

THE NEED FOR A SECOND GREEN REVOLUTION

WHAT IS GREEN REVOLUTION?

 Dramatic increase in cereal grain yield.

By:-

- Continuous expansion of farming areas.
 - Double Cropping.
 - Genetically improved seeds.
 - Irrigation.
 - Fertilizers & Pesticides.
 - Mechanization.
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- ❖ A planned international effort
 - ❖ Purposed to eliminate hunger by improving crop performance.
 - ❖ Noble Peace Prize Winner - Norman Borlaug

HISTORY OF FIRST GREEN REVOLUTION

- ❖ Started in mid 1940's.
- ❖ Major achievement for developing countries
- ❖ Gave Food Securities
- ❖ Funded by:
 - Rockefeller Foundation
 - Ford Foundation
 - Many developing countries governments.

IMPACT ON INDIA

- ❖ Facts
 - 72 % of population lives in rural India.
 - 75 % of rural population of rural India is engaged in Agriculture.
- ❖ By 1970's 20 % wheat area & 30 % of rice area were planted to HYV's.
- ❖ By 1990's share increased to 70 % for crop.
- ❖ Between 1970-95 Cereal production doubled.

NEED FOR A SECOND GREEN REVOLUTION NOW?

- ❖ Population is still on the rise, 786 million are still hungry.
- ❖ To prevent farmers suicides.
- ❖ To increase contribution of agriculture in GDP.
- ❖ Need for increase in yield without use of chemical fertilizers, which seems to be contradictory.
- ❖ To reduce cost of production.
- ❖ To attain Food security.
- ❖ Extend green revolution to crops other than food grains.
- ❖ **Due to First Green Revolution**

PROS & CONS OF FIRST GREEN REVOLUTION

The Green Revolution has had major social and ecological impacts, which have drawn intense praise and equally intense criticism.

PROS

1. Heavy increase in yield of cereal crops.
2. Created huge employment opportunities.
3. Brought in India on International level as a food producer.
4. More crop per year.
5. Social rise of farmers.

CONS

1. It was confined to food grains & not on all agricultural produce.
2. Had adverse effect on environment.
3. Due to heavy irrigation, Increase in salinity.
4. Increase in cost of cost of farming.
5. Affected the diet of Asian subcontinent

HOW TO IMPLEMENT IT?

Objectives to be looked:

- ❖ Optimize productivity that can have maximum profitability for the farmer.
- ❖ Maintain soil fertility.
- ❖ Minimize the expenses on inputs.
- ❖ Minimize the use of conventional fuels.
- ❖ Think of preserving the biodiversity, natural resources, and minimize environmental pollution.

“If the village perishes, India perishes too.”