### ADVANTAGES

**Fertile and productive land**
- The confluence of five rivers makes Punjab’s agricultural land rich and productive. Approximately 82% of the state’s land is under cultivation compared with the national average of 40%.

**Strong infrastructure**
- Punjab has been ranked first in India in terms of infrastructure facilities offered.
- Punjab’s road, rail and air transport network, connectivity, construction of bridges and infrastructure facilities are among the best.

**High economic growth hub**
- The state’s GSDP (in Rs.) increased at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 6.31% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.

**Policy and fiscal incentives**
- In September 2021, the state government of Punjab and the American Chamber of Commerce in India (AMCHAM India) signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to mutually cooperate in boosting investments and promoting ease of doing business in sectors like textile, agriculture, engineering and pharmaceuticals.

### KEY GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

- **Tourism**
  - *Tourism Policy, 2018*
  - Double annual tourist visits in the state from 25 million to 50 million in the next five years by creating new infrastructure and improving the existing one.

- **Agriculture**
  - *One Nation One Ration Card system reform*
  - In February 2021, Punjab became the 13th state in the country to successfully undertake ‘One Nation One Ration Card’ reform.

- **SPIRE**
  - *SPIRE Punjab, 2016*
  - Develop 10 top class start-up hubs and bring in place third world class accelerators to support the efforts by 2021.

- **Agriculture Policy**
  - *Agriculture Policy for Punjab, 2013*
  - Address various interlinked concerns of sustainability of the current cropping pattern and stagnating farm incomes.

- **Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue**
  - Between FY19 and FY21, Rs. 1,726.67 crore (US$ 237.42 million) have been provided to the following states—Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi.

### 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.

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**Note:**

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)