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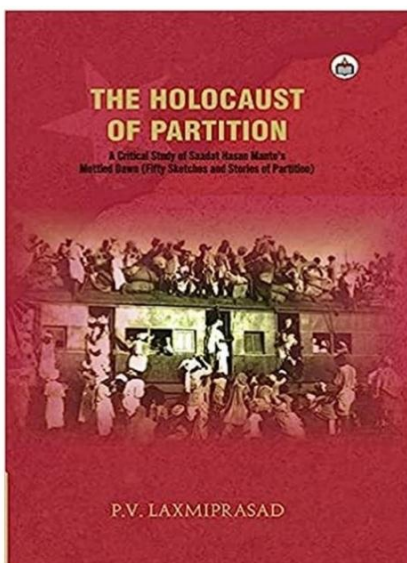
The Holocaust of Partition – A Critical Study of Saadat Hasan Manto's Mottled Dawn (Fifty Sketches and Stories of Partition) by P. V. Laxmiprasad, AuthorsPress, New Delhi 2021, ISBN 978-93-90891-45-0, Price- ₹600.

Reviewed by R. Manimozhi,
Head & Assistant Professor of English,
A. D. M. College for Women (Autonomous),
Nagapattinam- 611 001, Tamilnadu, India.
E.mail: r.maniadm@gmail.com

The Holocaust of Partition – A Critical Study of Saadat Hasan Manto's Mottled Dawn (Fifty Sketches and Stories of Partition) is a strenuous task undertaken by none other than the fervent literary critic P. V. Laxmiprasad, a distinguished academician, a learned and renowned scholar, a well-known senior editor, and an ardent admirer of English Literature. He has a passion for writing. He has published 42 books in English literature and 70 research papers to his credit. He is also a creative writer, with 120 poems, 55 book reviews, and a few translations to his credit. He has conducted

interviews with a number of literary giants. P. V. Laxmi Prasad is a conscientious writer ever keen on promoting Indian ethos and progress.

Though there are hundreds of critical study books on the history of Partition Literature P. V. Laxmiprasad's *The Holocaust of Partition – A Critical Study of Saadat Hasan Manto's Mottled Dawn (Fifty Sketches and Stories of Partition)* is a complete study of partition of India, it's impacts, complexity and consequences. The author makes the readers to read first the Bio-note of Saadat Hasan Manto to get a clear picture of the harsh temperament man turned to be





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VISION AND VOICE OF AMITAV GHOSH- A STUDY

Dr. R. MANIMOZHI

Assistant Professor of English,
ADM College for Women (A),
(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)
ADM College for Women (Autonomous)
No.1, College Road, Velippalayam
Nagapattinam - 611 001
Tamil Nadu.

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Abstract

Amitav Ghosh is one of the most well-known Indians writing in English today. Born in Calcutta in 1956, he grew up in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Iran and India. After graduating from St. Stephen's College, Delhi, he went on to earn his D.Phil in Social Anthropology at Oxford in 1982. Ghosh has taught in a variety of areas including anthropology, sociology, South Asian culture and comparative literature at Delhi University, University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Columbia University and University of Pennsylvania among others. In 1999, Ghosh joined the visiting faculty of the department of Comparative Literature at Queens college in the City University of New York. Ghosh worked as a journalist for The Indian Express during the Emergency, before he wrote his first novel. Proficient in the languages of Bengali, Hindi, English, French and Arabic, he published his first article "Ethnology" in 1984.

Keywords: Amitav Ghosh, voice, vision, history, myth, multiculturalism

Ghosh has written more than twenty-five articles in such publications as The New Yorker, The New York Times, The New Republic and Granta. Ghosh's first novel, *The Circle of Reason* created waves when it was published in 1986. Crafted using the modernist mode of absurdist magic realism, it was highly acclaimed and has been translated into several European languages. It was awarded the Prix Medicis Etrangere, a renowned French literary award. The promise that this novel held out was more than fulfilled by his second novel, *The Shadow Lines* published in 1988, which won the Sahitya Academy Award in 1989 and the Ananda Puraskar award in Calcutta. In 1980, Ghosh had been to Egypt to do field work in the fellaheen village of Lataifa and the work he did there resulted in his third book *In An Antique Land* published in 1992. This book is partly non-fictional, dealing with the history-fiction interface which is fascinating as well as culturally significant. Ghosh's fourth book, a science fiction thriller, *The Calcutta Chromosome* won the prestigious Arthur C. Clarke award for 1997 and is soon to be filmed by Gabriel Salvatores.

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Green Thoughts in Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungry Tide*

Dr. R. Manimozhi
Assistant Professor
Department of English
A.D.M College for Women
(Autonomous)
Nagapattinam

Dr. S. Karthik Kumar
Associate Professor
Department of English
Annamalai University
Annamalainagar

Abstract

Some of the most important environmental issues of the day are resource depletion, pollution, environmental deterioration, and climate change. Amitav Ghosh has highlighted our natural environment and people from his perspective in an eco-centric world. He examines how the protagonist and nature connect in his book *The Hungry Tide* while also describing the locale. Despite all of the challenges they face, their complete dependence on nature is shown. Ghosh attempts to reconstruct the earliest civilizations of modern man in order to educate people about the primordial culture of coexistence. *The Hungry Tide* is a well-known ecological novel that tells a modern tale of dislocations, disjunctions, and destabilization. Amitav Ghosh also analyzes the intricate interactions between humans and animals in the eco system of the archipelago.

Key Words: Environmental deterioration, ecological, environmental crisis, dislocations, disjunctions, destabilization, eco-centric, ecosystem, biodiversity

Environment is changing more quickly, yet the human race is failing to grasp its significance. Nothing can be done to lead a healthy life without a healthy environment. Climate change, pollution, environmental deterioration, and resource depletion are some of the most vital environmental problems today. Writers are crucial in helping readers understand the world from a variety of perspectives. Amitav Ghosh is an acclaimed writer, who exposes the epic themes of travel and diaspora, history and memory, political struggle and communal violence, love and loss, and also he continuously transcending the traditional lines between anthropology and art. His fictional world based on real-life events and characters from Indian eco-critical philosophy. He attempts to re-create a modern India based on environmental ideology. He explores topics such as humanism and environmentalism, especially when they come into conflict. He was awarded the



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**JOURNAL OF INDIAN LANGUAGES
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**WOMEN AS A SOCIAL REFORMER IN THE
NOVELS OF AMITAV GHOSH**

Dr. R. MANIMOZHI,
Assistant Professor of English,
ADM College for Women (A),
(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)
No.1, College Road, Velippalayam
Nagapattinam - 611 001 Tamil Nadu.
r.maniadmc@gmail.com

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Abstract

Life of Indian women is not solely based on the background of the family and the society in which they were brought up. It includes other categories like culture and religion. The major historical events have changed the outlook of women from time immemorial. The role of women changes, according to the need and demand of the society. Each culture creates a unique context in which various roles and identities of women are determined. The role of women in India is different from that of other countries. In India women plays a multifaceted role like mother, wife, daughter and even bread winner of the family. Amidst all this she struggles to keep-up her own identity. Though bound by affection she seeks to be independent. Women are the leading spirits in the works of Amitav Ghosh. Women character depicts the cultural construction of the society. Amitav Ghosh has brought out the real struggle of women characters at various social statuses; he has pictured an ideal society with a cooperative work of dreamers, social workers, culturalist and economist. Ghosh with his imaginary vision constructs a new socio-economic system, with a new cultural consciousness. Ghosh portrays women as a life —giver and sustainer.

Keywords: AMITAV GHOSH, women, oppression, equality of rights, democracy, society and changes



PERCEPTION OF RELIGION AND GENDER IN THE SELECT NOVELS OF GITHA HARIHARAN

Dr. R. MANIMOZHI,
Assistant Professor of English,
ADM College for Women (A),
(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)
No.1, College Road, Velippalayam
Nagapattinam - 611 001 Tamil Nadu.
r.maniadmc@gmail.com

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Abstract

Githa Hariharan's novels can be divided into two groups: the novels of art for life's sake and that of art for art's sake. The novels *The Thousand Faces of Night*, *In Times of Siege* and *Fugitive Histories* fall into the first group, whereas other two novels *Dreams Travel* and *The Ghost of Vasu Master* belong to the second group. The present study aims at exploring religious and gender discrimination as found in Githa Hariharan's select novels: *The Thousand Faces of Night*, *In Times of Siege* and *Fugitive Histories*. The novelist is an atheist who thinks that religion and tradition are delusive. Further, she assumes that religion and tradition are instrumental in making women to be inferior to the opposite gender; it gets reflected in her novel *The Thousand Faces of Night*. The novel explores Indian women's life experiences through a few women characters belonging to different status. Interestingly, it covers three different generations: Devi, the protagonist of the novel represents the modern women; Sita, Devi's mother stands for the previous generation while Mayamma and Parvathyamma bring out their life experience of the early part of the 20th century.

Keywords: Githa Hariharan, women, religion, tradition, myth, society and discrimination



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DYNAMICS OF TRANSLATION IN POST-COLONIAL INDIA

Dr. T. DEVIKA,
Assistant Professor of English,
ADM College for Women (A),
(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)
No.1, College Road, Velippalayam
Nagapattinam - 611 001 Tamil Nadu.
saiddevika2106@gmail.com

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Abstract

During the Indian freedom struggle there was a big role played by the writers who wrote inspiring words which had encouraged the freedom fighters. We live in political boundaries and protected by it, so whatever happens in that politically bounded area it directly affects the society and a literature is the best medium to represent in a realistic way. Literature is not only the medium of expression but it is also a medium of awareness. Whatever experienced by society becomes the subject matter of literature and it is inexhaustible. Literature is an inseparable part of human's life the situations and the miseries bear by the people it takes shape of the literature which creates realism in art of life. Literature is not only intimately related to life and the society but it is a big factor which plays tremendous role in creating a literature is Fox, Ralph (1956). *The novel and the People*, Moscow, Foreign Languages Publishing House. history, because today's politics is tomorrow's history and history is that we learn our lessons from. History is not only the testimony but it is a written testament of our past and so it is very much related to literature. History are the stories, a written memory of past. It is the narrative of our cultural roots. And so is the literature. According to Zhu Ying it is "derived from the Latin *historia*, history implies, first and foremost, a story or narrative of events connected with a real or imaginary object or person; second, history is a systematic written account comprising a chronological record of past events, circumstances, and facts." If we look into our history we can find that in the time of nationalist moment Indian writers and intellectuals represents history in a new form to push the freedom moment.

Keywords: Linguistics, translation, history, communication, information, learning



A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF TRANSLATION IN TEACHING ENGLISH IN TAMILNADU

Dr. T. DEVIKA,

Assistant Professor of English,
ADM College for Women (A),
(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)
No.1, College Road, Velippalayam
Nagapattinam - 611 001 Tamil Nadu.
saiddevika2106@gmail.com

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Abstract

Translation should be attempted when the pupils have acquired a working knowledge of their mother tongue and English. The aim of translation exercise is not to make perfect translators or interpreters, but to help them in learning and understanding of a foreign language. Translation disciplines the mind. A pupil has to work within definite limitations. He cannot take liberties with the original. Through the exercises of translation, a pupil's knowledge of English as well as of mother tongue will be improved. New English expressions and novel words also recorded in the mind of the pupil through translation. So, translation exercises are useful to a certain extent provided they are attempted according to some plan. Teaching is not just telling. It is communicating. The information bits given by the teacher should be understood in the sense it was intended. If there is misinformation or no decoding at the receiving end, information gaps are created. It is not enough if the teaching is lauded as efficient. Unless it is reflected in the development of the students, it cannot be considered as effective. Efficient teaching is a part of effective teaching. It cannot be effective automatically. Efficient in the sense, a good English teacher should have the skill of teaching language for the students without any trouble of learning of learning a foreign language. To make them understand the core of the prose or poetry, he has to see what are the main concepts to be understood by the pupil. Without understanding the vocabulary used in the prose, or poetry and the language technique used according to the genre, the authors choice of words everything should be understood by the pupils.

Keywords: Linguistics, translation, English language teaching, communication.

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Evaluation of the Impact of Skill Development Training on Entrepreneurial Awareness of Undergraduate students in Integrated Livestock Farming

Suresh C.^{1*}, Sujatha V.², Bakyaaraj S.³ and Sujatha U.⁴

¹Assistant Professor and Head, Veterinary University Training & Research Centre, Nagapattinam-611 001, TANUVAS (Tamil Nadu), India.

²Assistant Professor, Farmers Training Centre, Tiruvarur - 610 004, TANUVAS (Tamil Nadu), India.

³Assistant Professor and Head, Veterinary University Training & Research Centre, Villupuram-605 601, TANUVAS (Tamil Nadu), India.

⁴Assistant Professor, Department of English, A.D.M. College for Women, Nagapattinam-611 001, Bharathidasan University (Tamil Nadu), India.

(Corresponding author: Suresh C.)

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ABSTRACT: Combining the production of agricultural crops with livestock farming practices, integrated livestock farming guarantees that animal waste can be used as a naturally occurring organic fertilizer to increase the soil's fertility. Simultaneously, agricultural production wastes from crops might be used as significant roughage feed source for dairy cattle. In terms of ruminant production, the Indian livestock farming feeding system is dependent on crop residues. In India, animal husbandry is a significant source of income for the rural populace. Therefore, it is important to incorporate as many educated young people in rural areas as possible in the adoption of scientific livestock production technology through integrated farming. Out of 124 students, 78 were selected based on their interest in acquiring knowledge on animal husbandry activities. These 78 students were given 10 days of skill development training along with one day exposure visit to livestock farms. Students are evaluated before and after the skill development training programme to assess their level of knowledge on managerial activities of dairy, goat and poultry farming. Pre and post-training evaluations revealed that skill development training improved the scientific management knowledge among the students. Consequently, 89.74% of students accepted to start up integrated livestock farming after their graduation as a self-employment venture.

Keywords: Integrated livestock farming, Students, Youth, Farming.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture production and livestock production systems are interdependent (Kallah and Adamu 1988). Livestock feed on crop wastes (Al Hassan *et al.* 1983), however, grain occasionally serves as supplemental feed for animals that produce food. By laying dung and urine on the soil and providing animal force for farming and transportation, animals increase the fertility of the soil (Gupta *et al.*, 2012). For farm households across the country to have stable incomes and nutritional security, integrated farming techniques need to be broadly implemented. This can be accomplished by giving farm families more power through appropriate information sharing on IFS-related technology,

interested in starting commercial livestock farming as a self-employment venture and they are in contact with the outreach centers of TANUVAS after the COVID-19 pandemic. The educated youth under disguised employment and foreign returnees of rural youth are showing enormous interest in skill development training and starting new livestock farms. This revealed that the youth population was showing budding interest in the livestock farm business. Hence, impact assessment of skill development training on entrepreneurship behavior of undergraduate students in integrated livestock farming in Nagapattinam district was carried out.

MATERIALS AND METHODS



Growth, characterization and second harmonic generation NLO activity of semi-organic crystal: L-arginine picrate crystal doped with nickel chloride

A. Rakini^{1,2,*}, K. Rajarajan², M. Neela³, B. Premalatha^{3,4,*}, and S. Surya¹

¹PG and Research Department of Chemistry, A.D.M College for Women (A) (Affiliated to Bharathidasan University), Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu 611 001, India

²Department of Chemistry, Rajah Serfoji Government College, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu 613 005, India

³Department of Chemistry, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu 608 002, India

⁴PG and Research Department of Chemistry, Government Arts College, C. Mutlur, Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu 608 102, India

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ABSTRACT

L-Arginine picrate crystals doped with nickel chloride (APCN) is a semi-organic material grown by slow evaporation method at ambient temperature. APCN was characterized by the powder XRD, IR, TG-DTA, SEM-EDS. Monoclinic system of APCN was confirmed by the powder XRD analysis. The functional group of APCN is characterized and confirmed by the FT-IR spectroscopy. Thermal behaviour of APCN was analysed by the TG-DTA and the APCN is stable up to 190 °C. The rectangular needle shape morphology of APCN is explained by scanning electron microscope and energy dispersion X-ray spectroscopy confirms the presence of elements in APCN. The optical behaviour APCN explained by the UV-Visible spectrum reveals the maximum absorption at 359 nm with band gap energy 2.73 eV. The fluorescence spectrum indicates the maximum emission at 508 nm which leads to green emission. The APCN crystal exhibits second-order NLO properties which is analysed by the SHG technique and emit green light

1 Introduction

Crystals are the foundation of modern technology; without them, there would be no photonic industry, no electronic industry, and no fiber optic communications [1–3]. Crystals are used in a variety of products such as superconductors, transducers, polarizers, radiation sensors, ferrites, semiconductors, magnetic cores, ultrasonic amplifiers, solid-state lasers, nonlinear optics, and so on. In recent years, nonlinear optical

crystals have become important as we develop new high-tech products such as electro-optic and integrated systems. Crystalline materials are used in the bulk of high-performance optical devices. Nonlinear optics is the study of how light interacts with matter. Because of their particular nonlinear optical and dielectric properties, as well as their wide range of applications as electromagnetic generators, harmonic generators, and electro-optic modulators, arginine picrate crystal lattice research continues to be of interest [4–7]. When

Address correspondence to E-mail: a.rakini@adjadmc.ac.in; drbp1825@gmail.com

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RESEARCH TRENDS IN NEUROSCIENCE DURING 2011-2020: A SCIENTOMETRIC ANALYSIS

Dr. D. Chinnadurai, Librarian, Madurai Institute of Social Sciences, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India.
E-Mail: chinnduraikd@gmail.com
Dr. R. Vijayalakshmi, College Librarian, A.D.M. College for Women (Autonomous) Nagapattinam

Abstract

The study presents the research trends on neurosciences during 2011-2020 and the data was collected using the Dimensions database with the keyword "Neuroscience". A total of 86502 research publications were found and analysed using MS-Excel. The study reveals that the maximum numbers of publications were in the form of research articles and chapters, the annual growth rate was 10.78%, and most of the publications were under the gold open access type.

Keyword: Scientometric, Scientometric Analysis, Bibliometric, Neurosciences, Annual Growth Rate, Citation.

Introduction

The study of how the nervous system develops, its structure, and what is known as neuroscience. Neuroscience is also known as neural science. Neuroscientists study the brain and how it affects behaviour and cognitive functions. Neuroscience is concerned not only with normal nervous system functioning, but also with what happens to the nervous system when people have neurological, psychiatric, or neurodevelopmental disorders.

Neuroscience has traditionally been considered as a subset of biology. It is now an interdisciplinary science that collaborates with other disciplines such as mathematics, linguistics, engineering, computer science, chemistry, philosophy, psychology, and medicine.

Many scientists believe that neuroscience and neurobiology are interchangeable terms. Neurobiology, on the other hand, focuses on the biology of the nervous system, whereas neuroscience encompasses everything related to the nervous system.

Neuroscientists are now involved in a much broader range of fields than they were previously. They research the nervous system's cellular, functional, evolutionary, computational, molecular, cellular, and medical aspects.

The term 'scientometrics' was coined by Vassily V. Nalimov in the 1960s, this term has grown in popularity and is used to describe the study of science - growth, structure, interrelationships and productivity.^[10] In this study, the researcher tries to analyse the research productivity, annual growth rate, and most cited research publication, etc. in the field of neuroscience with the use of scientometric parameters.



Commercial Fish Fauna in the Landings of the Karaikal Fishing Harbour, South East Coast of India

Maheswari, D. ^{***} and Angelina Glorita Parimala, S. ^{a#}

^{*}P.G. and Research Department of Zoology, A.D.M. College (Autonomous), Nagapattinam- 611 001 (Affiliated with Bharathidasan University), India.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Original Research Article

ABSTRACT

In the Karaikal Fishing Harbour of Puducherry Union Territory nearly 250 mechanised fishing boats are operating and these boats carry out trawling operation in the coast from Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh to Ramnad district of Tamil Nadu. The present study is carried out from April 2022 to March 2023 to identify the commercial fishes which are landing in Karaikal Fishing Harbour. Stratified random sampling method was followed from each trawl and the collected commercial fishes were identified up to species level by using standard procedure. Totally 201 species of fishes belonging to 66 families and 125 genera were identified and all considered as that commercial fishes by the statement of local fisherman. The present study revealed that occurrence of large number of fishes from the order of Perciformes in the landings sites of Karaikal Fishing Harbour.

^{***} Research Scholar;

^a Associate Professor and Head of the Department;

[#] Corresponding author. Email: dimaheswari@gmail.com;

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Bycatch Fauna in the Landings of the Karaikal Fishing Harbour, South East Coast of India

Maheswari D.* and Angelina Glorita Parimala S.

P.G. and Research Department of Zoology, A.D.M. College (Autonomous) (Affiliated to Bharathidasan University), Nagapattinam 611 001, India

*Corresponding Author

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Abstract: This study examines the bycatch fauna in the trawl fishery landings of Karaikal Fishing Harbour in south east coast of India. A total of 295 species were identified in the bycatch, including 199 finfish species, 11 shrimp species, 4 lobster species, 2 stomatopod species, 14 crab species, 10 cephalopod species, 46 molluscan shell species, 7 echinoderm species and 2 jellyfish species. Trawl fisheries are known for their indiscriminate capture of non-target species and high discard rates, posing a concern for sustainability. Bycatch and discards significantly affect non-target species, biodiversity, ecosystem function and habitat. The high diversity of species in tropical waters like India results in high bycatch and discards. The use of small mesh sizes also contributes to bycatch. Various bycatch reduction devices have been developed to reduce bycatch. However, effective data collection and management measures are still needed. The study provides baseline species data of the trawl fishery landings which can inform conservation strategies like strict enforcement of mesh size regulations, bycatch reduction devices, and awareness programs for fishers on the impacts of bycatch.

Keywords: Karaikal, Trawl fishery, Landings, Bycatch, Non-target species

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Introduction

India is endowed with a wide diversity of water resources, which sustain a large fisheries sector in the country. India has a coastline of 8,118 km with an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) stretching over 2.02 million sq. km, and a continental shelf covering 0.53 million sq.km. The Marine Fisheries potential in the Indian waters has been estimated

at 5.31 MMT constituting about 43.3% demersal, 49.5% pelagic and 4.3% oceanic groups. In India, increasing fishing effort, overfishing and overcapitalisation as well as unsustainable fishing practices over the years are pushing many fish stocks to the point of concern (Vivekanandan, 2022). It has been assessed that one-third of the

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Agricultural Production, Trade Balances and Sustainable Development in India: An Analytical Study



S. Rajeswari , R. Kasthuri , R. Thamilmani , K. Sivasubramanian ,
and P. Kumarasamy 

Abstract Farmers in India regularly participate in various types of agricultural activities to generate income for their families. Even though the government has implemented a number of programmes to support agricultural entrepreneurs and farmers, there is still much to be done to enable organisations from remote and tribal areas to benefit economically from the agriculture industry. The present study has made an attempt to figure out the significance of agricultural production and trade balance to the Indian economy for sustainable and consistent development. This study aims to bring out the role of agriculture in the sustainable economic development of a developing country like India. For this purpose, this research work has been conducted through an analytical research strategy. Data has been collected through secondary data sources such as National Accounts Statistics, the Directory of Economics & Statistics, the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, the Government of India, and NABARD. The sourced data has been tabulated and analysed. The data related to agricultural production, import, export and trade surplus or deficit has been collected to figure out the significance of the agricultural sector and its contribution towards the sustainable development of the country. The country's production has increased and due to that the value of the agricultural trade balance has also increased in recent decades.

Keywords Agriculture · Production · Imports · Exports and sustainable development

S. Rajeswari · R. Kasthuri
IADM College for Women, Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu, India

R. Thamilmani
Faculty of Economics, Government Law College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India

K. Sivasubramanian (✉)
Department of Economics, Kristu Jayanti College, Bangalore, India
e-mail: sivasubramanian@kristujayanti.com

P. Kumarasamy
Department of Commerce, Kristu Jayanti College, Bangalore, India

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