GREEN REVOLUTION AND STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN RURAL INDIA

Ranjana Sood*

*Assistant Professor,
S.D.P. College for Women,
Ludhiana, India.

ABSTRACT

During the period of mid 1960’s Prof. Normal Borlaug of Mexico developed new high yielding varieties of wheat and accordingly various countries started to apply this new variety with much more promise. This new strategy is also popularly known as modern agricultural technology or green revolution. Introduction of new technology has created huge impact on the economy of India such as manifold increase in volume of agricultural production and productivity, considerable expansion of agricultural employment due to introduction of multiple cropping and strengthening the forward and backward linkages between agriculture and industry. There were certain limitations of this technology also. But on the other hand it has widened the regional disparities and inter-personal inequalities. Small and marginal farmers in India could not be able to adopt new strategy due to their poor financial condition and poor credit worthiness. Majority of landless and marginal farmers having small size of land are not benefitted from this new technology. The paper analysis the agrarian structure shift in post green revolution period which includes changes in household ownership of land, percentage of landless households, average area owned per household (ha), changes in operational holdings and changes in distribution of households, area of land owned, and average of land owned per household, by category of holdings to examine the changes in agrarian structure in India and to Identify various factors affecting changes in agrarian structure in India in post green revolution period. The study reveals that there is great crowding of holdings in to “marginal” category. It is called ‘Marginalization of Holdings’ the percentage of rural households engaged in farming activity has declined in 2012-13 in comparison to 2002-02.