M/s. Moga RNG Private limited Compressed Biogas (CBG) Project	Expected to be commissioned by March 2024 (12 Ton per day CBG	666 TPD	1st October 2023	The Company will collectpaddy straw at its own.	Yes	NA	Expected to be commissioned by March 2024
18.	Village- Talwan-1, Tehsil Phillaur Distt- Jalandhar	M/s. Jalandhar RNG Private limited Compressed Biogas (CBG) Project	Expected to be commissioned by June 2024 (20 Ton per day CBG	666 TPD	1st October 2023	The Company will collectpaddy straw at its own.	Yes	NA	Expected to be commissioned by June 2024
19	Village Payal-1, tehsil Payal, Distt.: Ludhiana	M/s. Enerntx RNG Private limited Compressed Biogas (CBG) Project	Expected to be commissioned by July 2023 (10 Ton per day CBG	500 TPD	1st October 2023	The Company will collectpaddy straw at its own.	Yes	NA	Expected to be commissioned by July 2023


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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		Amritsar		
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	2.50	3.50
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	181.00	180.00
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	108.05	140.00
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	72.95	40.00
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	2.11	2.00
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	10.68	10.30
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.80	1.37
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	4.80	5.69
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management			
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.35	0.35
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.67	0.65
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	1.02	1.00
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	6.62	8.06
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	1542	771


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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		Barnala		
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	1.60	4.51
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	114.51	110.00
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	0.65	4.50
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	113.86	105.50
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	1.22	1.90
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	7.44	7.11
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	2.70	6.23
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management			
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.20	0.30
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.30
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	0.20	0.60
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	2.90	6.83
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	2910	1455


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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		Bathinda			Remarks
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023	-
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	0.00	10.29	None
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	189.79	179.50	None
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	12.83	14.50	None
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	176.96	165.00	None
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	8.64	10.00	None
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	12.21	11.52	None
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.38	None
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	4.51	4.55	None
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management				
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	None
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	2.00	None
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	None
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.69	1.40	None
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	3.33	* requirement by thermal plant, Lehra Muhobat
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.19	None
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	None
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	0.69	6.92	None
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	5.20	11.85	None
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	4592	2296	None

Note - No area diversified in 2022 - Paddy Acreage increased (-9500 Ha)

Total Area under paddy is taken from gridawari and area under basmati reported by PRSC in year 2022

In year 2022 69,000 MT paddy straw was used by BCL Plant at village Machhana in industrial boilers in year 2023 it expected that BCL plant will use 90,000 MT, Om Sons plant at village Machhana will use 10,000 MT and Pancargo Plant at village Lehri will use 40,000 MT of paddy Straw.


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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		Faridkot			Remarks
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023	
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	10.62	11.16	
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	115.94	115.00	
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	6.55	10.40	
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	109.39	104.60	
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	2.82	3.00	
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	7.47	7.38	
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.43	0.43	
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	1.15	2.32	
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management				
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	2.20	2.20	There is one industry namely M/s Sukhbir Agro Energy Ltd., Village Sedha Singh Wala, Tehsil Jaitu, District Faridkot, which has utilized 2.20 lakh MT/annum of paddy straw in the year 2022 and projections for the year 2023 are expected to remain the same.
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	There are 02 no. proposed upcoming CBG units in the District. However, these projects are in very initial stage of execution either and are less likely to commission or procure paddy straw in the year 2023.
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.04	
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.03	0.03	
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	2.23	2.27	
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	3.81	5.02	
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	2693	1347	

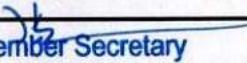

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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		Fatehgarh Sahib		
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	0.50	1.41
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	87.16	86.00
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	9.58	11.00
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	77.58	75.00
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	0.30	0.50
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	5.57	5.38
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	1.46	3.64
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management			
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.08	0.08
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	2.28	2.50
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	2.36	2.58
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	3.82	6.22
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	1149	575

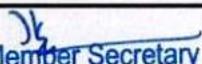
District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		Fazilka			Remarks
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023	
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	4.94	6.90	
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	108.00	101.10	
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	65.50	70.00	
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	42.50	31.10	
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	15.60	17.00	
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	6.36	5.87	
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	1.14	1.89	
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	2.36	3.33	
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management				
					There are 02 no. biomass power generation units namely M/s Dee Development Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Village Ghadda Dhob, Tehsil Abohar, Distt. Fazilka and M/s Sampuran Agri Ventures Pvt. Ltd., Village Panchewali, Tehsil & Distt. Fazilka. The former has utilized 0.7 lakh MT/annum and latter has utilized 0.15 lakh MT/annum of paddy straw in the year 2022. The projections for the year 2023 are expected to remain the same.
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	0.85	0.85	
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.10	
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.12	0.12	
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	0.97	1.07	
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	4.47	6.29	
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	3075	1428	


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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		Firozpur			Remarks
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023	-
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	23.00	31.00	
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	187.40	187.00	
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	22.07	30.00	
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	165.33	157.00	
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	8.00	8.50	
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	11.96	11.68	
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.01	0.02	
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	6.90	7.28	
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management				
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	2.25	2.25	There is one industry namely M/s Sukhbir Agro Energy Ltd., Village Hakumat Singh Wala, Ferozpur - Moga Road, District Ferozpur, which has utilized 2.25 lakh MT/annum of paddy straw in the year 2022 and projections for the year 2023 are expected to remain the same.
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.06	
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.21	0.21	
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	2.46	2.52	
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	9.37	9.81	
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	4295	2148	


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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		Gurdaspur		
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	36.00	39.00
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	173.00	170.00
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	24.07	27.07
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	148.93	142.93
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	2.40	2.50
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	11.00	10.78
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.52	0.60
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	8.13	8.78
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management			
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	Nil	Nil
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	Nil	Nil
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	Nil	Nil
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.05	0.05
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	Nil	Nil
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.76
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.04
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	0.05	0.84
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	8.70	10.22
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	854	427


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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		Hoshiarpur		
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	0.00	5.17
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	79.17	74.00
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	2.60	4.00
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	76.57	70.00
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	0.65	2.00
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	5.12	4.77
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.75	1.07
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	3.76	3.05
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management			
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	0.40	0.40
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.20	0.23
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.01	0.02
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	0.61	0.65
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	5.12	4.77
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	259	0


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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		Jalandhar		
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	29.14	31.00
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	174.00	170.00
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	15.88	17.40
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	158.12	152.60
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	1.34	2.68
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	11.15	10.88
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.49	0.49
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	5.51	6.98
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management			
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	0.50	0.70
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.57
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.42
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	0.50	1.69
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	6.51	9.17
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	1388	694

Note:-

There are 02 industrial units and 01 Biomass based power plant which have projected to use
 (A) M/s Green Planet Energy Pvt. Ltd., Village Birpind, Nakodar, Jalandhar (Bio Mass based P @ 70,000 MT. in Year 2022 it has utilized 50,000 MT of paddy straw as fuel and for year 70,000 MT paddy as fuel.

(B) M/s Bhogpur Vo-opertaive Sugar Mill, Bhogpur, Distt. Jalandhar @ 50,000 MT.

(C) M/s Pee Kay Paper & Board Mill Pvt. Ltd., Sangowal Road, Mehatpur, Jalandhar)@ 7,000 M


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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		Kapurthala		
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	1.04	1.10
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	119.39	118.70
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	4.07	5.20
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	115.32	113.50
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	0.60	0.70
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	7.72	7.66
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.52	0.59
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	4.50	5.26
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management			
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.19
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.19
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	5.02	6.04
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	1279	640


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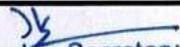
District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		Ludhiana		
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022-23	2023-24
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	26.20	27.50
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	258.80	257.50
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	7.55	10.00
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	251.25	247.50
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	2.80	5.00
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	16.75	16.64
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.20	0.50
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	8.21	9.15
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management			
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.31	0.34
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.69	0.81
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.75
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	1.34	2.26
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	2.34	4.16
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	10.75	13.81
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	2682	1341


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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		Malerkotla		
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	0.00	0.10
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	52.84	52.70
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	3.20	7.00
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	49.64	45.70
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	0.32	0.50
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	3.40	3.36
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.10	0.28
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	1.54	2.81
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management			
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.15
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.12
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.27
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	1.64	3.36
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	677	0


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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		Mansa		
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	47.12	60.00
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	126.25	113.40
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	12.00	20.00
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	114.25	93.40
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	4.97	5.20
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	8.09	7.17
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	1.20	1.50
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	2.43	3.84
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management			
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	0.70	0.85
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.78	1.30
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.14
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.02	0.40
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	1.50	2.69
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	5.13	8.04
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	2815	1408


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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		Muktsar		
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	33.50	50.00
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	183.00	166.50
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	82.60	90.00
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	100.40	76.50
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	16.00	20.00
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	11.07	9.92
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.01	0.02
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	5.25	5.61
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management			
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	2.70	2.70
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	1.30	2.57
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.25
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	4.00	5.52
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	9.26	11.14
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	3884	1942


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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023					
District		Moga			Remarks
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023	
1	Area diversified to other crops	(000) ha	10.00	11.00	
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	(000) ha	183.17	182.00	
3	Area under Basmati variety	(000) ha	3.60	5.00	
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	(000) ha	179.57	177.00	
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	(000) ha	1.70	2.00	
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	11.87	11.78	
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.02	0.02	
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	5.75	6.80	
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management				
					There is one unit namely M/s Green Planet Energy Pvt. Ltd., Village Manuke Gill, Tehsil Nihal Singh Wala, Distt. Moga. Though, the plant was not in operation in the year 2022 however, it has procured paddy straw @ 0.2 lakh MT/annum in the kharif harvesting season 2022-23. Further, the industry has telephonically informed that in compliance to interim order of Appellate Tribunal for Electricity, New Delhi, plant will be made operation in the year 2023 and paddy straw @ approximately 0.6 lakh MT/annum will be procured
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	0.20	0.60	
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	
					There are 03 no. proposed upcoming CBG units in the District. However, these projects are in very initial stage of execution either and are less likely to commission or procure paddy straw in the year 2023.
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.01	0.10	
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.05	0.15	
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.01	0.01	
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	0.268	0.86	
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	6.038	7.68	
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	3609	1805	

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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		Pathankot		
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	15.77	17.09
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	26.40	25.90
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	2.50	3.00
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	23.90	22.90
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	0.18	0.20
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	1.69	1.65
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	1.39	1.35
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	0.30	0.30
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management			
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.45	0.45*
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	0.45	0.45
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	2.14	2.10
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	1	0

*straw is obtained from other districts


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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023					
District	Patiala			Reply to remarks	
Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023	
1	Area diversified to other crops	(000) ha	0.00	1.64	
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	(000) ha	233.55	232.50	For 2023.
3	Area under Basmati variety	(000) ha	13.35	30.00	
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	(000) ha	216.20	212.50	Area under Non-basmati varieties = 2,16,000 ha. Area under basmati varieties = 17,350 ha. Total area = 2,33,350 ha
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	(000) ha	2.61	3.00	For 2022: DSR Area in Patiala = 2,612 ha
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	14.99	13.95	For 2022: Straw generation in Non-basmati varieties @ 8.5 ton/ha = 14,04,000 ton, straw generated in basmati varieties @ 5.5 ton/ha = 95,425 ton. Total straw generation= 14,99,425 ton..... For 2023, The Straw generation is proposed to be 13.95 lakh Tons.
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.90	1.60	
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	4.49	7.30	
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management				
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.22	0.50	M/s Patiala RNG Private Limited, Bio-CNG Plant, village Jakhwar, Tehsil-Patara, District - Patiala has been established and ready to commission. The unit procured 22,000 Tons of paddy straw in 2022 and will procure 50,000 Tons of paddy straw in 2023.
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.22	0.49	For year 2022 M/s Ganesh mobile oil amish disti folehgarh Subh falling at Sr. No. 2 of list A of PPCB, utilized 22,000 Tons of Paddy Straw from District Patiala. For year 2023 1. M/s Ganesh mobile oil amish disti folehgarh Subh falling at Sr. No. 4 of list B of PPCB, has proposed to utilize 45,000 Tons of Paddy Straw from District Patiala. 2. M/s Sander Sehew, Village Dulladi, Tehsil Hahla, Distt. Patiala is installing 10 TPH capacity paddy straw based boiler, which shall utilize 3000 Tons of Paddy Straw in 2023 and shall be added in list B of PPCB. 3. M/s DSG Paper Pvt. Ltd., Village Bhani, Mehar Road, Tehsil B. Distt. Patiala falling at Sr. No. 3 of list B of PPCB as placed order for paddy straw based boiler of capacity 60 TPH, which shall utilize 1 lakh ton of paddy straw. However, the industry shall not procure any paddy straw in the year 2023.
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.43	M/s Naha Power Private, Village Naha, Tehsil Rajpura, District Patiala has placed tender for cofiring of 62,500 tons of paddy straw pellets along with coal in the year 2023.
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.29	There are 11 Brick kilns in District Patiala, which shall use 28,400 tons of paddy straw in 2023.
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.12	0.58	For year 2022 1. M/s Punjab Renewable Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd., Village Kurburchan, Tehsil Samana, Distt. Patiala - Paddy Straw Briquette Plant procured 8,000 tons of paddy straw. 2. M/s A2P Energy Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Village Mirzapur, Tehsil Rajpura, District Patiala - Paddy Straw Briquette Plant procured 2500 tons of paddy straw. 3. 14 no. card board mills in District Patiala procured collectively 1000 tons of paddy straw to be used as raw material. For year 2023 1. M/s Punjab Renewable Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd., Village Kurburchan, Tehsil Samana, Distt. Patiala has now installed a paddy straw pelletization plant of capacity 80 TPD, which shall procure 25,000 tons of paddy straw in the year 2023. 2. M/s A2P Energy Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Village Mirzapur, Tehsil Rajpura, District Patiala - Paddy Straw Briquette Plant shall procure 2500 tons of paddy straw in the year 2023. 3. 14 no. card board mills in District Patiala shall procure collectively 1000 tons of paddy straw to be used as raw material in the year 2023. 4. M/s SPS Furk, Village Sadampur, Tehsil Samana, Distt. Patiala has placed the order for procurement of paddy straw pelletization plant of capacity 5 TPD and this plant shall procure 30,000 tons of paddy straw in year 2023.
	Total Ex-Situ Utilization	Lakh Tonnes	0.56	2.48	
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	5.95	10.58	
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	no.	3336	1468	

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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		Rupnagar			Remarks
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023	-
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	0.20	0.50	None
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	40.80	40.30	None
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	2.02	3.10	None
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	38.78	37.20	None
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	0.22	0.20	None
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	2.63	2.59	None
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	None
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	2.16	2.11	None
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management				
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	None
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	None
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	None
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	None
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	1.30	Pellets will be managed from other districts
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.11	Pellets will be managed from other districts
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	None
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	1.41	None
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	2.17	3.52	None
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	246	0	None


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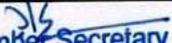
District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		Sangrur		
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	0.00	0.30
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	238.69	238.30
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	27.33	43.00
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	211.36	195.30
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	3.27	5.00
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	15.24	15.06
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.46	0.54
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	5.03	9.87
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management			
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.40	0.65
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.40
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.07	0.10
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	0.47	1.15
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	5.95	11.55
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	5239	2620


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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		SAS Nagar		
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	0.3	0.59
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	30.59	30
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	0.42	1.5
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	30.17	28.5
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	0.6	1
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	1.98	1.95
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.672	0.1
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	1.248	0.78
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management			
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	0	0
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0	0
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0	0
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.06	0.8675
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0	0
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0	0.2025
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0	0
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	0.06	1.07
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	1.98	1.95
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	162	0


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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		SBS Nagar			Remarks
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023	-
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	0.65	0.50	None
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	58.00	57.50	None
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	2.50	2.70	None
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	55.50	54.80	None
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	0.384	0.60	None
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	3.75	3.71	None
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.09	0.09	None
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	1.61	2.00	None
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management				
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	0.000	0.00	None
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	None
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	None
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.004	0.21	Used in M/s Nawanshahr Power Plant
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	None
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.04	None
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00	None
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	0.004	0.25	None
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	1.70	2.34	None
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	270	0	None


 Member Secretary
 Punjab Pollution Control Board
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District Specific Plans for Prevention and Control of Paddy Straw Burning 2023

District		Tarn Taran		
Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	2022	2023
1	Area diversified to other crops	('000) ha	14.55	18.00
2	Total Area under paddy cultivation	('000) ha	183.97	180.00
3	Area under Basmati variety	('000) ha	54.88	65.00
4	Area under non-basmati varieties	('000) ha	129.09	119.00
5	Area under DSR method of paddy sowing	('000) ha	1.24	1.50
6	Total Quantity of Straw Generation	Lakh Tonnes	11.41	11.31
7	Quantity for use as fodder	Lakh Tonnes	0.35	1.00
8	Plan and Quantity for In-Situ Management	Lakh Tonnes	5.66	7.80
9	Plan and Quantity for Ex-Situ Management			
9.1	Biomass Power Generation	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.2	Production of Bio-Ethanol	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.3	Compressed Bio Gas	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.4	Fuel in Industrial Boilers	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.00
9.5	Cofiring in Thermal Power Plants	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.90
9.6	Fuel in WTE Plants and Brick Kilns	Lakh Tonnes	0.00	0.11
9.7	Bio-compost and other misc. applications	Lakh Tonnes	0.04	0.04
	Total Ex- Situ Utilisation	Lakh Tonnes	0.04	1.05
10	Grand Total Utilisation of Straw	Lakh Tonnes	6.05	9.85
11	Total Paddy Burning Incidents	No.	3184	1592


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