प्रामोद्योग दर्शन

HER PLACES

APR 12, 1940

POPULATION OF A TOWN

KHADI-VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION

PAVILION

WORLD AGRICULTURAL FAIR

NEW DELHI
some measure of protection can be effectively provided against the vagaries of the monsoon. Consequently, while almost all irrigated projects will not provide complete security, even the completion of a few will remain only a seasonal industry. Second, the completion of 250 irrigation schemes will mean a reduction in the number of days in the year, the incidence of famine, and the impact of weather on agricultural productivity.

In conclusion, the increase in the present levels of income and living standards of rural people, and their capability to contribute to economic development, have not yet reached their potential. This, however, is not to suggest that the existing levels of production are inadequate. Rather, it is to reflect on the need to learn from the experiences of other countries and to adopt the strategies that have been successful there.

Although the proportion of the agricultural sector to the industrial sector is still quite low, agriculture remains the backbone of the economy. The sector employs about 25% of the workforce and contributes significantly to the country's gross domestic product. Despite the challenges faced by the sector, there is a growing recognition of the need to invest more in agricultural research and development to boost productivity and ensure food security.

In conclusion, the agricultural sector is a key driver of economic growth and development in India. Its importance cannot be overstated, and efforts must be made to ensure its continued growth and sustainability.