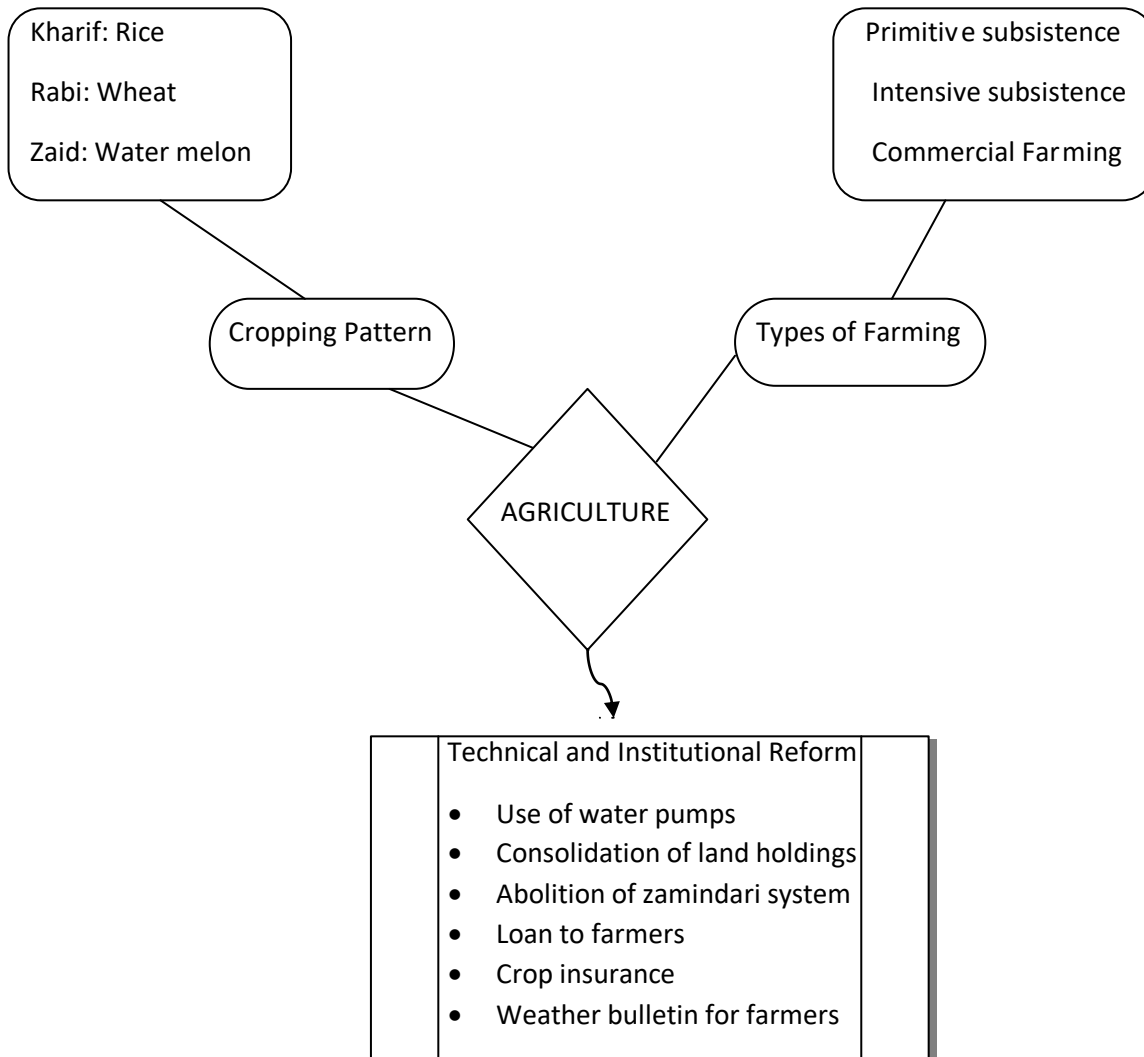


Topic	Agriculture
Pre-Requisite Knowledge	Basic knowledge of type of farming and crops grown in India.
Assessment of prior knowledge	Discussion about cash crops, plantation crops and food crops groups.
Objectives	• Explain the importance of agriculture in national economy • Identify various types of farming and and discuss various farming methods • Describe the spatial distribution of crops and understand the relationship between rainfall regimes and cropping pattern • Explain various government policies for institutional and technological reforms since independence.
Learning Outcomes	<u>Knowledge-</u> The students will be able to: • Understand the characteristics of Indian farming in specific regions, their outcomes, positive and negative impacts. • Gain knowledge of inputs in farming • Understand the need for genetically modified crops and their advantages as well as disadvantages. • Follow the economic background and population problems to initiate a particular type of food production. <u>Skills and competencies-</u> • Analyse the reasons for poor output • Relate farming methods to kind of crop, soil and climate. • Discuss how farmers make their living from their work • Plot major crops grown in different states of India on the map of India. • Compare the agriculture in India with that of USA.
Transaction Methodology	Interactive lecture method, deductive methodology and questioning method will be used. Collaborative learning will be encouraged. Various types of farming methods and

	cropping pattern will be explained. Distribution of crops, their requirement in terms of soil types, temperature and rainfall will be discussed. Notes will be given to make comparative study easier. Technological and institutional reforms will be discussed. Contribution of agriculture in the Indian economy will be highlighted
Questions/Assessment	Q1. Differentiate between growing of rice in Punjab and West Bengal. Q2. Give reasons for the following: a) West Bengal produces maximum amount of jute in India. b) Punjab and Haryana are rice surplus states. c) Limited crops are grown in zaid season. d) Variety of pulses are grown by farmers in India. e) Wheat is a rabi crop and rice is a kharif crop. Q3. Why is economic condition of farmers declining? Why don't they want to invest in agriculture?



INTENSIVE SUBSISTENCE

FARMING

In densely populated areas

Labour intensive

Much bio-chemical inputs used

PRIMITIVE SUBSISTENCE

FARMING

Depend on monsoons

Small patches of land

Primitive tools used

TYPES OF FARMING

COMMERCIAL FARMING

- Use of modern input –HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, Insecticides, pesticides
- To obtain higher productivity
- Plantation farming

