

<i>State/Union Territory</i>			<i>(lakh hectares)</i>
Assam	..	..	21.3
Bihar	..	..	40.8
Goa	..	..	1.3
Gujarat	..	..	73.6
Haryana	..	..	10.3
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	4.9
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	3.9
Karnataka	..	..	84.1
Kerala	..	..	19.0
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	156.4
Maharashtra	..	..	161.4
Orissa	..	..	44.5
Punjab	..	..	4.4
Rajasthan	..	..	126.4
Tamil Nadu	..	..	31.7
Tripura	..	..	2.3
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	70.4
West Bengal	..	..	34.2
Others	..	..	5.7
All-india	..	..	965.5

[*Translation*]**Green Revolution**

519. MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF  
FATMI:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the green revolution in the  
country during the last decade has been  
confined only to certain States of the country  
such as Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and  
Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the productivity level of wheat and  
rice in these States;

(d) the States where productivity level of wheat and rice is the lowest;

(e) the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken to increase the productivity level in these States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) No, Sir. The effect of green revolution has been wide-spread in the country as rate of growth of productivity of wheat, rice and other food grains in most of the States has been quite significant in the post green revolution period

i.e. 1967-68 to 1990-91.

(b) The rate of adoption of modern technology is influenced by a number of factors including soil and agro-climatic conditions, irrigation facilities, infrastructure development and other economic and social factors. The States which are lagging in adoption of modern technology are gradually picking up.

(c) The productivity (yield per hectare) of wheat and rice in the States of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh during 1990-91 was as under:-

**PRODUCTIVITY LEVEL OF WHEAT AND RICE IN HARYANA, PUNJAB, UTTAR-PRADESH AND ANDHRA PRADESH**

(Yield in Kgs, per hectare)

1990-91 States	Wheat	Rice
Haryana	3479	2778
Punjab	3715	3229
Uttar Pradesh	2162	1826
Andhra Pradesh	@	2448

@ Crop being unimportant yield has not been calculated.

(d) Among the major producing States, the lowest productivity during 1990-91 in wheat and rice was in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh respectively.

(e) The low productivity is attributed to unfavorable agrotimatic conditions for that crop in the State, low percentage of irrigated area under the crop, low level of fertiliser consumption per hectare, besides other socio-economic factors.

(f) To increase the productivity in the low yielding States, the steps are being taken to improve the resources of the small & marginal farmers, distribution of seeds minikit of location specific high yielding varieties,

transfer of technology of rice and whe at through organising training programmes, besides efforts to improve the infrastructure including the expansion of irrigation , input delivery system and marketing facilities.

[English]

**Upliftment of Tribals**

\*520. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:  
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state: