1. More Employment generating and water saving crops should be encouraged to be grown after breaking the current rigid cycle of paddy-wheat. Cotton, sugarcane, oil seed or pulse crops can be suggested as the alternative crops. They would increase the chances for the absorption of surplus agricultural.

2. Farmers, especially marginal and small farmers, should be made available with agricultural inputs at subsidized rates. The agricultural economy, being nature dependent has inbuilt constraints to ‘unlimited’ growth. Thus it is important to extend special protection to small and marginal farmers.

3. There is a strong and emergent need to keep a strict eye on commission agents who are making the life of farmers miserable. They charge high rate of interest from the farmers. When a farmer is unable to return the loan, his land is taken away by the commission agent, especially in case of marginal and small farmers. Indebtedness to commission agents is one of the important reasons for farmers committing suicide, and marginal farmer turning into casual labourers after loosing their land in rural Punjab.

4. The alternative potential in the non-farm sector needs to be explored. The self-employment in non-farm sector should be encouraged, as the local labourers would get the opportunity to enhance their income for this alternative source of employment.

5. Regular Government and semi-government jobs for local labourers, who are predominantly from the lower castes, should be explored in the rural area. This will be beneficial for both the labour and rural development as a whole.

6. Large farmers, who have generated surplus income, should be encouraged to invest in non-farm sector. This will help him generating income and employment for himself and for the other unemployed local rural youth. This will also help in reducing disguised unemployment in rural Punjab.

7. Training programs not only on block level but also on village level should be introduced and government should take personal interest to make it effective. This could be done also by assigning this responsibility to local Panchayats.
8. The most immediate attention should be paid to the plight of attached labourers who
easily slip into bondage. The committed social workers should be encouraged to keep a check on such issues. Social workers could be registered and should be provided with facilities to keep a check on such issues instead of any government officials who have proved not only ineffective but also often are friendly with the exploiter.

9. The very bases of the calculation of Minimum Wages should be revised in order to cover the new necessities coming up in the globalised world.

10. The migrant labourers who come to Punjab in search of employment and better wages, get exploited at the hands of railway officials and police personnel. They are accused of theft and other crimes. To save them from exploitation and to protect their image in rural Punjab, migrant labourers should be given some registration number. These registration numbers should be treated as identity cards. This will also help in keeping a check on in-migration. There should be some strict check on the railway officials and police personnel at the railway stations, especially during the peak period of labour demand when a large number of migrants reach Punjab.