**India – Factors that influence development of primary activities (farming)**

* **Relief, soils and climate** have influenced the primary activity.
* India ranks second worldwide in terms of farm output.
* The two main crops are **rice** and **wheat**.
* Rice is mainly produced in the north-east in the alluvial solid of the Ganges valley.
* Wheat is the main crop in the drier north-west.
* Wheat and rice cultivation are based on the monsoons.
* Rice is cultivated in the wet season and wheat in the drier season.
* In general, farming in India is intensive and farm units are small. This is relates to **high population densities**.
* There is a demand for higher food production due to India’s **rapidly growing population**. The government responded by funding the ‘**Green Revolution**‘.

**The Green Revolution**

The **green revolution** is the term given to the programme of producing **genetically modified**, **high-yield** varieties of stable crops, such as **rice** and **wheat**. These crops produce high yields and are **resistant to many diseases and pests**.

**Benefits of the Green Revolution**

* High yields of crops.
* Improved irrigation.
* Education programmes for farmers.

**Problems**

* Greater use of fertilisers and pesticides which cause **environmental damage**. (eg. water and ground pollution from chemicals).
* Rural **unemployment** due to machinery replacing workers. This causes **rural-urbal migration**.
* **Poor farmers** cannot afford fertilisers and seeds.