

**CHANGES IN THE LEVELS OF INPUT USE AND OUTPUT OF MAJOR CROPS KONASEEMA IN EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.****Dr. J.Nehru Naik***M. A., B.Ed., B.sp.Ed., Ph.D., D.Litt.**Lecturer in Economics***Government Degree College****Mandapeta***Dr.B.R.Ambedakar Konaseema District.**Andhra Pradesh, India***Abstract:**

Indian Agriculture has a tremendous history. It moved from net importer of food grains to self reliance. In this journey, India has adopted several policies through the institutional and the technological interventions to drive the agricultural sector. Though the growth of agriculture in the initial years is very low, the adoption of High Yielding Variety (HYV) technology helped to achieve a significant growth during the Green Revolution period. In the post Green Revolution period the growth rate is sustained and recorded more than 3 percent per annum .Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian Economy as it provides employment and livelihood to a majority of the population. The share of agriculture in the GDP has registered a steady decline during the last six decades. It almost declined from 55 percent in 1950-51 to about 15 percent in 2012-13. But the dependence of population on agriculture sector has not declined on par with the decline in share of agriculture in GDP in India. Thus, sustainable agriculture is very essential as Indian economy still heavily depending on agricultural sector. Despite several efforts for industrialization and a quantum jump of Indian economy in the service sector still 54.6 percent of total work force in India is depending on agriculture for their livelihood

**Key words: GDP,Kharif Paddy ,crops,input**

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