Indian Economy · GS - III

Explain various types of revolutions, took place in Agriculture after Independence in India. How these revolutions have helped in poverty alleviation and food security in India?

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
2017	GS - III	Indian Economy

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
10	~150 words

Answer Hint

Green Revolution; White Revolution; Blue Revolution; Yellow Revolution; agricultural productivity; food security; rural livelihoods

Model Answer

Introduction

After Independence, India introduced technological, institutional and production changes to increase agricultural output, reduce food shortages and improve rural livelihoods. These changes became known as agricultural revolutions.

Major Agricultural Revolutions

- **Green Revolution:** High-yielding seeds, irrigation, fertilisers and improved farming practices increased wheat and rice production.
- **White Revolution:** Operation Flood expanded milk production, dairy cooperatives and rural incomes.
- **Blue Revolution:** Fisheries and aquaculture development increased fish production and employment.
- **Yellow Revolution:** Oilseed production expanded through improved seeds and technology.
- **Golden Revolution:** Growth in horticulture, fruits, vegetables, honey and related products diversified farm output.
- **Silver Revolution:** Increased egg and poultry production strengthened animal-based food supply.

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Contribution to Food Security and Poverty Alleviation

- Increased foodgrain availability and reduced dependence on food imports.
- Strengthened buffer stocks and supported the public distribution system.
- Generated rural employment and income through dairy, fisheries and horticulture.
- Improved access to protein-rich foods such as milk, eggs and fish.
- Encouraged agricultural infrastructure and related rural enterprises.

Limitations

Benefits were uneven across regions and farm sizes. Excessive chemical use, groundwater depletion and ecological damage also emerged in some areas.

Conclusion

Agricultural revolutions strengthened India's food security and rural economy. Sustainable diversification, efficient water use and better access for small farmers are necessary to preserve these gains.

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