

Agricultural Productivity and Green Revolution

Green Revolution

- Refers to increase crop production by using modern agriculture techniques
- The green revolution is the significant increase in agricultural productivity resulting from the introduction of high - yield varieties of grains use of pesticides , and improved management techniques.

Green Revolution (contd.)

- *In 1965 the government of India decided to take a major step on present Agriculture condition .*
- *Thus "Green Revolution" was applied to the period from 1967 to 1978*
- *At this stage the Green Revolution was concern only with Wheat & Rice .*

HYVP

- High yielding variety programme was restricted to 5 crops:
- Wheat
- Rice
- Bajra
- Maize and
- jowar

Features of green revolution

- Use of package inputs
- Scientific rotation of crops
- Credit and package inputs provided by government agencies
- Announcing minimum support prices
- Minor irrigation works

Achievements of green revolution

- Rise in production and productivity
- Increase in rural income and fall in rural poverty
- Rise in commercial farming
- Increase in employment
- Stability in food grain prices
- Impact on social revolution

Failures of green revolution

- Restricted to limited crops and areas
- Partial removal of rural poverty
- Increased disparity of income distribution
- Differential gains
- Neglect of social reforms
- Rise in unemployment
 - Esp of unskilled labours
- Ecological degradation

Conclusion

- In conclusion the green revolution has its positives and negatives
- but the green revolution saved over a billion of people all over the world from famine and provided more food sources.
- Although, it had some negative effects on the environment such as using high levels of pesticides and chemicals.