

Green Revolution

Green Revolution – I

Introduced in 1966 (Plan Holiday)

Father of Green Revolt – Dr. Norman Borlog

Father of Green Revolt – M. S. Swaminathan (In India)

Objectives: – Use of high yielding variety seeds, fertiliser, power and increase food productivity.

Green Revolt – Phase – I – Wheat

Phase – II – Rice

Focus Area: – Punjab, Haryana, And Western U.P.

Green Revolution- II concept by – Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

“Evergreen Revolution or Rainbow revolution”

Start in decade of 2000

Objective: – Promote agriculture a/c to climate condition and also promote organic farming and increase overall food security.

Focus crop: – Milk, egg, Meat, Vegetable → A/C to climatic condition

Focus Area: – All India

Organic farming: – No use/less use of fertilizer

– Use bio fertilizer, like – Earthworm

– The concept is given by – Albert Howard (1930 – 40)


Zero farming: – up to 3-4 years. – Continuous use of organic fertilizer/ organic farming and due to this fertility of soil increase and after some period, there will be no use of fertilizer

JHOOM CULTIVATION –

In this farming, after cutting one crop the land is left as it is for some years. Nothing is grown there. The weeds or bamboo which grows on that land are not pulled out. They are cut and burnt. The ash makes the land fertile. While burning, care is taken so that the fire does not spread to other parts of the forest. When the land is ready for farming it is lightly dug up, not ploughed. Seeds are dropped on it. In one farm different types of crops like maize, vegetables, chilies, rice can be grown.

Tribal society (Northeast region)

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Consumption of NPK (Ideal) = 4 : 2 : 1



In India = 5.5 : 2.7 : 1 (used)

Net sowing Area (India) = 142 million Hectare → 39% Irrigated

Irrigation: Wells, tube well (60%) > Canal (27%) > Tank (13%)

Net Irrigated area: U.P. > M.P. > RJ

Irrigation Intensity: PB > U.P.

Tank Irrigation: AP > TN > UP

Well Irrigation: UP > PB > Bihar

Canal Irrigation: UP > RJ > HR

IRRIGATION PROJECT

1. Micro → Less than 2000 Hectare

2. Medium → 2000 – 5000 Hectare

3. Large → above 5000 Hectare

Major crops in India

1. Rice:-

Monsoon/Tropical crop

Kharif

World – India (maximum Area – Sow – Rice)

Largest producer of rice in world – China

Second – India

Breed:-

1. Samba, Kuruwai – Tamilnadu

2. Kamini – WB

3. Basmati – UP

National Rice Research Institute – Cuttack (Orissa)

Largest rice producer in India – West Bengal

Bowl of rice – Chhattisgarh (Per hectare productivity max.)

People of India – Maximum eating habit – Rice

Nellore District (AP) – Rice productive high

Highest fertilizer used – HP

2. Wheat:-

2nd largest food crop in India

Largest wheat producer of world – China

2nd largest wheat producer of world – India


Largest wheat producer in India – UP > PB > HR

Export – Punjab

Productivity – Punjab

BILINGUAL

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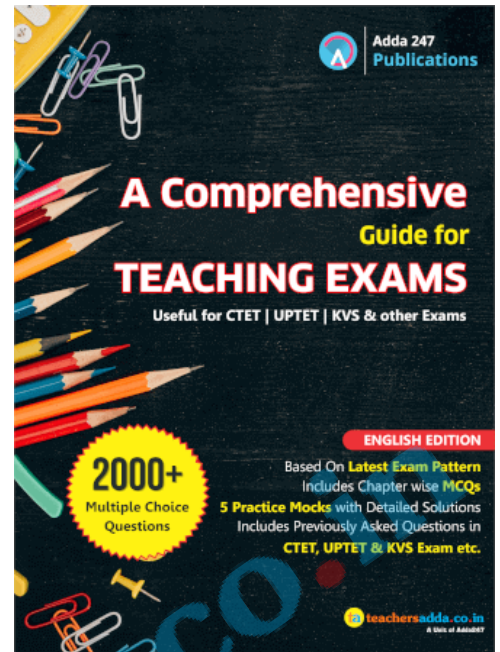
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Breed:-

1. Larma
2. Rajo
3. Sonal

LARGEST PRODUCER IN India

1. BARLEY (U.P.)
2. BAJRA (RJ)
3. Maize (AP)
4. PULSES (MP)
5. MUSTARD (RJ)
6. GROUNDNUT (GJ)
7. SUNFLOWER (KA)
8. SOYABEAN (MP)
9. COCONUT/SPICES (KERALA)
10. SUGARCANE (UP)
11. SUGAR (MH)
12. COTTON (GJ)
13. TEA (ASSAM)
14. COFFEE (KA)
15. RUBBER (KERALA)
16. ONION (MH)
17. JUTE (WB)



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