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 in the country.

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 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.

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

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

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) has 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.