

Diversification of Agriculture in Punjab

What is the issue?

\n\n

\n

- The growth rate of Punjab's agriculture fell to 3% between 1987 to 2005 and it went further down to 1.6% between 2006 and 2015.

\n

- This is less than half the all-India average of 3.5%.

\n

\n\n

What is the problem?

\n\n

\n

- Punjab is endowed with one of the best possible infrastructures for agriculture in the country.

\n

- The network of regulated mandis in Punjab is one of the best in the country.

\n

- **A robust and fast-moving procurement system** has reduced the market risks of wheat and paddy growers in the state.

\n

- Almost 90% of the market arrivals is procured at the minimum support price (MSP).

\n

- So, this system has made **Punjab's farmers risk averse**.

\n

- This also discourages farmers from diversifying the wheat-rice cycle e.g Diversification from common rice to hybrid maize.

\n

- Farmers are reluctant to switch as there is **no effective procurement system** for this crop.

\n

- Lack of diversification poses a threat of ecological imbalance.

\n

\n\n

What could be done?

\n\n

\n

- With the GST coming into force, **the processing industry could be incentivised** to prefer Punjab over other states in purchasing agricultural raw material.
- There should be vigorous efforts to **increase productivity and procurement of rice in the eastern states**.
- Simultaneously, Punjab should promote the use of micro-irrigation, especially for sugarcane and fruits and vegetables.
- The **dairy and meat industries** are other sources of diversification for Punjab's agriculturalists.
- They can also **diversify towards fruit and vegetables**.
- The government will also need to invest in marketing infrastructure for fruit and vegetables, as it did for grains by creating a robust mandi infrastructure.
- A **modern expressway** from Khanna (Punjab) to Kandla (Gujarat) could be helpful in the faster transportation of fruit and vegetables.

\n

\n\n

\n\n

Source: The Indian Express

\n

