

**STUDY MATERIALS FOR BA
(SUBSIDIARY) ECONOMICS
STUDENTS**

PARTV– 2

PAPER – 2

**PAPPE NAME – INDIAN ECONOMY
AND PLANNING**

TOPIC – GREEN REVOLUTION

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GREEN REVOLUTION

INTRODUCTION

- Throughout history there have been many revolutions that have occurred and changed human lives, such as the American Revolution and the Industrial Revolution. In the mid- and late-20th century a revolution occurred that dramatically changed the field of agriculture, and this revolution was known as the Green Revolution.

The **Green Revolution** was a period when the productivity of global agriculture increased drastically as a result of new advances. During this time period, new chemical fertilizers and synthetic herbicides and pesticides were created.

- In addition to the chemical advances utilized during this time period, high-yield crops were also developed and introduced. **High-yield**

crops are crops that are specifically designed to produce more overall yield.

DEFINATION

- With the help of hybrid variety seeds pesticides and fertilizers increase in production and productivity of crops in agriculture is known as green revolution in green India.
- Norman Borlag was the father of green revolution in world and M.S.Saminathan was father of green revolution in India.
- Green revolution was first time introduced during 1965-66 and Lal Bahadur Shastri was the prime minister.
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CAUSES OF GREEN REVOLUTION

- **Frequent famines**:-In 1964-65 and 1965–66, India experienced two severe droughts which led to food shortages and famines among the country's growing population. Modern agricultural technologies appeared to offer strategies to counter the frequency of famines
- **Lack of finance**:-Marginal farmers found it very difficult to get finance and credit at economical rates from the government and banks and hence, fell as easy prey to the money lenders. They took loans from landlords, who charged high rates of interest and also exploited the farmers later on to work in their fields to repay the loans
- **Low Productivity**:-In the context of India's rapidly growing population, the country's traditional agricultural practices yielded insufficient food production. By the 1960s, this low productivity led India to experience food grain shortages that were more severe than those of other developing countries

IMPACT OF GREEN REVOLUTION

- **Increase in Production and Productivity**
- **Scientific Cultivation**
- **Change in Cropping Pattern**
- **Development of Industries**
- **Change in Attitudes**

LIMITATIONS OF GREEN REVOLUTION

- **More inequality among farmers**
- **Regional inequality**
- **The Question of Labour Absorption**
- **Undesirable Social Consequences**
- **Health Hazards**
- **Environmental Hazards**