

TEXT ANALYSIS.

The Green Revolution by Graham P. Chapman.

I have identified the following key words:

- **Agricultural Produce:** We can say that it is the total amount of products made from agrarian sector addressed to food products. This concept is so important here, because from it depends the availability of food than can be consumed. So, studying agricultural productions we can define a lot important terms as the evolution that it follows or in which parts the foods are produced.
- **Famine:** It is the lack of availability of foods in a territorial space given which carries to a malnutrition of an important part of the population. We can see where the famine is produced and what are the causes, then we can even search links with agricultural production.
- **New Agriculture:** Set of modern production techniques in agrarian sector which improves a lot the productivity with less labor work. This concept is linked with machinery, fertilizers, cultivation techniques and concepts connected with biotechnology. The Agrarian Revolution in the end of XVIII century was the beginning of new agriculture, but it was mainly developed during XIX for the advanced countries joint with other changes in their economic structure as a point of their transformation. In this way during XX a lot of countries which were transforming their economy tried to develop advances in agrarian sector that have arrived until the present under new forms as biotechnology.
- **Green Revolution:** Set of changes towards new agriculture system induced by developing countries which wants to motivate shifts in their economic structure. During the last years of XX century and nowadays it has been also called “High external input agriculture”
- **Agricultural Centers to Advance:** Institutions created under the shelter of Green Revolution to promote the innovations and development in agricultural issues, then getting improve the agrarian productivity.
- **Breathing Space:** The one which are not used by agrarian activities. Here it is linked with the reduction of agrarian floor because of the increase of performance induced by changes in agriculture techniques.

The text does a thought about the relationship between the different availability of foods in the world and whose are the producers and how they produce and consume. In this way they introduce the Malthus theory, made two centuries ago, about the quickly growth of population, larger than the food productions in the contemporary world. He was right because the population has been increased enormously, but he did not keep in mind the technical development in the field which permits to get more food with fewer workers.

However this system has been always unequal, provoking famine because only few ones have these modern tools of production. In the cold war framework the socialist countries put in development, as a solution, the abolition of private ownership toward a new distribution of the land getting collective cultivations and lands for poor people; on the other hand on the capitalist side tried to continue with the technical growth (using fertilizers...), getting more performance. After the war the impulse of an agriculture modernization was made by in zones of Latin-America and India under the Green Revolution premises and channeled by public administration through technological centers, agriculture institutions and so on. It had important social and environment effects: for the first ones it favored the richest agricultures and the bigger cultivation lands, but it got to improve productions in some developing countries and creating some jobs linked with agrarian sector. For the second ones the mainly impacts are the desertification and salt problems.

In the text is thrown as a new conclusion about this topic, the use of biotechnology, which has been praised for a lot of one's but actually the costumers don't trust in it today and it can hurt the physical environment. Finally, the author explains that the changes in the field are changes in the social issues doing "a process of constant adaptation and change".

In my opinion the author is always insisting about the social differences between countries and the different development of the economies, whose are the costumers and whose are the producers, but he speaks also about the modernization of the agriculture, analyzing the good and bad consequences or in which context it has run, with the aim to analyze how can improve the situation or how can we get a good social situation. In this way he does a clear evaluation about the social issues influenced by agriculture evolution.

I think that all of us have seen the evolution of development countries in their economic structure, which has been always driven at the beginning with the industrial revolution maintained by agrarian modernization. So it is the way for the developing countries to get better situations but as we saw sometimes it does not run, creating the differences that the author explains.