

Comprehensive Plan for Prevention and Control of Stubble Burning in the State of Punjab (2026-27)



Government of Punjab

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Chapter 1 - Introduction

1.1 Background

Punjab has historically played a pivotal role in ensuring national food security, with wheat and rice forming the backbone of its agricultural economy. Since the 1960s, following the Green Revolution, the State adopted high-productivity cropping systems centred on wheat and paddy, supported by assured procurement, irrigation infrastructure, and improved agronomic practices. This transition enabled Punjab to emerge as one of the country's leading contributors to the central food grain pool, ensuring food availability for millions across the nation.

1.2 Wheat Straw Management Plan

The predominance of the wheat–paddy cropping cycle, while vital for food security, has also resulted in the large-scale generation of crop residues, particularly paddy straw, which requires appropriate management. Wheat is cultivated over an area of approximately **34 lakh hectares**, generating about **20.56 million tonnes of wheat straw** annually. Owing to its fodder value and the relatively adequate time gap before the sowing of the subsequent paddy crop, nearly **17.48 million tonnes of wheat straw** is gainfully utilised as animal fodder, while the remaining **3.08 million tonnes** is managed through in-situ methods. The Wheat Straw Management Plan submitted by the State of Punjab to the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) is enclosed as per Reporting Format 7.8.

1.3 Paddy Straw Management Plan

Paddy cultivation, covering approximately **31 lakh hectares**, results in the generation of about **19.5 million tonnes of paddy straw** each year. Paddy harvesting generally commences around mid-September and is completed by the end of November. Due to the narrow window between paddy harvesting and the sowing of wheat in late October, farmers face significant operational constraints in preparing their fields for the next crop. Unlike wheat straw, paddy straw has limited traditional on-farm uses, making its management more challenging within the short turnaround period. The year-wise 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
2025	30.79	23.79	7.00	15.46	3.86	19.32
2026(T)	31.00	24.00	7.00	15.60	3.86	19.46

The State's intensive food production system developed in response to national requirements has led to issue of paddy straw in Punjab and is not a consequence of agricultural practice per se. Recognising this, the State Government is undertaking measures for in-situ and ex-situ management of paddy straw, promotion of mechanisation, crop diversification, and large-scale awareness initiatives to ensure environmentally sustainable residue management.

Over the last five years, the State has implemented a number of measures to curb the practice of paddy stubble burning. The initiatives taken by State are as follows;

- The paddy straw is being promoted to be used in Biomass Power Plants, CBG plants, Industrial Boilers, Pelletization plants. The Punjab Government is actively promoting the ex-situ utilization of paddy straw.
- 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.
- Providing equipment/machinery for in-situ/ex-situ management of paddy straw
- Under the **“Centrally Sponsored Crop Residue Management Scheme”** being implemented in the state since 2018-19., subsidy is being provided @ 50% to individual farmers and @ 80% to registered farmer groups, panchayats, cooperative societies, Rural Entrepreneur and farmer producer organizations (FPOs) for procurement of machinery for in-situ/ex-situ management of paddy straw. 1,58,898 various CRM Machines have been provided to the farmers/Custom Hiring Centers.

Sr. No.	Year	Funds Utilized (Rs. in Crores)	No. of CRM Machines Provided	No. of CHCs established/strengthened
1	2018-19	269.38	27,747	3,888
2	2019-20	273.80	23,068	5,140
3	2020-21	272.50	25,811	10,808
4	2021-22	290.87	13,796	3,073
5	2022-23	278.83	27,250	883

6	2023-24	175.00	13,179	916
7	2024-25	375.00	17,600	1,331
8	2025-26 (till 17.12.25)	294.00	10,447	1044
	Total	2229.38	158,898	27,083

- Punjab Government is making efforts to diversify the area under paddy to other crops so as to reduce the paddy straw load.

Punjab Govt is seized of the problem of stubble burning and taking various preventive steps for the last many years through prohibitory orders as well as generating awareness among farmers regarding ill effects of stubble burning on soil and environment.

The State of Punjab has taken and is taking all the possible steps for the prohibition and control of stubble burning. The State Government is further strengthening the use of in-situ and ex-situ management options and IEC activities among the farming community for making behavioral change so as to totally eradicate the stubble burning incidents in the year 2024.

1.4 Prohibition on Burning of Crop Residue

1.4.1 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. However, the said act has now been decriminalized. 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.

- Now with the Bhartiya Nayah Samhita 2024 in force, the provisions of the same shall apply

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

Pursuant to the notification of the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (Imposition, Collection and Utilization of Environmental Compensation for Stubble Burning) Amendment Rules, 2024 by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide Notification No. G.S.R. 690(E) dated 06.11.2024, rates of EC for stubble burning have been revised.

Comparative rates of EC for stubble burning as per amended Rules are as under:

- Farmers having an area less than 2 Acres shall pay Environmental Compensation of Rs. 5000/- per incidence.
- Farmers having land area more than 2 Acres but Less than 5 Acres shall pay Environmental Compensation of Rs. 10000/- per incidence.
- Farmers having land area more than 5 Acres shall pay Environmental Compensation of Rs. 30000/- per incidence."

The Commission through its Order dated 07.11.2024, has authorized all Nodal / Supervisory Officers appointed by the respective Governments in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, State of Punjab, State of Haryana, NCR areas of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to impose and collect Environmental Compensation from farmers causing air pollution by stubble burning, as per the revised rates.

1.4.3 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. However, the said act has now been decriminalized.

* Now with the Bhartiya Nayah Samhita 2024 in force, the provisions of the same shall apply

1.4.4 Order No. Admn.(Gen)/2020/545 dated 25.08.20 by Punjab Pollution Control Board

In compliance to the order dated 15.11.2018 passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in OA no. 666 or 2018 titled as Ganga Lalwani vs. Union of India and others, the order dated 25.09.2020 passed by the Board regarding imposition of environmental compensation on harvester combines found operating without Super Straw Management System and in exercise of the powers vested in it under section 43 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 the Punjab Pollution Control Board has authorized and empowered the Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Circle Revenue Officers (Tehsildars and Naib-Tehsildars), Chief Agriculture Officers (in-charge of the Districts), Agricultural Development Officers (in-charge of the Blocks) and Secretary, Regional Transport Authorities to act against the persons found operating Harvester Combines without Super SMS in the State of Punjab as under:-

a) To impose Environmental Compensation for violation of the directions dated 07.02.2018 read with order dated 25.09.2020 passed by the Punjab Pollution Control Board upon the owners of Harvester Combines found operating without functional Super Straw Management System as under:

- i) Rs. 50000/- on first violation
- ii) Rs. 75000/- on second violation
- iii) Rs. 100000/- on third violation and subsequent violation each

b) To file prosecution u/s 39 and section 37 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 before the competent court of law for violation of the notification dated 22.10.2013 issued by the Government of Punjab, Department of Science, Technology & Environment whereby stubble burning has been prohibited, and directions dated 07.02.2018 passed by the Punjab Pollution Control Board whereby the attachment and use of Super Straw Management System with the Harvester Combines was made mandatory in the State of Punjab respectively.

The amount of Environmental Compensation so collected should be deposited with the Member Secretary Punjab Pollution Control Board.

1.4.5 Prohibitory orders under relevant provisions of BNS 2024 by District Magistrates

District Magistrates in the State pass orders under section relevant provisions of BNS 2024 every season to prohibit burning of paddy straw. Any violation of the order passed shall be punishable as per provisions of the said act.

1.5 Directions of CAQM

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 had 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 thereafter, revised and updated plan were submitted to the Commission in 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 . Now CAQM has directed the State of Punjab to prepare updated Action plan for 2025 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/ PEDDA/ Dept. of Industries/PPCB
c.	Prohibition of Stubble/Crop Residue Burning	Dept. of Science, Technology and Environment and Deputy Commissioners
d.	Effective Monitoring/Enforcement	Dept. of Science, Technology and Environment and Deputy Commissioners
e.	Plans / Schemes to reduce the generation of paddy straw	Dept. of Agriculture
f.	IEC activities for behavioral change	Dept. of Agriculture/ Deptt. of Information and Public Relations

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

1.6 Orders of Hon. Supreme Court

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has taken cognizance of the matter of stubble burning in the NCR and adjoining areas including the State of Punjab in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 13029 of 1985 MC Mehta v/s Union of India and Others. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has passed series of orders in the case and in compliance thereof the State of Punjab has filed status reports from time to time.

After hearing, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has passed various orders wherein several directions have been issued for compliance by the concerned parties. The directions for compliance as contained in these orders which are related to the State of Punjab have been taken into consideration while formulating this plan.

1.7 Orders of National Green Tribunal

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal has also taken cognizance of the subject matter of stubble burning in the State of Punjab in O.A. 632 of 2023 titled as "Pollution takes a front seat as stubble fires spike in

Punjab" appearing in Hindu dated 06.10.2023 and has directed the State Govt. to file a phase wise Action Plan disclosing phase wise proposed action January to September which may include various preventive steps for the next years as also the accountable authorities for implementation of the same. The orders of Hon'ble NGT have also been taken into consideration while formulating this plan.

Chapter 2 - Special Initiatives of Punjab Government

2.1 Crop Diversification

As a long-term solution to the issue of paddy stubble burning the state is focussing on Diversification of paddy to other crops. Major kharif crops that have been identified for replacing paddy are Sugarcane, Maize and Cotton. The area under these crops and the additional area proposed to be diversified from paddy to these crops is as under

Crop	Area in 2025-26 (Ha)	Additional area (Ha.) proposed to be increased
Maize	94,000	60,000
Sugarcane	95,000	30,000
Cotton	1,19,000	40,000
Total	2,08,001	1,30,000

- Apart from this an incentive of Rs. 1500/ acre for sowing of paddy through Direct Seeding method. An area of 2.93 Lakh acres was sown using DSR method during Kharif 2025.

2.2 Promotion of short-medium duration varieties of paddy

The government has promoted the short-medium duration varieties of paddy developed by PAU, Ludhiana since the year 2022. The short-medium duration varieties carry less straw load as compared to long duration and increase the window available for management of straw. 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.

The Government of Punjab has banned the use of PUSA-44 in the State of Punjab. Further, Seed Certification for PUSA-44 variety has been discontinued by the State Government. The Government is committed towards ensuring to shift to PR-126 & other short varieties during paddy season 2026 to decrease the straw quantity.

2.3 Impetus to Ex-situ Management

2.3.1 Setting up of CBG plants

To scientifically manage the surplus paddy straw, 57 Compressed Biogas (CBG) Projects of total capacity about 832.68 Ton Per Day (TPD), based on paddy straw and other agro-residues Compressed Biogas (CBG) have been allocated. 6 CBG project of total capacity 107.48 TPD CBG are operational which are to consume about 3.5 Lakh ton paddy straw at designed capacity. 5 more CBG projects of total capacity 37.5 TPD CBG are expected to be commissioned in F.Y. 2026-27, which shall consume about 1.30 Lakh Ton Paddy straw annually at designed capacity. Remaining 46 CBG projects (including CBG projects allocated to GAIL, HPCL, BPCL), are at different stages of execution/ pre-construction clearances and are expected to be commissioned in next 2-3 years. Once commissioned these projects shall consume about 2.80-million-ton paddy straw annually.

Efforts have been made to rope in National Level PSUs and private companies of repute to set up projects in Punjab. As outcome of these efforts, following mentioned PSUs have been allocated CBG projects by PEDA based on paddy straw in the State. M/s. GAIL (India) Limited has been allocated 10 projects each of capacity 15 TPD CBG, M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited 10 projects each of capacity 10 TPD CBG and M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited have been allocated 2 projects each of capacity 15 TPD CBG. These projects are at various stages of execution. PEDA is facilitating for requisite clearances for these projects.

Sr.No.	Project Company	No. of Plants	Total Capacity (TPD)	Projected Paddy Straw Consumption (Lakh TPA)
1	GAIL	10	150	5.00
2	HPCL	10	110	3.50
3	BPCL	2	30	1.00
	Total	22	290 TPD CBG	9.50 Lakh ton per annum

2.3.2 Setting up of Industrial Boilers based on Paddy Straw

The State Govt has already surpassed the targets for industrial boilers paddy straw consumption significantly in the year 2024 as well as 2025.

The State Government has achieved milestones in terms of usage of Paddy straw in the Industrial Boilers.

The Government has launched an extensive campaign to promote the utilization of paddy straw in Industrial Boilers and is facilitating the existing industries to switch/upgrade to paddy straw based Industrial Boilers.

S.No.	Year	Quantity of paddy straw used as fuel in industrial boilers (In lac tonnes)
1	2022	8.80
2	2023	20.70
3	2024	35.00
4	2025	41.00
5	2026	45.00 (Estimated)

Industrial boilers paddy straw consumption grew significantly **from 8.8 lakh tonnes in 2022 to a projected 41 lakh tonnes in 2025.**

74 Industrial units are already in operation which are consuming paddy straw.

Further there are several Paper/Board Mills and Milk Plants in Punjab which are being persuaded to utilize paddy straw as fuel

The paddy straw consumption in Industrial Boilers is targeted to be nearly **45 Lakh Tons in 2026.**

2.3.3 Setting up of Palletization Plants

The palettes/briquettes shall be used mainly in the Thermal Power Plants and Brick Kilns. Only a small quantity i.e. nearly 3 Lac Tonnes shall be used in the Industrial Boilers as the industrial boilers majorly use paddy straw in bales/chopped form.

37 Paddy Straw Palette manufacturing units (Torrefied/ Non-Torrefied) are already operational in the State utilizing 9.05 Lakh MT of paddy straw. 40 new Paddy Straw Pelletizing Units (Non-Torrefied) are envisaged to be operational by June 2026 which shall utilize an additional 10.704 Lakh MT of paddy straw taking the total consumption for palette manufacturing to 19.75 Lakh MT.

The utilization of paddy straw for palletization which was nearly zero in 2020 has increased by significant quantity as detailed above. The State Government is extensively promoting setting up of paddy straw pelletization plants in the coming year 2026

2.3.4 Utilization of Maize in Grain Based Distilleries

In Punjab, there are currently 18 grain-based distilleries and some are under development in Punjab producing 21% of total Indian grain-based ethanol. The existing capacity is 2260 KL/per day (KLPD), with an additional 1600 KLPD expected to be operational by 2024. These distilleries are supplied rice as feedstock, allocated by FCI. The estimates indicate that FCI procures rice at Rs. 3737 per quintal and supplies it to distilleries at Rs. 2000 per quintal, resulting in a subsidy burden of approximately Rs.1737

per quintal. Maize shows significant potential as a replacement for rice as feedstock. According to estimates, supplying maize to distilleries at 17.5-18 Rs/kg would ensure economic viability. By procuring and supplying maize at this rate instead of rice, FCI can encourage a shift from paddy to maize cultivation and achieve savings of Rs.1119 per quintal leading to total savings of 1.2k Cr.

Shifting distilleries in Punjab to maize-based ethanol for 6 months annually would require 1.21 million metric tons of maize, equating to an increase in acreage by approximately 4.84 lakh acres.

Hence, Punjab is striving for crop diversification by promoting maize as an alternative to wheat paddy cycle, addressing issues like depleting groundwater and stubble burning. The Punjab government is creating a comprehensive strategy aligned with India's objectives.

The total area under maize during 2025-26 was 1 lakh ha. During the current year (2026-27) the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has proposed a target of 60,000 Ha of additional area to be diversified from paddy to maize in the identified districts.

2.3.5 Proposal for Development for Industrial Estate

The Govt of Punjab is working on a proposal for setting up of an industrial estate wherein a common boiler of large capacity based on paddy straw is proposed to be setup which shall supply steam to the units to be established in the proposed industrial estate.

A proposal for ensuring a continuous and uninterrupted supply chain through a network of aggregators is also being worked upon by the Govt. for the proposed industrial estate.

2.3.6 Policy Intervention for promoting Paddy Straw usage in distilleries/ Bio-ethanol and refineries/sugar mills.

The Government of Punjab has made it compulsory for the upcoming distilleries/existing distilleries setting up new boilers in the state to mandatorily use paddy straw as fuel.

Also, the State Government has offered the incentives of SGST reimbursement on the cost of the boiler (based on paddy straw) to be installed in industries such as Sugar Mills, Paper Mills and boilers of steam generation capacity more than 25 TPH under the PBIP Investment promotion policy of the State of Punjab.

State Govt. has also approved the policy for providing capital incentives to the new boilers to be installed based on paddy straw as fuel by industrial units i.e. Rs. 1 CR/8TPH in case of setting up of new boiler and Rs. 50 Lakhs/8TPH in case of upgradation of existing boiler to paddy straw based boilers

2.4 Utilization of Paddy Straw as Fodder

Punjab generates significant quantities of paddy straw, a portion of which can be gainfully utilised as supplementary fodder in livestock-intensive neighbouring states. Paddy straw is already being used along with conventional fodder to moderate feeding costs, particularly during lean periods, and limited inter-state movement of paddy straw from Punjab is taking place through private traders. Private entrepreneurs have established facilities for chopping, compressing and baling paddy straw, enabling its transportation to fodder-deficit states. For example, paddy straw processed in Gurusar, District Sri Muktsar Sahib is being transported to gaushalas in Rajasthan. Such arrangements indicate a potential demand of around **2–4 lakh tonnes per year**, subject to quality and cost considerations. The indicative landed cost expected in nearby areas of Rajasthan is around **₹6 per kg**. In the upper belts of the state (district Pathankot, Gurdaspur) also observes Gujjar community movement. The paddy straw is collected by the community and used as fodder. There is also a movement of paddy straw as fodder in the neighbouring state of Himachal as due to the winters there is a requirement of fodder. To further promote this as a sustainable option for paddy straw management, the matter of facilitating inter-state movement, including possible support for transportation should be considered by Government of India.

2.5 Rationalization of mechanism to increase utilization of CRM machinery at Ground level

The available CRM Machinery in the districts is mapped village wise. The list of available machinery in the village was/will be displayed at prominent public places in the village (panchayat office/Co-operative society office etc) so that the farmers can approach the concerned person for hiring the machinery. The data of the available CRM Machinery was/will be also uploaded on Unnat Kisan Application for doorstep access of machines to the farmers.

2.6 Effective Management of Hotspot Villages

The districts administration identifies the hotspot villages based on the number of fire incidents in the village. The District Administration has made efforts to prioritize these villages while selection of applicants for procurement of CRM machinery under subsidy. Focus shall be given to the hotspot villages while conducting awareness programs and sensitizing farmers regarding the ill effects of paddy stubble burning.

2.7 Mapping of CRM Machinery

The available CRM Machinery in the districts has been mapped village wise. Based on the availability of machines in the villages efforts are made to saturate/provide machines in the

villages where sufficient number of machines are not present. A gap analysis will be carried out village wise by the districts. The farmers in these villages will be motivated to apply under the scheme and procure CRM machinery on subsidy.

2.8 Special initiative/drives based on experiences of last years

- (i) The State in 2025 had appointed 10500 number of Field Functionaries to monitor and contain the stubble fires. The number of Field Functionaries shall be increased further in 2026.
- (ii) Prali Protection Force (PPF) of 1700 personal was constituted and deputed at Block level over and above the nodal/cluster officers for effective enforcements of measures to prevent and control stubble burning. Similar exercise with increased personnel shall be carried in current year
- (iii) The District Level Monitoring Committees and Sub Divisional Level Monitoring Committees shall start conducted meetings for the purpose of containing the cause of stubble burning in the State of Punjab since the month of January 2026 itself.
- (iv) In order to ensure complete verification of 'No Crop Burning Found' cases from the cases reported by Punjab Remote Sensing Centre (PRSC), the Government of Punjab has issued a Standard Operating Protocol (SOP) vide memo dated 25.Oct.2024 to all the Deputy Commissioners in the State of Punjab. The same shall be implemented in letter and spirit in the 2026 paddy season.
- (v) Apart from the action taken against the persons found indulged in stubble burning, the State has also taken action by way of issuing notices, show-cause notices, suspension orders, termination and filing of prosecutions u/s 14 of Commission for Air Quality Management and Adjoining Areas Act, 2021 against the Nodal and Supervisory Officers in the paddy season 2025. The details of the action taken against the Nodal and Supervisory Officers is given below

Sr. No.	Description	Total Number
i.	Number of Warnings/ Notices/ Show cause notices issued to Nodal/Supervisory Officers	1513
iii.	Number of Nodal/Supervisory Officers, against whom prosecution action has been initiated under Section 14 of CAQM Act,2021.	29

Similar exercise shall continue in paddy season 2026.

- (vi) DCs alongwith SSPs shall themselves monitor the situation at ground level and shall also carrying out the micro management of stubble at village level in 2026 paddy season in accordance with the experiences gained in the last year.
- (vii) Hotspot identification shall be done and the data w.r.t. the hotspot villages in Each

District which have experienced maximum stubble burning in the last 3 years shall be shared with all the districts in July 2026 Hotspot villages will be given special emphasis at District level in terms of availability of CRM machinery and deployment of nodal officers.

- (viii) Each of the District has already been instructed prepare its separate Hotspot Action Plans and implement the same.
- (ix) Extra police force shall be deployed in hotspot areas to render special assistance to the District Administration for monitoring of incidents of burning of crop residue had been observed in previous years (last three years).
- (x) Apart from above regular Review Meetings on the pattern of 2025 paddy season shall be taken by the Chief Secretary with all the Stakeholder Department heads and all the DCs the enforcement and monitoring exercise as well as to review progress regarding the targets mentioned in the Action Plans.

Chapter 3 - Action Plan for Prevention of Stubble Burning

3.1 Roles and Responsibilities of various Departments and Authorities under the Action Plan

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

3.1.1 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) Painting of walls in the villages with slogans against Paddy burning
- (b) Publicity Vans in the villages
- (c) Rally by School children in last days of September and middle of October
- (d) Deputing of Nodal officer for each village.
- (e) Pamphlets and leaflets to farmers
- (f) Farmers, who have leased their land to be called and sensitized to ensure non burning of paddy straw on their land.
- (g) Village/Block Level Awareness Camps.
- (h) Field Demonstrations of Machinery

(ii) Provision of Machinery to individual farmers and groups

The Department will provide subsidy for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres & on

procurement of CRM machines by Individual Farmers. Subsidy will be disbursed through the online system after physical verification of machines. The process for procurement of CRM machinery shall be completed by September 2025

(iii) Compensation to Farmers.

Apart from availability of machinery there is additional expenditure on usage of machines. The state recognizes this challenge and has reached Government of India for providing Paddy Straw Management Compensation to farmers @ Rs.2500/- per acre however Government of India has not acceded to the request of the state. The State requires intervention of the Commission for taking up the issue with the Ministry of Agriculture & FW, GoI.

(iv) Promotion of diversification and staggered sowing of Paddy

The Department of Agriculture would make efforts to diversify from paddy to other crops to reduce the amount of straw generated in the state. Along with diversification, short duration varieties of paddy would be promoted

(v) Responsibility of Commission Agents

Punjab Mandi Board 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

This point relates to Department of Animal Husbandry. Department of Animal Husbandry is not included in the stakeholder department but It should be included.

(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. Dept. of Agriculture to act against the combine owners operating without super SMS as per PPCB order dated 25.09.2020.

Combine harvesters intending to manage paddy straw through the Ex-Situ mechanism must submit a written undertaking to the concerned Agriculture Development Officer (ADO), declaring their intention to operate the combine harvester without the Super SMS system. The concerned Agriculture Development Officer (ADO) shall examine the

undertaking given by the combine harvester and shall ensure that the Paddy Straw manage through Ex-Situ Process & in no case, Stubble Burning shall take place on account of removal of Super SMS with combine harvester.

(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

Punjab Agricultural University will ensure that all the KVKs shall adopt at least 10 villages (surrounding hot spots) and shall be responsible for providing know-how of using In-situ/Ex-situ machinery and ensuring zero burning in such 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, 'Unnat Kissan' for making crop residue management equipment available on rental on Uber/Ola Model. The information on use of machinery shall remain available on the dashboard of the mobile app.

(xiii) Felicitation of Farmers and Panchayats

The Department of Agriculture will do seminars and conduct small functions wherein it will popularize non-burning of paddy straw and honor those farmers and panchayats which have led by example by not burning their paddy residue in previous years.

3.1.2 Department of animal Husbandry

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.

3.1.3 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 'झेना सारिआ' against the fields where incidents of burning of crop residue have been reported.

(ii) Nambardaars

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.

3.1.4 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.

3.1.5 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.

3.1.6 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 7%) 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

3.1.7 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.

3.1.8 Punjab Pollution Control Board

- (xi) 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.
- (xii) 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.
- (xiii) PPCB shall ensure that the mobile based application for both Android and IOS platform is made operational by 15th September 2026.
- (xiv) PPCB shall ensure that Proper training is imparted to all the field functionaries for smooth operation of the mobile based application.
- (xv) 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.
- (xvi) 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.
- (xvii) 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.
- (xviii) 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.
- (xix) PPCB to encourage boiler-based industries to adopt paddy-based boilers or co-fire paddy in existing boilers.
- (xx) PPCB to also facilitate setting up of pelletization plants for delivering co-firing mandates

in Thermal power plants and brick kilns.

3.1.9 Department of School Education, technical education and Higher Education

The Department of School Education/technical education/Higher 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. Departments shall educate students on the adverse effects of stubble burning on human and soil health and availability of management options.

The departments shall ensure active involvement of the employees to create awareness amongst students and general public in large.

3.1.10 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.

The SHOs of the concerned area shall be made responsible for strict enforcement of the ban and for lodging FIRs u/s 223 of BNS, 2024.

The Department of Home Affairs through the Director General of Police (DGP) shall devise a mechanism to constitute a special stubble burning action force specially dedicated towards control of stubble burning in the state. The personnel to be deployed in the action force shall be given specialized trainings at least 3 months prior to the paddy stubble burning season. NGOs shall also be roped in along with the action force for awareness and active enforcement.

3.1.11 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.

3.1.12 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. The Department will undertake the following activities as per the IEC Plan under CRM Scheme.

- (a) Massive print media advertisement
- (b) Hoardings and Panels at prominent places
- (c) Jingles on Radio Channels
- (d) Production of Advertisement Films
- (e) Running of films on TV Channels
- (f) Display Boards against straw burning on backside of Punjab Roadways and PRTC Buses
- (g) Display Boards on Bus Stands, Market Committee Yards and all Cooperative Societies in the State

3.1.13 District Administration

- (i) Appointment of Nodal officers in the districts

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 etc. 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 15thJuly, 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 24 hours 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.
- (xii) Ensure usage of fire tenders to douse the fires as a remedial measure with the help of local authorities.
- (xiii) Persuade the industries for purchase and distribution of CSR funds towards purchase of CRM machinery.
- (xiv) Involve the industries for incentivization of small and marginal farmers through CSR activities.
- (xv) Macro and micro level planning for effective implementation of Enforcement measures
- (xvi) Promote best practices for crop residue management at District level.
- (xvii) Interface between industries and farmers.
- (xviii) Provide insurance to aggregators through insurance companies in case of any mishappening/fire occurrence at paddy storage facilities.

3.2 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

3.2.1 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
 - (i) Department of New and Renewable Energy Sources
- (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

3.2.2 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.

3.2.3 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.

3.2.4 Cluster Officer

- (i) Cluster officer will fill and duly sign 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.

3.2.5 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 along with 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

3.3 Crop Residue Management Action Plan

3.3.1 In-Situ Crop Residue Management Plan

Sr. No	Target activity	Present status (baseline data as on 30.11.2025)	Target	Responsible agency / Officers responsible	Plan for Kharif 2026
			2026-27		
1	Crop residue management machinery under Crop Residue Management Scheme / Submission on Agriculture Mechanization (CRM / SMAM)	158898	15000 Machines*	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centrally Sponsored Crop Residue Management Scheme will be implemented in the State for providing subsidy to individual farmers on procurement of Crop Residue Management machines and to Panchayats, Co-operative Societies, Farmer Producer Organizations, Registered Farmer Groups for establishment of Custom Hiring Centers. The Scheme is implemented on shared pattern of 60:40 ratios between Centre and State. The Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Punjab will prepare the plan as per the allocation under the scheme as per the communication of available budget by GoI.
2	Village / Block / District wise mapping of the demand of CRM machinery	-	-	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of applications for subsidy on CRM machines in a district reflects the demand in the district. The applications under the CRM Scheme are collected district wise. The targets for providing the machines for CRM are given as per

					the demand from the respective districts.
3	GAP analysis, the availability of CRM machines with each District of the State	-		Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	<p>The Gap analysis for CRM Machines is being carried out by the districts.</p>
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 harvesting in the state is generally staggered and is done from 25thSeptember to 15thNovember. As per the prevailing harvesting pattern in the State, the harvesting starts in the Northern part of the State on early sown basmati. After that the harvesting takes place in the Central Punjab and then South/South-Western part of the state. 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 as the local weather, time to sow next crop etc. The Department will make farmers aware about harvesting paddy at right time so that the moisture does not exceed the limits.
5	Allocation of CRM machinery (Super SMS; Happy Seeder etc.)—	-		Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The funds would be provided to the districts as per the overall allocation of the CRM scheme with priority being given to the Hot spot districts. Apart

	Number of Machines			respective District	<p>from this the funds allocation would be based on area under paddy, machines already available in the districts and district wise demand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The districts would be allowed to decide the targets of machine as per the demand and need of the district.
6	Custom Hiring Centres (Cooperative) to increase machine utilization – Increase in Utilization (%)	Initial Targets for 35 ha for Custom Hiring Centre*.		Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special campaign would be launched to increase the usage of machines available in CHCs • Deptt. of Cooperation would be requested to start an award for best performing society. • Deptt. of Cooperation already has a web based app for tracking the utilization of the machine available with PACS CHCs. The Department would be requested to make a dashboard and share it with the stakeholders.
7	Development of electronic platform / mobile application for allotting farmers to book and use CRM –Status	-		Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department has launched Unnat Kissan app and additional features were added to increase utilization and accessibility of machines. • During the current season the Deptt. would make it compulsory for the beneficiaries (individual/ CHCs) under the CRM Scheme to register on the app. • Efforts would be made to promote the App.
8	Door step access of CRM to small and marginal farmers	-		Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CRM machines are being mapped so that the small and marginal farmers who do not have access to

				Officer of respective District and DCs	<p>the machines can get the machines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Coop. Deptt would be requested to provide the CRM machines free of cost to small and marginal farmers. • The custom hiring rates for various CRM machines would be fixed and the CHCs who have availed subsidy from the Deptt. would be asked to provide at that rate to the small and marginal farmers. • Deptt. will encourage corporate CSR funding for setting up CRM hubs in State's key hot spot regions • Link with Biomass Energy Companies/aggregators: to procure straw from small and marginal farmers. • Department of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare has developed "Unnat Kissan" mobile application. • It is a one-stop platform for farmers to easily avail Crop Residue Management (CRM) machines. • It is proposed that on-field demonstrations of CRM machinery would compulsory be carried out in the fields of small and marginal farmers.
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9	Promotion of In-situ Crop Residue Management.			Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	The Department of Agriculture will be providing In-situ Management machines on subsidy. In-situ Machines - Super Seeder Happy Seeder RMB Plough Mulcher Surface Seeder Zero Till Drill
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	1.17		Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	Farmers in the state are being encouraged to adopt Direct Seeding of Rice Technology with financial assistance to Rs 1500 per acre. During the year an area of 2.93 lakh acre was covered under DSR Technique. For the year, 2026-27 the target will be fixed shortly.
11	Area to be covered through Bio-Decomposer Application (In acres)	1		Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	Bio-Decomposer will be applied in 2.5 Lakh acres in the state during 2025-26

* As proposed in draft action plan of CRM Scheme 2025-26.

3.3.2 Ex-Situ Crop Residue Management Plan

Sr . N o	Target activity	Present status (baseline data as on 30.11.2025)	Target	Responsible agency / Officers responsible	Plan for Kharif 2026
			2026-27		
1	Promotion of ex-situ crop residue management options			PEDA /Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer	-PEDA is actively promoting CBG Projects in the State

	Biomass Power Plants (Million tonnes)	1.17	1.17	of respective District	<p>under NRSE Policy-2012 of Government of Punjab.</p> <p>-All options are being explored and encouraged.</p> <p>-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 GoI</p> <p>58 CBG plants are envisaged to be set up in State of Punjab in the upcoming 2 years which shall collectively use 24.07 lakh tonnes.</p>
	CBG Plants (Million Tonnes)	0.30	0.50		
	Bioethanol Plants (Million Tonnes)	0.10	0.20		
2	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.	-	-	PEDA/ Dept. of Agriculture	<p>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.</p> <p>ii. Department of Agriculture will assist the efforts.</p>
3	Mapping the districts and villages for the agricultural straw availability and demand from various industries (Bio-fuel	-	-	PEDA/ Dept. of Agriculture	<p>1. It is being taken up with Dept. of Rural Development and Panchayats</p> <p>2. DoAFW officials will advise the aggregators and</p>

	projects, Thermal power projects, etc.) for optimum quantity allocation and utilization.				villagers to cooperate in the Districts.
4	Establish institutions / aggregators at Village/Block/District level	-	-	PEDA/Dept. Of Rural Development / Dept. of Agriculture	In the process through Industry and Biomass Aggregators.
5	Developing appropriate decentralized mechanism for the collection, storage and transportation for industrial use of crop residue	-	-	PEDA/Dept. Of Rural Dev. & Panchayats / Dept. of Agriculture	Balers and Rake machines are provided under CRM Scheme to develop mechanism for collection of paddy straw.
6	Promoting the use of paddy straw for industrial purposes (in million tonnes)	4.1	4.5	PPCB	PPCB is actively promoting the setting up of industrial boilers in the State of Punjab
7	Mapping of the districts and villages for agriculture straw availability and demand from the industries	-	-	PEDA/ Dept. of Agriculture/PPCB/Deputy Commissioners	1. 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. 2. All DCs have been directed to do mapping of farmers with available machinery at district, block, village and farm level and they are doing the same

8	Development of scheme to incentivize establishment of industries aiming at utilization of paddy straw as raw material	-	-	PEDA/Horticulture Department / Dept. of Agriculture	Department of Horticulture will be assisted for providing incentives under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) and setting up of such units. DoAFW officials will advise the aggregators / business entrepreneurs to set up such units especially in the Hot Spot Districts.

3.3.3 Plan of Action for IEC Activities

Sr. No	Target activity	Actual (2025)	Target	Responsible agency / Officers responsible	Plan for Kharif 2026
			2026-27		
1	Awareness programs through print media, electronic media and social media	-		Department of Information and Public relations, Punjab	Hoardings in Mandis- 3400 * Radio/ TV- campaign from 15.09.2025 to 15.11.2025 * Website- from 15.09.2025 to 15.11.2025 * Newspaper Advertisement
2	Implementation of suitable location specific capacity building and target awareness modules.	Village Level Camps- 3670 Block Level Camps-282 Demonstrations- 335 Mobilization of ASHA Workers- 106		Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	Village Level Camps- 3500 * Block Level Camps-280 * Demonstrations- 500 * Mobilization of ASHA Workers- 148 *
3	IEC campaign in Districts with full engagement of all related departments	-		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	-		Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	<i>As per point 1 Above</i>
5	Involvement of students to communicate effectively the adverse effects of stubble burning	397		Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will be actively involved to effectively communicate the adverse effects of paddy stubble burning. Activities such as essay, painting, debates will be organized in schools School Level Activities will be carried out in 440 schools *
6	Supporting farmers by organizing bio-	1 lakh Hectare		Dept. of Agriculture /	1 lakh hectare

	decomposer application requirements through guidance by IEC partners.			Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	
7	Organization of field level training programs at KVks and other similar notified locations.	-		Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	2 training programmes through each KVK*
8	Organization of Gram Sabha's for demonstrating crop residue conservation and management machinery	-		Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	Department of Rural Development and panchayats should be approached to fix targets regarding this point
9	Regular training to agriculture and line departments.	4 session for Deptt. officials organised by PAU	-	Dept. of Agriculture / Chief Agriculture Officer of respective District	4 sessions for Deptt. officials to be organized by PAU*

* Estimated numbers based on last year achievement.

3.3.4 Summary

Upon implementation of the crop residue management plan the below given targets are expected to be achieved in 2024 with details as under:

Sr. No.	Strategy	Paddy Straw Utilization (million tons)	
		2025 (Actual)	2026 (Targeted)
1	In-Situ Management	11.4	10.53***
2	Ex-Situ management	7.06	7.8
	Industrial Boilers	4.1	4.5*
	Biomass Power Plant	1.17	1.17
	Compressed Bio-gas Plant	0.50	0.33
	Bio-Ethanol Plant	0.2	0.10
	Thermal Power Plant	0.87	1.2**
	Brick Kilns	0.22	0.5**
3	Fodder	0.86	1.13
	Total	19.32	19.46

* Out of the total 4.5 MTA targeted to be consumed in industrial boilers, approximately 3.6 MTA in the form of Bales/Chopped form and the rest 0.9 MTA in the form of palettes/briquettes.

** 1.2 MTA of paddy straw in the Thermal Power Plants and 0.5 MTA in the Brick Kilns shall be used in the form of Palettes/Briquettes.

*** In-situ machines are also utilized for sowing in the fields where ex-situ operations are done. However, for avoiding overlapping the area managed is only considered once.

The paddy straw consumption in CBG plants in 2025 were in variance with targets given in the plan due to unforeseen circumstances beyond the control. Also the Bioethanol plant could not commission in 2025 due to technical issues

There were 5114 fire incidents reported in 2025 due to which actual paddy straw managed has been slightly less than estimated quantities.

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

Chapter 4 - Month-Wise Activity Calendar of the Stakeholder Departments

4.1 Activity Calendar of Agriculture Department

4.1.1 Tentative Phase wise Action Plan for Crop Residue Management Scheme 2024-25 (Machinery Distribution)

Month	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4		
April	Advertisement for Empanelment of Manufacturers for supply of CRM agriculture machinery - Punjab Agricultural University.			Compilation of Data for Empanelment by PAU		
				Call for Applications under CRM Scheme through agrimachinerypb.com Portal		
May	Call for Applications under CRM Scheme through agrimachinerypb.com Portal					
	Release of Empanelled Manufacturers list and updation on Portal		Release of Physical and Financial Targets			
			Review of Existing CRM Machinery for providing doorstep access to farmers via Unnat Kissaan App. Review of Applications received under the CRM scheme			
June	Compilation of data of applications received under scheme					
	Review of Applications received under the CRM scheme	Selection of applicants under CRM Scheme by DLECs				
		Sanctions to be issued to the selected applicants		Procurement of CRM Machinery		
	Mapping of Machines on Unnat Kisan Application.					
July	Procurement of CRM Machinery.					
August	Procurement of CRM Machinery.					
	Physical Verification of Machinery					
September						
	Disbursement of Subsidy by District Offices					
October	Physical Verification of Machinery					
	Disbursement of Subsidy by District Offices					
November	Disbursement of Subsidy by District Offices					

4.1.2 Tentative Phase wise Action Plan for Crop Residue Management Scheme 2024-25 (IEC)

Month	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
April	Focused awareness camps in villages with lesser availability of CRM Machines to apply under the scheme.			
	Meetings with Panchayats and Co-operatives to apply under CRM Scheme.			
May	Meetings with Panchayats and Co-operatives to apply under CRM Scheme. Meeting with Bio Mass Aggregators at district level			
June	Meeting with Bio Mass Aggregators at district level			
	Meeting with Bio Mass Industries at district level to access the Demand and bottlenecks			
July	Training of Trainer by PAU Ludhiana	Meetings with Local NGOs		
August	Meetings with Local NGOs			
	Meetings with Kisan Unions at District Level.			
	Meetings with Sarpanches regarding usage of machinery.			
	Meetings with Co-operative Societies regarding usage of machinery.			
		Awareness Camps at village level.		
		Publicity Vans		
		Awareness through Asha Workers		
		Mobilization of School Students		
		Wall Paintings		
		Literature Distribution		
		SMS with Bitly links on the adoption of machinery & success Stories		
September	Awareness Camps at village level.			
	Publicity Vans			
	Awareness through Asha Workers			
	Mobilization of School Students			
	Wall Paintings			
	Literature Distribution			

	SMS with Bitly links on the usage of machinery.
	Awareness campaign by Department of Information & Public Relations
October	Awareness Camps at village level.
	Publicity Vans
	Awareness through Asha Workers
	Organisation of Demonstrations
	Mobilization of School Students
	Wall Paintings
	Literature Distribution
	SMS with Bitly links on the usage of machinery.
	Awareness campaign by Department of Information & Public Relations
November	Publicity Vans
	Organisation of Demonstrations

4.2 Activity Calendar of Punjab Energy Development Agency

Month	Event
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review Meeting of CBG Projects Developers
April	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review Meeting of CBG Projects Developers
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review Meeting of CBG Projects Developers
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review Meeting of CBG Projects Developers

Parallelly meetings will also be held with owners of biomass power plants to encourage them to put in more units.

4.3 Activity Calendar of Punjab Pollution Control Board

Month	Event
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with industries, concerned stakeholder departments and Boiler OEMs to review the issues being faced for setting up of paddy straw based industrial boilers Awareness campaign with NGOs and other stakeholders
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Entrepreneurs setting up palletization plants in the state. Meeting with all the Nodal District Officers to review the district wise progress w.r.t. Ex-situ Management of paddy straw.
April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Meeting with the industries for setting up of paddy straw based industrial Boilers in the State. Meeting with Punjab Remote Sensing Centre for satellite monitoring during Wheat season. Training to all the field functionaries for monitoring exercise during the rabi season
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Brick Kiln owners to review utilization of paddy straw in BKOs
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Meeting of Punjab Energy Development Agency, Agriculture Department and Department of Power w.r.t. Ex-situ Utilization of paddy straw. Review Meeting with Brick Kiln owners to review co-firing of paddy straw in BKOs
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with all the Regional Officers of Punjab Pollution Control Board to review the utilization of paddy straw based industrial boilers and setting up of paddy straw based boilers in the respective districts.
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness campaign at Head Office, PPCB Patiala Review meeting with pelletisation plants. Meeting with Punjab Remote Sensing Centre for satellite monitoring during paddy season
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to all the field functionaries for monitoring exercise during the kharif season Operationalization and monitoring/enforcement through Android based mobile applications
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Meeting with the industries for setting up of paddy straw based industrial Boilers in the State.
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Meeting with all the district nodal officers regarding utilization of paddy straw. Review Meeting for compilation of data/action taken report and its submission to various agencies/courts

Chapter 5 - District-Wise Action Plans and Short/long term measures proposed

All the 23 districts of the state of Punjab have submitted the district wise action plans indicating the paddy straw generation, in-situ, ex-situ utilization and crop diversification.

5.1 Short term and long term stubble management plans

A. Short-Term Plan (2026)

The short-term plan focuses on ensuring statewide preparedness for the upcoming 2025–26 harvest cycle. Targets operational frameworks and quantified outcomes for the 2026 stubble management season.

i. **In-situ Management (short term 2025-2026 Targets)**

- Provide 15000 additional CRM units in 2026, in addition to the 1.08 lakh machines already provided on subsidy (total 1.48 lakh provided less 40,000 which have completed their operational life).
- Especial focus will be made on hotspot districts/ villages to ensure sufficient number of CRM machines.
- Achieve 100% digital mapping of CRM machines on *Unnat Kisan 2.0* by April 2026 to track utilization.
- Establish 500 additional Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) in 2026 with rent-free access for all small & marginal farmers.
- Ensure **mandatory utilization records** and daily machine logs for all CHCs.
- Ensure strict compliance with after-sales service by empanelled firms for CRM machinery.
- Deploy village-level machine calendars to maximize utilisation during the short sowing window.
- Provide incentives to already established CHCs to strengthen the CHCs.
- Facilitate MoUs between FPOs/cooperatives and industries for assured straw procurement before harvesting season.

- Increase area under short duration varieties.
- Subsidizing CRM machinery has ensured the availability and affordability of the machinery required for stubble management. But farmers incur about Rs.3000/- to Rs.4000/- per acre on residue management largely on account of fuel and labour costs. The State Govt. has proposed for incentive of Rs. 2500/- (to be shared as Rs.2000/- by GoI and Rs.500/- by State Govt.)

ii. **Ex-situ Management (Short term 2025–2026 Targets)**

- Increase ex-situ utilization to **7.5 million tonnes in 2026**.
- Operationalize 5 new CBG plants by 2026.
- Achieve about **45 lakh tonnes utilization through industrial boilers in 2026**. Ensure that maximum industries obtain benefit of capital subsidy scheme of the Government of Punjab.
- Expand pellet manufacturing to **20-22 lakh tonnes annual capacity**.
- Add 50-60 decentralized storage sheds and bale aggregation points.
- Ensure that the Thermal Power plants achieve 7% Blending capacity utilization of coal with paddy straw palettes.
- Compliance of directions issued by Government of Punjab to utilize 20% paddy straw pellets as fuel in brick kilns.

iii. **Information, Education and Communication (Short term 2026 Targets)**

- Arrange farmers visit (esp. farmers from hot spot blocks/villages) to demonstrations fields/ PAU for seeing the in-situ and ex-situ management strategies and the results.
- Conduct 4,000+ awareness camps across paddy-growing villages during the 2026 season.
- Install 3,000 mandi hoardings highlighting residue management practices and penalties for burning.
- Run 8-week radio and TV campaigns statewide in peak harvest months.
- Engage district administration, KVKs, Agriculture Department, Panchayats, and NGOs in mass awareness.

- Form “Zero-Burning Village Teams” involving students, youth clubs, and CHCs.
- Promote on-ground demonstrations of CRM machinery.
- Recognize and award best CHCs and high-utilization operators annually.

iv. **Enforcement (Short term 2025–2026 Targets)**

- Deploy **12,000+ field staff** for monitoring and hotspot verification in 2026. Additionally to increase workforce to 3000 from existing 1700 in Parali Protection Force
- **Ensure 100%** satellite-linked hotspot verification with PRSC.
- Training will be organised before next harvest season for nodal officers and members of PPF at Police training centre. Course content is being readied.

B. Long-Term Plan (3–5 Years: 2026–2030)

The long-term plan aims to structurally transform Punjab’s stubble management ecosystem through diversified agriculture, expanded industrial utilization, and permanent supply-chain infrastructure and to ensure fulfillment of target to achieve **zero stubble burning**.

i. **In-situ Management (Structural, 3–5 Years)**

- Reach sustained availability of CRM machines by 2030 w.r.t. area under paddy.
- Engage with research institutes to develop/ Introduce **next-generation low-cost CRM machinery** suited for small/fragmented fields.
- Promote **crop diversification** and reduce acreage under paddy by 7 lakh hectares.

ii. **Ex-situ Management (Structural, 3–5 Years)**

The Government of Punjab will put sincere efforts during the next 3 to 5 years to create the following infrastructure for maximum usage of paddy straw.

- Develop biomass industrial parks with common boilers (1–2 lakh TPA demand).
- Maximum CBG plants will be made operational for the usage of 10-12 Lakh Ton of paddy straw within 3-5 years.
- Pellet production capacity will be increased for the usage of 25-30 lakh ton of paddy straw in the thermal plants, Brick kilns and industries within 3-5 years.
- Utilization of about 6 Million Ton of paddy straw in industrial boilers will be achieved within next 3-5 years
- Storage infrastructure for permanent bale storage depots will be increased to 250-300.

iii. Long-Term IEC, Governance & Policy (3–5 Years)

- Institutionalize CRM Control Rooms in all districts with monthly KPI-based reviews.
- Implement a multi-year Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) strategy to eliminate burning culture.
- Make stubble management a permanent curriculum component in DoA&FW, KVK and PAU training programs.
- Introduce school-level campaigns.

Chapter 6 - Conclusion

The State of Punjab has taken and is taking all the possible steps for the prohibition and control of stubble burning. However, there are some limitations and challenges which are required to be considered and resolved in the right perspective. The State Government is further strengthening the use of in-situ and ex-situ management options and IEC activities amongst the farming community for making behavioral change so as to totally eradicate the stubble burning incidents.

With the continuous, sincere and concerted efforts of the State Government and its Departments, there has been a significant reduction in the stubble burning events in the State of Punjab during the year 2025 as compared to the year 2023 and 2024.

The efforts of the Punjab Government towards in-situ and ex-situ management of paddy straw will bear fruits and the targets mentioned in the above action plan shall be achieved with the collaborative support of all the stakeholders Ministries /Departments/Agencies of the Government of India. In order to strengthen these efforts, the policy interventions and financial support by the Central Government is imperative especially in provision of viability gap funding for Biomass power plants and impediments being experienced by the upcoming Compressed Bio Gas Plants. Some kind of mechanism needs to be established for making the paddy straw a resource and remunerative for the farmer community for effective management of the paddy straw.

The State of Punjab is making sincere endeavor to make the entire state free from stubble burning incidents in the coming years. However, it is stated that the problem of stubble burning which is continuing for the last so many years will gradually decrease and vanish with the collective efforts of the State of Punjab and the Central Government.

Chapter 7 - Reporting Formats

Various Reporting formats are as below. The Monitoring of various activities of the Action Plan is being reviewed regularly as per the reporting formats at the highest level.

7.1 PRSC–District wise details of Active Fire Events

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

PRSC 1 – District wise details of Active Fire Events (On daily basis)							
S. No.	Latitude	Longitude	District	Tehsil	Block	Village	Remarks

7.2 Action Taken Report Format

Sr. No.	District	No. of fire incidents reported by PRSC upto Date	No of sites visited within 24 hours by the Sub-Divisional Team	No of sites in which no crop burning observed	No of cases in which environmental compensation imposed	Total amount of environmental compensation imposed (in Rs.)	No. of cases in which environmental compensation yet to be imposed	Total amount of environmental compensation recovered (in Rs.)
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No of cases in which red entry made in khasra Girdawari	No of cases in which Prosecution filed u/s 39 of Air Act, 1981	No of cases in which FIR filed u/s 188 of IPC	No of cases in which u/s 107/151 of CrPC	No of cases of imposition of EC on Harvest Combines	No of cases pending visit from the total incident reported upto Date	Remarks
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7.3 PRSC – District wise Comparison of Active Fire Events for 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025

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 2022,2023,2024, 2025 and 2026 Based on Satellite Data						
15 Sept to 30 Nov						
Sr. No.	District	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
1	AMRITSAR	1542	1573	735	315	
2	BARNALA	2910	2316	262	105	
3	BATHINDA	4592	2972	750	369	
4	FATEHGARH SAHIB	1149	888	233	49	
5	FARIDKOT	2693	2022	551	132	
6	FAZILKA	2856	1854	400	271	
7	FIROZPUR	4295	3398	1342	548	
8	GURDASPUR	854	389	199	86	
9	HOSHIARPUR	259	118	29	18	
10	JALANDHAR	1388	1196	157	86	
11	KAPURTHALA	1279	1048	357	139	
12	LUDHIANA	2682	1801	332	219	
13	MANSA	2815	2268	618	306	
14	MOGA	3609	2795	691	332	
15	MUKTSAR	3884	1669	816	376	
16	SBS NAGAR	270	238	37	15	
17	PATHANKOT	1	4	3	1	
18	PATIALA	3336	1878	542	235	
19	RUPNAGAR	246	46	11	0	
20	S.A.S. NAGAR	162	133	40	29	
21	SANGRUR	5239	5618	1725	695	
22	TARN TARAN	3184	2026	876	696	
23	MALERKOTLA*	677	413	203	92	
TOTAL		49922	36663	10909	5114	

7.4 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 2023, 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 2024	No. of fire instances reported in 2025
1	Sangrur	1725	695
2	Firozpur	1342	548
3	Bathinda	750	369
4	Moga	691	332
5	muktsar	816	376
6	Mansa	618	306
7	Tarn Taran	876	696
8	Faridkot	551	132

7.5 Checklist a1for 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? • 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? • 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 khasragirdawari 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? 	

Stubble Burning Management		
Sr.No.	Activity Checklist	Yes/ No
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Whether District Level Monitoring Committee meetings are being held regularly? ● How many meetings have been held? ● Whether specific action points were drawn from the meeting & proceedings made? 	
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Whether Sub-Division Level Monitoring Committee meetings are being held? ● How many meetings have been held? ● Whether specific action points are drawn from the meeting and proceedings made? 	
12	<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? 	
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Whether subsidized machinery has been delivered to the farmers and Groups as per the approved plans? 	
14	<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? 	
15	<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? 	
16	<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? 	
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Whether arrangements have been made to ensure red entry in khasragirdawari of the fields where incident has been reported and verified? 	
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Whether District Level Monitoring Committee meetings are being held regularly? ● How many meetings have been held ? ● Whether specific action points were drawn from the meeting & proceedings made? 	
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Whether Sub-Division Level Monitoring Committee meetings are being held? ● How many meetings have been held? ● Whether specific action points are drawn from the meeting and proceedings made? 	
20	<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? 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether Special arrangements have been made for these hot spots? 	
21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether subsidized machinery has been delivered to the farmers and Groups as per the approved plans? 	
22	<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? 	
23	<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? 	
24	<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? 	
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether arrangements have been made to ensure red entry in khasragirdawari of the fields where incident has been reported and verified? 	
26	<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? 	

7.6 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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7.7 Daily Reporting of Action undertaken for the prevention and Control of Stubble Burning

Sr. No.	Description	Date of Reporting
1	Cumulative no. of fire incidents reported as per ISRO protocol	
2	Action taken against defaulters, including incidents reported on earlier dates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Cumulative number of fields inspected. ii. Cumulative number of cases where EC imposed. iii. Cumulative amount of EC imposed. iv. Details of other action taken against defaulters. 	
3	No. of cases in which FIR filed u/s188 of IPC	
4	No. of cases in which prosecution filed u/s39 of Air Act, 1981	
5	Total no. of IEC Activities undertaken viz. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programs conducted at village/ block level • Posters/Hoardings/Banners placed • Wall painting • Column/Articles in newspaper and magazines etc. • Other Activities 	
6	Total area under Bio-decomposer applications so far	
7	Any special efforts/initiatives to be reported	

7.8 Wheat Straw Management Plan (Tentative), State of Punjab-2026

S.No.	District	Total Wheat Area	Estimated Wheat production	Estimated Wheat straw generation (Above Ground Stalks)	Planned for in-situ management	Planned for ex-situ utilization	Planned as Fodder	No. of Functional CRM machines available for wheat stubble management	Additional No. of CRM machines required for wheat stubble management	Proposed number of IEC activities during up to May 2026
	Unit>	000 Ha	000 MT	000 MT	000 MT	000 MT	000 MT	#	#	#
1	Amritsar	187	959.2	1103.08	165.462	Ex-situ is used as fodder	937.618	The primary equipment used for managing wheat straw in the state of Punjab is straw reaper. The straw reaper helps in making wheat straw (Bhusa) from the wheat stubbles. Straw reaper operates by using a PTO-driven cutter bar to cut wheat stubble at ground level, after which the material is fed into a spike-tooth threshing cylinder where impact action chops the long straw into small pieces. The chopped mixture passes over a concave and through an aspiration system—comprising a	One District and one Block level Camp will be organised in each block of the state along with various regular village level meetings. Apart from this various camps under ATMA Scheme will be organised across the state.	
2	Barnala	113.9	616.9	709.435	106.41525		603.01975			
3	Bathinda	254	1330.6	1530.19	229.5285		1300.6615			
4	Fatehgarh Sahib	82	433.8	498.87	74.8305		424.0395			
5	Faridkot	114.5	587.3	675.395	101.30925		574.08575			
6	Fazilka	184.8	989.9	1138.385	170.75775		967.62725			
7	Firozpur	185.1	974.4	1120.56	168.084		952.476			

8	Gurdaspur	184.2	888.5	1021.775	153.26625		868.50875	<p>blower and sieves—that separates dust and chaff. Finally, the cleaned, uniformly chopped straw is conveyed to trolley with the help of blower fans and discharged through the outlet hood for collection.</p> <p>The straw reaper was introduced in Punjab in the early 2000s and is a very popular machine in the state as wheat straw is primarily used as fodder for milch animals.</p> <p>Even after making wheat straw around 15-25 % (including roots) remain in the field.</p>
9	Hoshiarpur	129.4	615.9	708.285	106.24275		602.04225	
10	Jalandhar	171	836	961.4	144.21		817.19	
11	Kapurthala	105.5	532.4	612.26	91.839		520.421	
12	Ludhiana	238.5	1222	1405.3	210.795		1194.505	
13	Malerkotla	52.3	283.2	325.68	48.852		276.828	
14	Mansa	169.5	929.5	1068.925	160.33875		908.58625	
15	Moga	175	938.4	1079.16	161.874		917.286	
16	Muktsar	215.3	879.2	1011.08	151.662		859.418	
17	SBS Nagar	76.2	665.2	764.98	114.747		650.233	
18	Pathankot	40.3	167.4	192.51	28.8765		163.6335	
19	Patiala	231	1185.5	1363.325	204.49875		1158.82625	

20	Rupnagar	66	320.5	368.575	55.28625		313.28875		
21	S.A.S. Nagar	47	232.5	267.375	40.10625		227.26875		
22	Sangrur	240	1335	1535.25	230.2875		1304.9625		
23	Tarn Taran	188	959.8	1103.77	165.5655		938.2045		
	Total	3450.5	17883.1	20565.565	3084.83475		17480.73025		

7.9 Annual Plans for In situ and Ex situ Management as per proforma prescribed by CAQM

Annexure

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2026 FOR PUNJAB

State Profile

1.	Total Population (as per latest census / estimate)	2.77 Cr (as per 2011 census)
2.	%age improvement in annual average PM ₁₀ reduction from base year	15.30 % reduction from 2024 to 2025 Average PM ₁₀ (2024)- 98 mg/NM3 Average PM ₁₀ (2025) :- 85 mg/NM3

[A] Management of Wheat Straw

1. CRM machines and storage capacity

S. No.	Particular	As on 18 Dec. 2025	Optimum requirement	Gap	GAP to be filled by MM/YYYY
1.	Functional CRM Machines (Nos)				
2.	Custom Hiring Centres (Nos)	31000-Straw reapers*	The no. of straw reapers in the state is enough to manage the wheat straw in the state.	Straw reaper is a proved technology and is widely used for making straw for fodder.	-
3.	Storage Capacity of Straw / Bales (Ha)				

* The straw reaper was introduced in Punjab in the early 2000s and is a very popular machine in the state as wheat straw is primarily used as fodder for milch animals.

2. Monthly Targets to fill the gap

S. No.	Particular	Status as on 31 st Dec. 2025	Monthly Target											Expected Status as on 31 st Dec. 2026	
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1.	Cumulative No. of functional CRM Machines	31000-Straw reapers													-
2.	Cumulative No. of CHCs														

3.	Cumulative Straw Storage area (Hectare)											
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3. Ex-situ utilization in MMT, write up to 4 decimal places

S. No.	Particular	Max utilization capacity (MMT)	Total utilization in 2025 (MMT)	GAP in utilization (MMT)	GAP to be filled by MM/YYYY
1.	Pellet / briquette plants				
2.	Industrial boilers and furnaces				
3.	Bio-mass based power generation				
4.	CBG plants				
5.	2G Bio-ethanol plants				
6.	Co-firing in TPPs				
7.	Brick kilns				
8.	Others				
	Total (1 to 8)				

4. Augmentation of ex-situ utilization facilities (e.g. CBG / Pellet / briquette plants etc.)

S. No.	State	Districts	Area (establishment)	Type of facility	Utilization Capacity (MMT)	Storage Area (Ha)	Current Status	Quarterly Milestone*				Completion by MM/YYYY
								Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
<p><i>The Wheat is cultivated in an area of approximately 34 Lakh hectare, leading to a generation of nearly 20.56 Million Tonnes of paddy straw. Due to the easy nature of wheat straw to be utilized as fodder and due to sufficient gap in sowing of paddy , around 17.48 Million Tonnes of wheat straw is used for fodder purposes and around 3.08 Million Tonnes is managed through in-situ measures</i></p>												

* Interim milestones with completion timeline

[B] Management of Paddy Straw

1. CRM machines and storage capacity

S. No.	Particular	As on 18 st Dec. 2025	Optimum requirement	Gap	GAP to be filled by MM/YYYY
1.	Functional CRM Machines (Nos)	118747		The village wise gap analysis is carried out each year to identify the villages particularly in hotspot district where there is shortage of machines. For the current year as per instructions of GoI and the state government the Gap analysis is being carried out. The Govt. of India has instructed that working status of machines be carried out through Krishi Mapper app. The Gap analysis would be completed shortly.	
2.	Custom Hiring Centres (Nos)	27104	As per the field capacity the number of available machines are adequate to manage the area under paddy. However given the short window period and the peak demand during those days, there is always requirement of machinery at the field level.	Every effort is made to provide machines to the farmers after the GAP analysis the villages where the machines are not available would be prioritized while carrying out the draws. There are instances where no application for machines are received from villages which have shortage of machines, in such cases the machines available nearby will be mapped to cover the area under paddy.	
3.	Storage Capacity of Straw / Bales (Ha)				

2. Monthly Targets to fill the gap

S. No.	Particular	Status as on 18 Dec. 2025	Monthly Target												Expected Status as on 31 st Dec. 2026
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1.	Cumulative No. of functional CRM Machines	118747	For FY 25-26, the scheme is still being implemented, specifically for SC Farmers. The GoI has released the second instalment under the CRM scheme 15.12.2025. The process for utilization of funds is going on.												128747*
2.	Cumulative No. of CHCs	27104													28104**
3.	Cumulative Straw Storage area (Hectare)														

*Some of the machines provided earlier years may become obsolete after completion of their functional life.

** Some of the CHCs may not be active as the machines provided to them earlier years may become obsolete after completion of their functional life. The Deptt. Will conduct a survey for this and will update the numbers after that.

3. Ex-situ utilization in MMT, write up to 4 decimal places

S. No.	Particular	Max utilization capacity (MMT)	Total utilization in 2025 (MMT)	GAP in utilization (MMT)	GAP to be filled by MM/YYYY
1.	Pellet / briquette plants	0.905 lac tone (Existing) + 1.0704 MMT (Proposed)= 1.975 MMT	0.850 MMT	1.125 MMT	08/2026
2.	Industrial boilers and furnaces	4.50 MMT	3.56 MMT	0.40 MMT	08/2026
3.	Bio-mass based power generation	1.17 MMT	1.17 MMT	0 MMT	-
4.	CBG plants	0.33 MMT	0.31 MMT	0.02 MMT	08/2026
5.	2G Bio-ethanol plants	0.2 MMT	0 MMT	0.2 MMT	03/2026
6.	Co-firing in TPPs	1.183 MMT	0.57 MMT	0.613 MMT	03/2026
7.	Brick kilns	0.5 MMT	0.22 MMT	0.28 MMT	03/2026
8.	Others				
	Total (1 to 8)	9.858 MMT	6.68 MMT	3.178 MMT	-

The Pellets / briquettes manufactured in Pellet / briquette plants are utilized in Industrial boilers/ TPPs/ Brick kilns only. Hence, the consumption of pallets manufactured in these plants are reflected in the utilization capacities of Industrial boilers/ TPPs/ Brick kilns.

The Consumption of Paddy Straw under different heads is upto 15.12.2025. The targets fixed in the action plan submitted in 2025 were for FY-2025-2026.

4. Augmentation of ex-situ utilization facilities (e.g. CBG / Pellet / briquette plants etc.)

Sr. No.	State	Districts	Area (establishment)	Type of facility	Utilization Capacity (MMT)	Storage Area (Ha)	Current Status	Quarterly Milestone*				Completion by MM/YYYY
								Q1 Jan-Mar	Q2 Apr-Jun	Q3 Jul-Sep	Q4 Oct-Dec	
1	Punjab	Amritsar	14.97 0.102 8.09 -	1. M/s Ocm Private Limited, Ocm Estate,gt Road, chheharta, Amritsar (Paddy Straw fire boiler) 2. M/s Sehgal Processors Pvt Ltd, Village Chabba,, Amritsar (Biomass Pallets using paddy straw) 3. M/s GAIL India Limited CBG Plant, Village Awan, Amritsar (Bio CBG Plant)	1. 10 TPH 2. 80 TPD 3. 15 TPD 4. 2.4 TPD	1. Yet to be finalized 2. 02 Acres 3. Yet to be finalized 4. 3.75 acres	1. Consent to establish for paddy straw fire boiler is in piepline 2. The industry has obtained consent to establish from the Board, which is valid	-	-	-	-	1. Jun - 26 2. Nov - 26 3. Dec - 26 4. March - 26

			4. M/s Jksh Green Power Private Limited, Village Muglani Kot, Rajasansi, Tehsil Ajnala, Amritsar (Bio CBG Plant)			upto 03.11.2026						
2			Barnala 15 kanal 03 marla	1. Terravision Renewables Private Limited, Bhaini Fatta Road, VPO Pakho Kalan, Distt.	1. 4 TPH	1. 10 Acres	1. CTE Obtained	-	-	-	-	1. Dec- 26
			17 kanal 18 marla	2. Dhaliwal Biofuels, Near M.S. Feed Factory, Badra Road,	2. 5 TPH	2. 05 Acres	2. CTE					2. Dec - 26
			15 kanal 07 marla	3. Shri Balaji Biomass Energy, Naiwala Road, Barnala	3. 5 TPH	3. Yet to be finalized	3. CTE Obtained					3. Oct - 26
3	Bathinda		1. DHILLON BIO FUELS PRIVATE	1. 2 TPH	11 Acre	CTO obtained						

		LIMITED, Khewat No. 119,Khasra No. 214, Ramgarh									
		Bhundar Road, Kot Fatta	2. 4 TPH	5.5	Acre	CTO	obtained				
		2. AB BIOENERGY									
		CORPORATION, OPP.									
		SPORTKING FACTORY,	3. 22 TPD	-		CTO	obtained				
		GONIANA-BAJA KHANA ROAD,									
		VILLAGE JEEDA, BATHINDA	4. 5 TPH	5	Acre	CTO	obtained				
		3. BIOMASS PELLETING									
		FACILITY-22 TPD, lehra		-		CTE	obtained				
		Mohabbat									
		4. Ace industries, Bhunder	6. 5 TPH	18	Acre	CTE	obtained				
		Road,Village Rampura,									
		Rampura Maur Road	7. 5 TPH	10	Acre	CTO	obtained				
		5. M/s Taranjot Energy									
		Solutions, Pvt. Ltd., Village	8. 5 TPH	-		Proposed					
		Kotbahara, Bathinda									
		6. M/s S.S.D.R. Farmers Pvt.	9. 5 TPH	-		CTE	obtained				
		Ltd. Gehri Devi Nagar Road,	10. 10 TPH	20	Acre	CTE	obtained				
		Village Jodhpur Romana,									
		Bathinda	11. 5 TPH	-		CTE	obtained				

			7. M/s Kissan Bio Fuels, Cement Factory Road, Village Lehra Mohhabat, Bathinda.	12. 5 TPH	-	Proposed						
			8. M/s Akal Sahayi Industries, Ganga to Ablu Road, Village Ganga, Bathinda	13. 200000 TPA	80 Acre	Operational	50000 Tonne	50000 Tonne	50000 Tonne	50000 Tonne		
			9. M/s Spark Bio-energies Pvt. Ltd, Lehri, bathinda	14. 100000 TPA	35 Acre	Operational	25000 Tonne	25000 Tonne	25000 Tonne	25000 Tonne		
			10. M/s Zenera Energy Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Village Kaljharani, Bathinda									
			11. M/s Teranova Eco Pellets, LLP, Maur Mandi									
			12. RMC Green Nova LLP, Kuttiwal kalan, Mandi Khurd									
			13. BCL Industries Ltd. (Distillery Unit) Dedicated Ethanol Plant									
			14. PANCARBO GREENFUELS PRIVATE LIMITED									

4		Fatehgarh Sahib	NIL (No industry under the jurisdiction of this office has submitted any proposal for the augmentation of ex-situ utilization facilities.)								
5		Faridkot	NIL (No industry under the jurisdiction of this office has submitted any proposal for the augmentation of ex-situ utilization facilities.)								
6	Fazilka	29 Acre	M/s Dee Development Engineers, Gadda Dhab, Abohar (Biomass Plant)	70000 MT	58 Acre	Operational					
			M/s Sampuran Agri venture Private Limited, Village Painchan Wali, Fazilka (Bio gas and compost plant)	5000 MT	4 Acre 2 kanals Apprx	Operational					
		1.5 Acre	M/s Ubveja Bio Fuel, Khui Khera, (upcoming Pellet Plant)	10000 MT	8 Acre Approx	CTE obtained					
		5 Kanals Approx	M/s Gujrat Bio Fuel, Village Ghallu, Fazilka	7000 MT	6 Acre	Operational					
			M/s Shri Bala Ji Paper Board Mill, Ladhuka, Fazilka	2000 MT	13 Kanals 5 Marla						
			M/s Shri Ram Paper Board, Ladhuka, Fazilka	500 MT	3 Kanals 5 Marlas						
			M/s S.M.G Group of Industries,	1700 MT	11 kanals 5						

			Ladhuka, Fazilka		Marlas						
			M/s Satia Paper Mill, Rupana, Sri Muktsar Sahib (dump site at Arniwala)	30000 MT	25 Acre						
			M/s Sukhbir Agro Energy Limited Group (Bio-mass plants of SAEL Group in Rajasthan)	150000 MT	125 Acre						
7	Firozpur	1. 30 Acres (Approx)	1. SAEL village Hukumat Singh Wala, Ferozepur Moga Road, Ferozepur, Punjab	1. 200000 TPA	1. 15 acres (Owned- Private)	1. Operational & CTO obtained					
		2. 40 Acres (Approx)	2. M/s Shri Ram Solvex, Faridkot Road, Guru Har Sahai Distt. Ferozepur	2. 35000 TPA	2. 150 acres (Lease- Private)	2. Operational & CTO obtained					
		3. 1.75 Acres (Approx)	3. Punjab Agro Industries, Kohar Singh Wala Road, Guru Har Sahai, Distt. Ferozepur	3. 6000 TPA	3. 2.15 Acres (Private)	3. Operational & CTO obtained	-	-	-	-	Feb 2026
		4. 1.75 Acres (Approx)	4. Guru Ram Dass Bio Fuel, Village Khundar Uttar, Tehsil Guru Har Sahai, District Ferozepur	4. 15000 TPA	4. 3. 2 acres (Owned- Private)	4. Operational & CTO obtained					
		5. 1.23 Acres		5. 25000 TPA	4. Under						

		(Approx)	5. Brother Bio Fuel Industries, Village Ferozeshah, Tehsil & District Ferozepur		4. 4 acres (Owned- Private) & 7acres (Lease- Private)	Construction					
8	Gurdaspur	1. 10.5 Kanal (Approx)	1) M/s Parkash Agro Fuels, Village-Sakhowal, Tehsil- Batala, District-Gurdaspur.	1. 20000 TPA	1. 3.5 acres (Lease- Private) & 10 acres (Lease- Govt.)	1. Under Construction & CTE Obtained	-	-	-	-	January, 2026
9	Hoshiarpur	1 acre	1. M/s Shree Ganpati	20000 TPA	approx. 4	operational	5000	5000	5000	5000 MT	-

			Industries, Focal Point, Tanda, Hoshiarpur (Biomass Pellets)		acres		MT	MT	MT		
10	Jalandhar										
11	Kapurthala	10.7 Ha	M/s Jagatjit Industries Limited, Vill - Hamira, Distt. Kapurthala	50000 MT	Approx 6 acres	operational	12500 MT	12500 MT	12500 MT	12500 MT	-
		1.7 Acres	M/s D.N. Naturals , Village Khanowal, Distt. Kapurthala	20000 MT	Approx 3 Acres	CTE obtained	5000 MT	5000 MT	5000 MT	5000 MT	March, 2026
		2.4 Acres	M/s Prime Bio-fuel, Village Mahabalipur, Tehsil Sultanpur Lodhi, Distt. Kapurthala	25000 MT	Approx 9 Acres	CTE obtained	10000 MT	5000 MT	5000 MT	5000 MT	June, 2026
		4 Acres	M/s Lakshey Bio Fuel, Nadala, Distt. Kapurthala	25000 MT	Approx 2 Acres	CTE yet to be applied	10000 MT	5000 MT	5000 MT	5000 MT	July, 2026
12	Ludhiana	0.37 ha	M/s Karamsar Bio Fuels, Vill. Khattra, Dehlon, Ludhiana M/s Divisha Fuel Tech, Vill. Chhapar H. B. No.340, Teh. And Distt. Ludhiana	250 MTD	Yet to be finalized	1. CTE Obtained 2. CTE Applied 3. CTE yet to be applied	-	-	-	-	June 2026
0.12 ha	M/s Northeast Bio-fuel, Ludhiana	74 MTD									

13	Mansa		1. Waste Resource Management Pvt. Ltd., Kishangarh-Pharwahi Link Road, Vill. Bhikhi, Distt. Mansa.	300 TPD	70 Acers	1. CTO						
			2. ETON Biomass Energy, Vill. Jattana Kalan, Tehsil Sardulgarh, Distt. Mansa	5 TPH	15 Acers	Obtained and the unit is operational						
			3. Shiva Biofuels Pvt. Ltd., Sheller Road, Vill. TibbiHari Singh, Tehsil Sardulgarh, Distt. Mansa	3 TPH	6.5 Acers	Obtained and the unit is operational						
			4. A B Fuels, Near Electricity Grid, BirKhurd Road, Vill. Dhaipai, Bhikhi, Distt. Mansa	2 TPH	4 Acers	3. CTO						
			5. M/s AGH Biofuels, Village Bhalaike, Distt. Mansa	5 TPH	11 Acers	Obtained and the unit is operational						
			6. M/s Shri Ganesh Biofuel Industries, Village KhokharKhurd, Distt. Mansa	4 TPH	100 Acers	4. CTO						
			7. Green energy solutions, Opp. HP Petrol Pump,Near Kings	10 TPH	77 Acers	5. CTO						
					11.5 Acers	Obtained and the unit is operational						
						6. CTO						

		Villa Resort,Village Gamiwal, Distt. Mansa	10 TPH		Obtained and the unit is operational				
		8. DHALIWAL GREEN ENERGY, VPO NANGAL KALAN, BARNALA ROAD	5 TPH		7. CTO				
		9. SHIVA AGRO INDUSTRIES.GURNE KALAN TO PHAPHRE BHAIKE ROAD, VILLAGE PHAPHRE BHAIKE	10.35 TPH		Obtained and the unit is operational				
		10. Shri Balaji bio fuel, Udat Saidewala to Malakpur Bhimra Road			8. CTO				
		11. Tez Engineering & Infrastructures, Raipur Road, Village Talwandi Aklia, Distt. Mansa			Obtained and the unit is operational				
		12. R.A.B. and Company, Raipur Road, Village Talwandi Aklia, Tehsil and District Mansa, Punjab			9. CTO				
		13. JATTANA URJA PRIVATE			10. CTO				
					11. CTO				
					12. CTO				
					13. CTO				

			LIMITED, MANSA. 14. Farm Fusion Biofuel LLP, Village- Deluana, Mansa 15. Viaton Energy Pvt. Ltd., Village Khokhar Khurd and Moosa, Mansa			the unit is operational 12. CTO Obtained and the unit is operational 13. CTO Obtained and the unit is operational 14. CTE Obtained 15. CTO Obtained and the unit is operational						
14	Moga	NIL (No industry under the jurisdiction of this office has submitted any proposal for the augmentation of ex-situ utilization facilities.)										
15	Sri Muktsar Sahib	288 Kanals 19 Marlas	Satia Industries Limited (Paper), VPO- Rupana, Malout Road, Sri Muktsar Sahib	425000 MT	286 Acres	CTO obtained and the unit is operational	106250	106250	106250	106250	-	

		Universal Biomass Energy (P) Ltd., Village-Channu, Distt. Sri Muktsar Sahib	150000 MT	48 Acres 04 Kanals	CTO obtained and the unit is operational	37500	37500	37500	37500	-
		Malwa Power Pvt. Ltd., Village Gulabewala, Tehsil & Distt. Sri Muktsar Sahib	60000 MT	20 Acres	CTO obtained and the unit is operational	15000	15000	15000	15000	-
		Sai Solvex Pvt. Ltd., Guru Harsai Road, Village Lambi Dhab, Tehsil & Distt. Sri Muktsar Sahib	5500 MT	Within premises	CTO obtained and the unit is operational	1375	1375	1375	1375	-
		AK Panel Industry, Kotli Dewan, Sri Muktsar Sahib	8000 MT	Within premises	CTO obtained and the unit is operational	2000	2000	2000	2000	-
		Bansal Paper Board Mills, Village Mahabadhar, Abohar Road, Distt. Muktsar	1500 MT	Within premises	CTO obtained and the unit is operational	375	375	375	375	-
	6 Kanals	M/s Durga Agro Biofuels, Madhir Road Village Butter Bakhua, Tehsil Gidderbaha, Distt. Sri Muktsar Sahib	18000 MT	7.5 Acres	CTO obtained and the unit is operational	4500	4500	4500	4500	-

		18 kanals 4 marlas	M/s Waheguru Biomass Plant, Channu To Highway Road, Adjoint R.R. Rice Mill, Village Channu, Tehsil Malout, Distt. Sri Muktsar Sahib	12500 MT	4 Acres	Consent to establish granted, project under establishment	3125	3125	3125	3125	-
		16 Kanals	M/s Fateh Biofuel Industry, Lohara to Dhool Kot Road, Village Lohara, Tehsil Gidderbaha, Distt. Sri Muktsar Sahib	20000 MT	3.5 Acres	Consent to establish granted, project under establishment	5000	5000	5000	5000	-
		7 kanals 16 marla	M/s Husnar Biofuels Private Limited, Village Husnar, Teh. Gidderbaha, Distt. Sri Muktsar Sahib	Yet to be finalized	Yet to be finalized	Consent to establish granted, project under establishment	-	-	-	-	-
		4.55 acres	M/s Malwa Biofuels, Gulabewala, Teh. & Distt. Sri Muktsar Sahib	Yet to be finalized	Yet to be finalized	Consent to establish granted, project under establishment	-	-	-	-	-

			M/s Dee Devolvement Engineer (P) Ltd., Vill. Gadha Dhab, Abohar Block, Distt. Fazilka (Dump Sites)	45000 MT	33.5 Acres	CTO obtained and the unit is operational	11250	11250	11250	11250	-
			M/s Sukhbir Agro energy limited, Jaitu, District Faridkot (Aggregator)	60000 MT	45 Acres	CTO obtained and the unit is operational	15000	15000	15000	15000	-
		19 Kanals	M/s Verde Fuels Pvt. Ltd., Village Tamkot, Teh. & Distt. Sri Muktsar Sahib	Yet to be finalized	Yet to be finalized	Consent to establish for paddy straw fire boiler is in piepline	-	-	-	-	-
			Gurusar Cattle Fodder Plant (Sh. Yadwinder Singh)	20000 MT	-	The unit is operational	5000	5000	5000	5000	-
16	S.B.S Nagar	1 Acre	Singh Green Bio Energy Plant, Vill. Shekhupur, Distt. SBS Nagar.	5 TPH 5 TPH	2 Acres	CTE is under pipeline.	2500	2500			
		1 Acre	Green Planet Energy, Vill. Urapar, Distt. SBS Nagar.		Yet to be finalized.	CTE has obtained.	0 MT 0 MT	2500 MT	2500 MT	2500 MT 2500 MT	April, 2026 April, 2026
17	Pathankot	Paddy Straw	1. M/s Pioneer Industries Pvt	100000 TPA	1 Hac by	CTE obtained	-	-	-	-	15.03.2026

			Based Boiler	Ltd. (Distillery Division), Industrial Growth Centre, Pathankot. 2. M/s Friends Paper Mill, Industrial Growth Centre, Pathankot	and 15000 TPA	Friends Paper Mill	by both the industries						15.03.2026
18	Patiala	1. Paddy Straw based boiler 2. Paddy Starw based Pellet Plant	1. Paper Mill- M/s DSG Paper Mill, Vill. Main, Patiala 2. Pallet Plant- M/s Renovo Fuels Private Limited	600 ton/day 5 ton/hr	2.83 ha 0.80 ha	1. Under Construction 2. Under Construction	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	31.03.2027 01.11.2026	
19	Rupnagar	2 acres 1.33 acres -	1. M/s Exergy, Near C.m Automobile, Roopnagar,Rupnagar-140001 2. Sunbee Industries Private Limited, Village Kalar, Tehsil Balachaur , Balachaur,Sbs Nagar Balachaur-144522	40 Metric Tonnes/Day 120.0 T/day	2 acres 21 acres Yet to be establised	CTO obtained and the unit is operational CTO obtained and the unit is operational	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	April, 2027 April, 2027	

			3. M/s Panj Aab Agro Energy Solutions Private Limited, Village Bhaini, Ropar-bel Road, District Rupnagar, Punjab, Roopnagar -140001	0.06		Plant yet to be commissioned					
20	S.A.S Nagar	Area under industries only.	Nahar Industrial Enterprises Ltd., Process House-I, Village Lahli, Lalru M/s Chandigarh Distillers & Bottlers Ltd., CDBL - Village Banur M/s Nachiketa Paper Mills Ltd., Village Mubarikpur, Ramgarh Road, Dera Bassi	1,00,000 TPA 1,60,000 TPA 72,000 TPA	123 acres of Panchayati/ Private Land has been identified for storage of paddy straw	CTO obtained and the unit is operational CTO obtained and the unit is operational -	-	-	-	-	-

		M/s WINDSOR INDUSTRIES PVT. LTD., Kurali, 13,000 TPA		CTO obtained and the unit is operational				
		M/s YCD Industries Limited (Old Name Bhandari Export Industries Ltd.), Village Sarsini, Near Lalru, Dera Bassi	5,000 TPA	CTO obtained and the unit is operational				
		Nahar Industrial Enterprises Ltd., Process House-II, Village Lahli, Lalru	15000 TPA	CTO obtained and the unit is operational				
		Shri Sidhi Vinayak Industries, Lalru, Dera Bassi	8,000 TPA	CTO obtained and the unit is operational				
		Quad Life Sciences, Village Bhagwanpur, DeraBassi	3,600	CTO obtained and the unit is operational				
			15000					

			M/s Gaurav Bio Fuels, Tehsil Derabassi, Distt. SAS Nagar. Jwala Bioenergy Pvt.Ltd., Vill-Jaula Kalan, Derabassi	15000 MT		CTO obtained and the unit is operational				
21	Sangrur	18 acres, 4	1. Bio CNG plant by HPCL India Pvt Ltd.at village Makrod Sahib, Tehsil Moonak, Distt. Sangrur, 2. M/s Anshika Medhub, Village	400 TPD, 1,00,000 TPA	Storage area yet to be identified	CTE yet to be obtained.				Sept 2027, September 2026

			Kalar Khurd, Tehsil & District Sangrur(paddy straw pelletization plant)									
22	Malerkotla	NIL (No industry under the jurisdiction of this office has submitted any proposal for the augmentation of ex-situ utilization facilities.)										
23	Taran	1. 7.36 acres	1. M/s ETH Biofuels Pvt. Ltd., Village Louhka, Tehsil Patti, District Tarn Taran	34,500 TPA	92 acres	CTO obtained (combined for Rana & ETH)						-
	Taran	2. 45 acres	2. M/s Rana Sugars Limited (Distillery Division), Village Louhka, Tehsil Patti, District Tarn Taran, Punjab	88,000 TPA	-do-	CTO obtained and the industry is operational.						-
		3. -	3. M/s Master Agro Fuel, Village Jyoti Shah, Tehsil Patti, District Tarn Taran.	1000 TPA	1 acre	CTO obtained and the industry is operational.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4. 1.02 acres	4. Major Bio Fuel, Patti, District Tarn Taran	1,62,600 TPA	32 acres	CTO not obtained.						-
		5. 1.29 acres	5. M/s Ace Biomass Industry, Pandori	25,560 TPA	11 acres	CTO obtained and the						M/s Ace Biomass Industry, Pandori

		Pandori Ran Singh Near Bhai Gurdas Academy, Tarn Taran 6. GVK Power (Goindwal Sahib) Ltd., 2x270 MW, Coal Based Thermal Power Plant Project, Goindwal Sahib, Tarn Taran	54,360 TPA	Yet to finalize	industry is operational. CTE/NOC obtained. CTO obtained for coal and the industry is operational and Utilization of Paddy Straw Pellets is under e-tendering by PSPCL.				Ran Singh Near Bhai Gurdas Academy, Tarn Taran - 15.01.2026 -
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