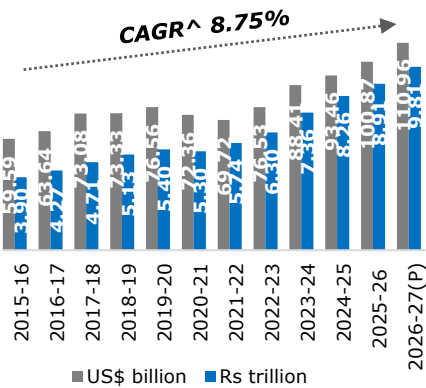


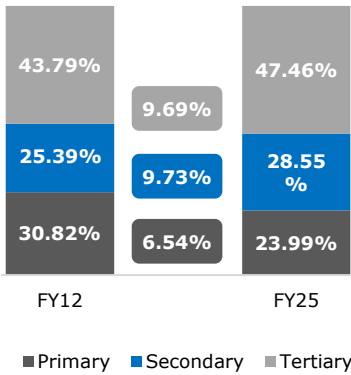
PUNJAB

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT

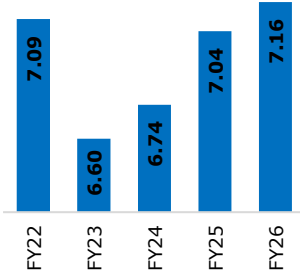
GSDP of Punjab at Current Prices



GSVA Composition by Sector at Current Prices



Merchandise Export from Punjab (US\$ billion)



Note: - ^- CAGR in Rs., GSDP - Gross State Domestic Product, A- Assumption, FDI - Foreign Direct Investment
Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)

ADVANTAGES



Fertile and productive land

- In FY 2026-27, Punjab launched a pilot crop diversification programme to encourage farmers to shift from paddy to kharif maize in six districts—Pathankot, Gurdaspur, Bathinda, Sangrur, Jalandhar and Kapurthala. The state is providing an incentive of Rs. 17,500 per hectare, with a budget allocation of Rs. 15 crore (US\$ 1.70 million) for the initiative.



Strong infrastructure

- In April 2026, Punjab launched urban governance reforms and is implementing Rs. 1,300 crore (US\$ 147.10 million) of road infrastructure projects to strengthen urban connectivity, civic services and ease of doing business.
- The Union Cabinet approved key infrastructure projects worth Rs. 4,800 crore (US\$ 544.28 million) for Punjab, including railway line doubling and a six-lane Zirakpur Bypass project, and modernization efforts to boost connectivity.



High economic growth hub

- The state's GSDP (in Rs.) increased at a CAGR of 8.75% between 2015-16 and 2026-27(P).



Policy and fiscal incentives

- In March 2026, Punjab Government announced the Mukh Mantri Mawan Dheeyan Satkar Yojna, under which women aged 18 years and above will receive financial assistance of Rs. 1,000 per month, while women from Scheduled Caste communities will receive Rs. 1,500 per month. The scheme has been allocated Rs. 9,300 crore (US\$ 1.05 billion) under the State Budget 2026-27.

KEY GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES



Tourism Policy, 2018

The Punjab Heritage & Tourism Promotion Board received administrative approval for a Rs. 24.99 crore (US\$ 2.82 million) project to develop a Cultural and Heritage Stretch at the Hussainiwalah border in Ferozepur. The initiative aims to create a world-class tourist destination through civil works, digital streetscape development, and security enhancements.



One Nation One Ration Card system reform

Punjab has streamlined its public distribution system using Aadhaar-based authentication for ration card applications and verification. This reform facilitates digital card access via DigiLocker and ensures transparent, equitable distribution under the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) scheme.



Mukhya Mantri Sehat Yojana (2026)

Under the State Budget FY27, Punjab allocated Rs. 2,000 crore (US\$ 226.3 million) to the Mukhya Mantri Sehat Yojana, providing universal health insurance coverage with cashless treatment of up to Rs. 10 lakh per family annually across more than 900 government and empanelled private hospitals.



Rangla Punjab Vikas Scheme (2025-26)

Launched in FY 2025-26, the Rangla Punjab Vikas Scheme aims to promote balanced and equitable development across Punjab through investments in local infrastructure and public assets. The scheme was allocated Rs. 585 crore (US\$ 66.2 million) in FY 2025-26 and has been expanded with an outlay of Rs. 1,170 crore (US\$ 132.4 million) for FY 2026-27.



Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue

As part of a Rs. 500 crore (US\$ 56.38 million) action plan for paddy straw management, Punjab has sanctioned 15,613 Crop Residue Management machines. Farmers have procured approximately 9,000 of these units, with the Super Seeder emerging as the most popular equipment.

GOVERNMENT VISION FOR THE STATE



Infrastructure

Build international airport in each of the regions of Majha, Malwa and Doaba.



Agriculture

Diversify into other crops after considering their global market demand.



Environment

Check the diversion of agriculture/forest land for urbanisation and industrialisation.



Industries

Encourage SMEs through adequate financing and policy initiatives to increase employment. Set up an SEZ in each region and develop backward and border areas.