

# Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India

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## About Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)

- The programme of “Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)” was launched in 2010-11
- To address the constraints limiting the productivity of “rice based cropping systems” in eastern India comprising seven (7) States namely;
  - Assam,
  - Bihar,
  - Chhattisgarh,
  - Jharkhand,
  - Odisha,
  - Eastern Uttar Pradesh (Purvanchal)
  - West Bengal.
- The programme is now a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

## Objectives

- To increase production & productivity of rice and wheat by adopting latest crop production technologies;
- To promote cultivation in rice fallow area to increase cropping intensity and income of the farmers;
- To create water harvesting structures and efficient utilization of water potential; and
- To promote post harvest technology and marketing support.

## The major interventions are as follows.

- Block / cluster demonstration of improved production technology
- Asset building activities for farm improvement

- Site specific activities for farm renovation
- Seed production & distribution
- Need based Inputs
- Marketing support & post-harvest management and
- Ecology specific rice based cropping

### **Government Initiatives To Strengthen BGREI**

- The ICAR has established IARI, Hazaribagh in Jharkhand and Indian Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology, Ranchi.
- It has also established National Research Centre for Integrated Farming at Motihari in Bihar to further strengthen the agricultural research for the eastern region.
- Central Agricultural University (CAU) has been sanctioned six new Colleges for the North- Eastern States.

### **What is Green Revolution?**

- The term “Green revolution” refers to substantial increase in grain yield obtained by plant breeders by developing new crop varieties.
- The high yielding varieties (HYVs) of wheat and rice have been the key elements in green revolution.
- Specifically the term “green revolution” refers to wheat and rice but some agricultural scientists even include maize, soyabean and sugarcane where spectacular gains in yield have occurred.

### **The factors which have helped to bring about the green revolution are**

- Introduction of high yielding varieties of crops.
- Multiple cropping, better irrigation and sufficient supply of fertilizers.
- Use of crop protection measures against disease and pest.

- Transfer of the technology of scientific farming from research farms to village farmers.
- Better arrangements for transporting farm produce from fields to the market.

### **Green Revolution involves**

- Introduction of High Yielding Varieties (HYV)
- Use of Chemical Fertilizers and Pesticides
- Mechanization Of Agriculture
- Irrigation