

In 1965 the Agricultural Prices Commission was set up to recommend a minimum support price followed by the Food Corporation of India to take charge of the logistics of procuring major agricultural commodities. In the same year India took a bold step by allowing the introduction of new high yielding seed varieties of wheat from Mexico. The total amount of food grains harvested increased from 74 million tonnes in 1966-67 to 105 mt in 1971-72, and that year India became self sufficient with grain imports declining to nearly zero.

### Second Phase - (1973-1980) -

Following two consecutive droughts in 1972-73 food grain production was decreased by 7.7%. After the oil shock the govt increased fertilisers subsidies to prevent a drop in consumption following the rise in fertiliser prices.

The extension of H.V technology from wheat to Rice favoured by the growth of tube wells spread the green revolution to new areas marking a new phase in the expansion of domestic production.

Third Phase 1981-1990 - In 1980's India consolidated its status as a food self-sufficient country. During this phase the H.V technology spread eastward to states like West Bengal and Bihar. However in the rest of country, the green revolution ran out of steam by 1985 once the new seed varieties had been widely adopted in the main producing regions.

After the 1990's - Indian eco was plunged into a new developmental stage after the 1990's. Agriculture sector growth rate declined to 2.5%. Because of decline of per-capita consumption for cereals and