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**Special Issue on
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The Sustainable Growth and Development of Indian Agriculture

E. Thamilarasi and Dr.P. Amarjothi

Abstract--- *The objective of this research is to study the growth and sustainability in agriculture sector. The green revolution may bring the efficiency in agriculture produce and thus, the productivity increases. The ultimate performance of agriculture depends on the performance of various resources, the strategies and methods adopted. Further it aims to compare the sustainable agriculture system with the traditional system and the current system in practice, across the dimensions of ecological, economic and social sustainability. It also tries to give long term solutions to solve the problems plaguing the system so that sustainable practices can be promoted and practiced. To face dryness due to the decrease in the rainfall, the agriculturist has to use the innovative strategies. The findings of the study reveal the innovative strategies and achieving the economic growth.*

Keyword--- *Sustainable growth, Resources, Development, trends, economy and the like.*

I. INTRODUCTION

SUSTAINABLE agriculture development integrates three main goals-- environmental health, economic prosperity and livelihood sustainability. In other words, sustainability rests on the principle that we must meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Therefore, stewardship of both natural and human resources is of prime importance. There is a vital role of Agriculture sector in the process of economic development of less developed countries like India. Besides providing food to nation, agriculture releases labour, provides saving, contributes to market of industrial goods and earns foreign exchange. Agricultural development is an integral part of overall economic development. In India, agriculture was the main source of national income and occupation at the time of Independence. The Agriculture and allied activities contributed nearly 50 percent to India's national income. Around 72 percent of total working population is engaged in agriculture.

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II. OBJECTIVES

1. To study the changing Agrarian Economic and growth since Independence.
2. To identify Average Annual Growth Rates of Production and Yield of Food grains.
3. To explain areas of intervention that could achieve sustainable agricultural growth.

A. Changing Agrarian Economy since Independence

In this section we focused on how agrarian economy has changed since Independence. Keeping this view in mind this section follows land use pattern, population and agricultural workers, distribution of operational holding, and cropping pattern.

B. Land Use Pattern

The basic factor in agriculture is land. Knowledge about land use pattern is vital to understand whether the utilisation of land in India is at its full potential or far from its full potential. In India the classification of land has had its roots in agricultural statistics. Till 1950, the land in India was broadly classified into five categories:

(i) Area under forests; (ii) Area not available for cultivation; (iii) Uncultivated lands including current fallows; (iv) Area under current fallows; and (v) Net area sown. But then it was realised that such a classification did not give a clear picture of the actual area under different categories of land use required for agricultural planning. Hence, a reclassification was adopted from March 1950. Under it, land in India now classified under nine different categories. These are as:

- (i) Forests
- (ii) Barren and uncultivable lands
- (iii) Land put to non-agricultural uses
- (iv) Cultivable wastes
- (v) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands
- (vi) Miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area own
- (vii) Current fallows
- (viii) Other fallows and
- (ix) Net sown area.

C. Conceptual Development of Agriculture Growth

Since 2000, there has been strong progress in the agricultural sector (which includes crops, livestock,



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