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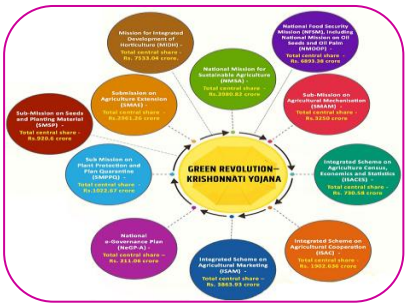
IMPACT OF GREEN REVOLUTION ON INDIAN ECONOMY



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Preface:

The dramatic metamorphosis in Agricultural practices that involves the use of new styles of civilization and inputs refers to as Green Revolution in India. The green revolution consists of technological advancements which were substantially espoused to increase Agricultural productivity. The green revolution occurs as a result of relinquishment of new Agricultural strategy during medial60's by Government of India to achieve tone- adequacy in the food grains product. These changes bring about a substantial increase in Agricultural product in a short span of time.

Key Words: Indian economy, green revolution.

Introduction:

Objects of the Study:

- Analyze the Components of green revolution in India
- Analyze the impact of Green revolution on Indian Economy
- Analyze the impact of Green revolution on availability of food
- Analyze the major problems associated with green revolution in India

Research methodology: Secondary data used in this study. I have taken survey reports & study reports by various agencies like FAO, ICAR etc. Also, I have studied few research papers and News articles related to Green revolution.

Factors of Green Revolution:

The core factors Agricultural strategy are:

i) Use of High- Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds that matures in short span of time.
ii) Operation of diseases, coprolites and chemicals in the Agricultural product.
iii) Multiple Cropping Patterns that allows growers to grow two or further crops on the same land as HYV seeds matures snappily. This helped increase of total product. the
iv) Robotization of Agriculture with the use of machines like tractors, harvesters pump sets etc in the husbandry do in a big way.
v) More structure installations in terms of better transportation, irrigation, warehousing, marketing installations, pastoral electrification were developed during the period of green revolution.

vi) Price impulses involving provision of the minimal support prices for colourful crops so as to allow reasonable price to growers for their yield. This offers inventive to the growers to borrow new practices.
vii) More fiscal backing through spread of credit installations with the development of wide network of marketable banks, collaborative banks and establishment of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as an apex bank to coordinate the pastoral finance in India.

Impact of Green Revolution: The green revolution redounded quantitative and qualitative development in the Agriculture in India. The quantitative enhancement occurs as a result of steep increase in the product of Agricultural affair. The qualitative enhancement redounded into relinquishment of modernized technology in the Agriculture. The impact of green revolution can be bandied as follows:

1. Spectacular increase in Agrarian product: The dependence on food significances is excluded with the increase in Agricultural product. The country becomes tone- sufficient in food grains. In fact India was the second largest importer in 1966 and it imported no food grain in posterior decades except during late80's and early90's substantially due to failure of showers or early rains or cataracts in different regions. Still, it may be noted that in recent times periodic growth in the food grain product is losing its instigation.

2. Enhancement in productivity: The tremendous increase in Agricultural product passed as a result of advancements in productivity. The productivity was relatively low in the pre-green revolution period. The substantial increase in the productivity passed in wheat and rice in the earlier ages but latterly on it spread to other crops also.

3. Increase in Employment: Green revolution generated employment openings into different conditioning which were created as a result of multiple cropping and robotization of husbandry. It helped to stimulate generated non-farm frugality that newer employment in colourful services similar as milling, marketing, warehousing etc.

4. Food grain Price Stability: The relinquishment of new agricultural technology has led to the increased product and marketable fat of crops especially food grains that have redounded into price stability of food particulars.

5. Strengthening of forward and backward liaison with assiduity: The increase in Agricultural product has strengthened the forward relation of Agricultural sector with assiduity in the sense of supplying inputs to the assiduity. The backward relation with the assiduity has also entered a boost as agrarian modernization created larger demand for inputs produced by assiduity.

Problems with Green Revolution: The new husbandry strategy has redounded into increased productivity and returns for growers. This has in decline in pastoral poverty to an extent. Still, the revolution redounded into raised income, wide interpersonal and indigenous inequality and inequitable asset distribution.

The major problems associated with green revolution are as follows:
1) Increase in particular inequalities: in pastoral areas the income inequality between rich and poor increases due to:
i) The possessors of large granges were the main adopters' of new technology because of their better access to irrigation water, diseases, seeds and credit. In other words, given the need for complex agrarian ways and inputs, the green revolution benefits the large growers. The small growers lagged behind the larger planter as small growers had to depend upon traditional product system.

Since the rich growers were formerly better equipped, the green revolutions accentuate the income inequalities between rich and poor.

ii) Green revolution redounded into lower product price and advanced input prices which also encouraged landlords to increase rents or force tenants to evict the land.

iii) The Robotization pushed down the stipend of and employment openings for unskilled labour in the pastoral areas thereby further widening the income difference.

2) Increased Regional difference Green revolution spread only in irrigated and high-implicit rain fed areas. The town lets or regions without the access of sufficient water were left out that widened the indigenous difference between adopters and non- adopters. Since, the HYV seeds technically can be applied only in land vacuity of other inputs like diseases The chemicals, operation of the new technology in the dry- land areas is simply ruled out. The countries like Punjab, Haryana, Western UP etc. having good irrigation and other structure installations were suitable to decide the benefits of green revolution and achieve briskly profitable development while other countries have recorded slow growth in husbandry product.

3) Environmental Damage inordinate and unhappy use of diseases and fungicides has defiled raceway, killed salutary insects and wild life. It has caused over-use of soil and fleetly depleted its nutrients. The rampant irrigation practices have led to ultimately soil declination. Groundwater practices have fallen dramatically. Further, heavy dependence on many major crops has led to loss of biodiversity of growers. These problems were exacerbated due to absence of training to use ultramodern technology and vast ignorance leading to inordinate use of chemicals.

4) Restrictive Crop Coverage The new husbandry strategy involving use of HYV seeds was originally limited to wheat, sludge and bajra. The other major crop i.e. rice responded much latterly. The progress of developing and operation of HYV seeds in other crops especially marketable crops like oilseeds, jute etc has been veritably slow. In fact, in certain period a decline in the affair of marketable crops is witnessed because of diversion of area under marketable crop to food crop product. The introductory factor for non- spread of green revolution to numerous crops was that in the early 1960's the severe deficit in food grains was and significances were resorted to crushed the deficit. Government initiated green revolution to increase food grain productivity and non-food grain crops weren't covered.

The substantial rise in one or two food grain crop cannot make big difference in the total agrarian product. Therefore new technology contributed insignificantly in raising the overall agrarian product due to limited crop content. So it's important that the revolutionary sweats should be made in all major crops.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that green revolution is a major achievement for India which has given it a food- security. It has involved the adaption of scientific practices in the husbandry to ameliorate its product and productivity.

It has handed benefits to poor in the form of lower food prices, increased migration openings and lesser employment in the pastoral non-farm frugality. Still, the inequalities between region and individualities that espoused green revolution and those who failed to borrow has worsened.

Further, green revolution has led to numerous negative environmental impacts. The policy makers and scientists are prompted to develop and encourage the new technologies that are environmentally and socially sustainable.

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