



IMPACT OF GREEN REVOLUTION ON INDIAN ECONOMY

Dr. Supekar Dnyaneshwar Dattatray
Department of Economics, Yashwantrao Chavan
Mahavidyalaya, Karmala, Solapur.
Email.ID:- supekareco2@gmail.com



Abstract :

This study examines that the impact of Green Revolution on Indian economy. This study depends on the secondary data. This study finds out that the Green Revolution has a positive impact on increasing agriculture production, capitalist farming, industrial growth, increasing rural employment and change in the attitude of farmers in India. This study suggests that government should be increasing investment to support farmers' agricultural equipment and government should be increasing funds for sustainable agriculture development in India.

Key Words: Green Revolution, Production, Government, and Employment, Sustainable.

Introduction:

In the past, India had not a self-sustaining agriculture production but government had taken decision to change in the agriculture production system to increase its production to meet the need for our country. One hand increasing population and other hand production decreasing so that two side problem facing our economy. Green Revolution is the key of sustainable development agriculture sector in India.

At the time of its independence, India was an agricultural dependent economy. And yet the state of Indian agricultural sector was dismal. From the lack of investment, a dearth of technology, low yield per acre and many such problems plagued the industry. And so the Indian government took steps to bring about the Green Revolution using HYV seeds.

Literature Reviews:-

Rena (2003) :- This paper finds out that high-yielding varieties of wheat, rice and other staple grains have been developed in countries like Mexico, Philippines etc. Green Revolution impact on the achievement of self-sufficiency in food in a short period of time.

Gollin(2018):- This paper finds out that HYV adoption increases GDP per capita by about 15 per cent. Direct effect on the crop yields, factor adjustment and structural transformation. Government should be increasing agricultural investment in future in India.

Objectives:-

- 1) To study of Green Revolution in India.
- 2) To study of Green Revolution impact on Indian Economy.

Research Methodology:-

This paper depend on the Secondary data in published research papers, articles International and National level journal, World Bank Report, United Nations Report, Government Reports etc.

Impact of Green Revolution on Indian Economy

1. Increase in Agricultural Production:-

The introduction of Green Revolution in 1967-68 has resulted in phenomenal increase in the production of agricultural crops especially in food-grains. From 1967 onwards, the Green Revolution aimed at bringing about a Grain Revolution.

Among the food grains too, it is the wheat crop which drew maximum benefit from Green Revolution. The production of wheat increased by more than three times between 1967-68 and 2003-04 while the overall increase in the production of cereals was only two times. On account of this reason, it is said that the Green Revolution in India is largely the Wheat Revolution.

2. Prosperity of Farmers:-

With the increase in farm production the earnings of the farmers also increased and they became prosperous. This has, especially, been the case with big farmers having more than 10 hectares of land.

3. Reduction in Import of Food-Grains:-

The main benefit of Green Revolution was the increase in the production of food-grains, as a result of which there was a drastic reduction in their imports. We are now self-sufficient in food-grains and have sufficient stock in the central pool. Sometimes we are in a position to export food-grains also. The per capita net availability of food-grains has also increased from 395 grams per day in early 1950s to the level of 436 grams in 2003, this in spite of the rapid increase in population. In the words of Dantwala, Green Revolution has given a breathing time. As a result, there will be relief from anxiety of food shortage and the planners will concentrate more on Indian planning.

4. Capitalistic Farming:-

Big farmers having more than 10 hectares of land have tended to get the maximum benefit from Green Revolution technology by investing large amount of money in various inputs like HYV seeds, fertilizers, machines, etc. This has encouraged capitalistic farming.

5. Ploughing Back of Profit:-

The introduction of Green Revolution helped the farmers in raising their level of income. Wiser farmers ploughed back their surplus income for improving agricultural productivity. This led to further improvement in agriculture. According to a study conducted by Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana farmers plough back about 55 per cent of their income for agricultural progress.

6. Industrial Growth:-

Green Revolution brought about large scale farm mechanization which created demand for different types of machines like tractors, harvesters, threshers, combines, diesel engines, electric motors, pumping sets, etc. Besides, demand for chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, weedicides, etc. also increased considerably. Consequently, industries producing these items progressed by leaps and bounds. Moreover, several agricultural products are used as raw materials in various industries. These industries are known as agro based industries. Textile, sugar, vanaspati, etc. are some outstanding examples of agro based industries.

7. Rural Employment:-

While on one hand, large scale unemployment was feared due to mechanization of farming with the introduction of Green Revolution technology in India, there was an appreciable increase in the

demand for labor force due to multiple cropping and use of fertilizers. According to Gobind Thukral, "Green Revolution has generated lakhs of new jobs in Punjab. Almost 15 lakh poor people from the impoverished regions of Bihar, eastern Uttar Pradesh and Orissa work here. They not only earn their bread and butter, but take back home new ideas and technology".

8. Change in the Attitude of Farmers:-

The Indian farmer had remained illiterate, backward and traditional and had been using conventional methods of cultivation since the early times. But Green Revolution has brought about a basic change in his attitude towards farming. The way he has readily adopted the Green Revolution technology has exploded the myth that the Indian farmer is basically tradition bound and does not use new methods and techniques (<https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com>).

Conclusion:-

This study examine that the impact of Green Revolution on Indian. The Green Revolution positive impact on increasing agriculture production, increasing capitalist farming, industrial growth, increasing rural employment, new technology used in agriculture, increasing fertilizer in agriculture, increasing land utilizing, Farmers supporting agriculture scheme etc. This study suggests that government should be increasing investment to supported farmers agricultural equipment's and government should be increasing fund to sustainable agriculture development in India.

References:-

- 1) Kohli, D.S., (1996) 'Using Informational Cascades to Stimulate the Diffusion of Technology', processed, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, India.
- 2) Leaf, M.J., (1984) Song of Hope: The Green Revolution in a Punjab Village, Rutgers University Press, New Jersey.
- 3) McGuirk, A.M. and Y. Mundlak (1992), 'The Transition of Punjab Agriculture: A Choice of Technique Approach', American Journal of Agricultural Economics, 74, 1, pp.132-43.
- 4) McGuirk, A.M. and Mundlak, Y. (1991) Incentives and Constraints in the Transformation of Punjab Agriculture, IFPRI Research Paper No. 87, Washington, D.C.
- 5) Parthasarthy, G. and D.S. Prasad, (1978) Response to the Impact of the New Rice Technology by Farm Size and Tenure: Andhra Pradesh, India, International Rice Research Institute.
- 6) Prahladachar, M (1982) " Income Distribution Effectsof Green Revolution India: A Reviews Empirical Evidences," Economics Development Central, Bulletin Number 82-2, July, pp. 1 - 63.
- 7) Rena, Ravinder (2004) "Green Revolution: Indian Agricultural Experience – A Paradigm for Eritrea", New Jersey, USA: Eritrean Studies Review, Vol. 4, No.1, pp.103-130 (A Biannual Journal Published by the Red Sea Press).
- 8) <https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com>.