

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