


Class	X	Subject	Geography
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Prd	1	Chapter	4 Agriculture
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Sub-Concepts	1. What is Agriculture? 2. Types of farming
Teaching Aid To be used	Smart Class
Learning Outcome	

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1	<b>Agriculture</b>
2.	<p>The Latin root of agriculture is <b>agri</b>, or "field," plus <b>cultura</b>, "cultivation." Cultivating a piece of land, or planting and growing food plants on it, is largely what agriculture means.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary activities are those activities which are connected with extraction and production of natural resources, for example, agriculture, fishing, etc.</li> <li>• Agriculture is a primary activity which produces most of the food that we consume besides food grain it also produces raw material for various industries.</li> </ul>
3.	 <pre> graph TD     A[TYPES OF FARMING] --&gt; B[PRIMITIVE SUBSISTENCE FARMING]     A --&gt; C[INTENSIVE SUBSISTENCE FARMING]     A --&gt; D[COMMERCIAL FARMING]           </pre>
4.	<p><b>Commercial Farming:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs.</li> <li>2. The degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from one region to another.</li> <li>3. A single crop is grown on a large area.</li> <li>4. The help of migrant laborers.</li> <li>5. The produce is used as raw material in respective industries.</li> </ol>
Home	

<b>Assignment</b>	
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## ODM Teachers' Note

<b>Class</b>	X	<b>Subject</b>	Geography
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<b>Prd</b>	2	<b>Chapter</b>	4 Agriculture
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<b>Sub-Concepts</b>	1. Types of Farming
<b>Teaching Aid To be used</b>	Smart board
<b>Learning Outcome</b>	
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Step Wise (What to be done)</b>
<b>Recapitulation</b>	
1	<b>Types of Farming</b> <b>Subsistence farming and Commercial farming</b> – main types of farming depending upon the geographical conditions, demand of produce, labour and level of technology.
2.	<b>Subsistence farming-</b> classified as <b>intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence farming.</b>
3.	
<b>Home Assignment</b>	

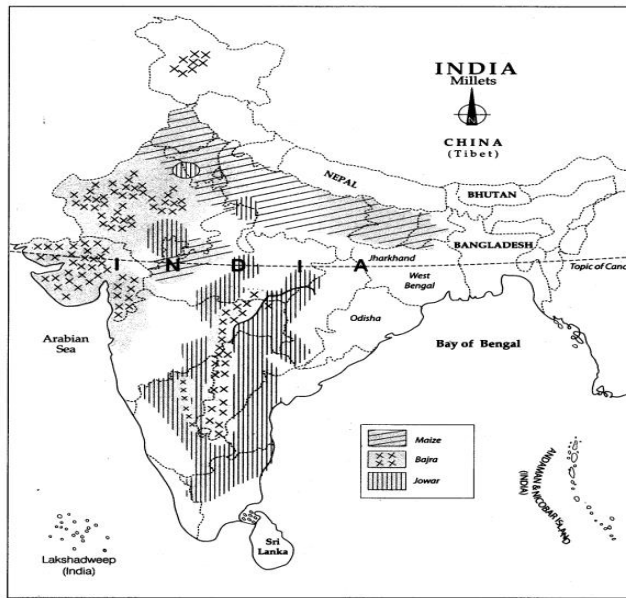
<b>Class</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Geography</b>
<b>Prd</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Chapter</b>	<b>4 Agriculture</b>
<b>Sub-Concepts</b>	<b>Farming/ Cropping Pattern</b>		
<b>Teaching Aid To be used</b>	<b>Smart board</b>		
<b>Learning Outcome</b>			
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Step Wise (What to be done)</b>		
<b>Recapitulation</b>			
<b>1</b>			
<b>2.</b>	<b>In India there are three major cropping seasons, i.e. Rabi, Kharif and Zaid.</b>		
<b>3</b>	Major crops: Major crops grown in India are rice, wheat, millets, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oil seeds. Cotton and jute, etc.		
<b>4.</b>	<p>Non – Food Crops:</p> <p>Rubber:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is an equatorial crop, but under special conditions.</li> <li>2. It requires moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200cm. and temperature above 25°C</li> </ol>		
<b>5</b>	<p>Fiber Crops</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the four major fiber crops grown in India.</li> <li>2. Rearing of silkworms for the production of silk fiber is known as sericulture</li> </ol> <p>Cotton:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. India is believed to be the original home of the cotton plant.</li> <li>2. In 2008 India was second largest producer of cotton after china.</li> </ol> <p>Jute:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is known as the golden fiber.</li> <li>2. It is losing market to synthetic fibers and packing materials, particularly the nylon.</li> </ol>		

<b>Home Assignment</b>	
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## ODM Teachers' Note

<b>Class</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Geography</b>
<b>Prd</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Chapter</b>	<b>4 Agriculture</b>
<b>Sub-Concepts</b>	<b>1. Major Crops</b>		
<b>Teaching Aid To be used</b>	Table Format/Smart board		
<b>Learning Outcomes</b>			
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Step Wise (What to be done)</b>		
<b>Recapitulation</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Major Crops</b>		
<b>2.</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Major Crop Areas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>R Rice</li> <li>W Wheat</li> <li>J Jowar (Sorghum)</li> <li>B Bajra (millet)</li> <li>Forest and Scrub</li> <li>Sparse vegetation</li> <li>Areas with two predominate crops</li> </ul>		



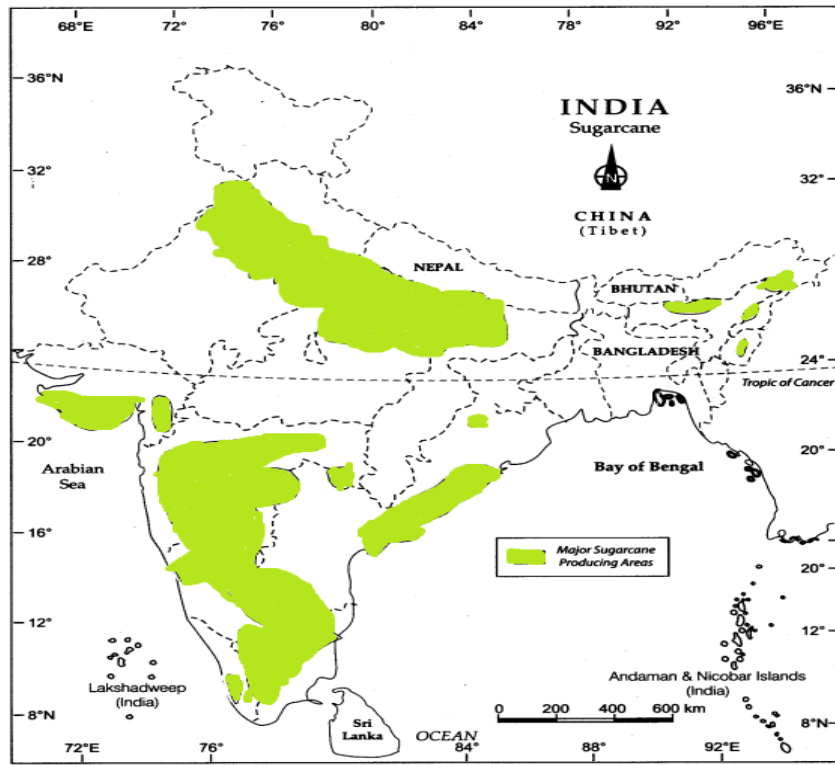
Home Assignment



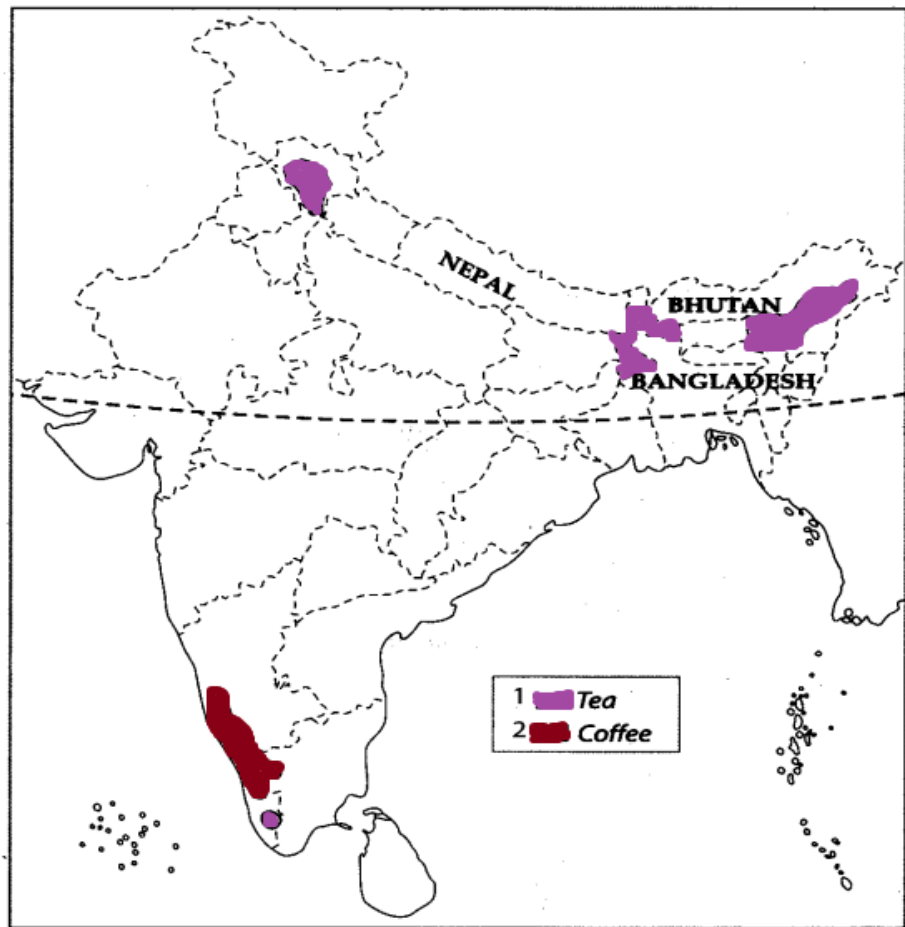
## ODM Teachers' Note

Class		X	Subject		Geography
Prd	5	Chapter		4 Agriculture	
Sub-Concepts		Major Crops			
Teaching Aid To be used		Smart board			
Learning Outcome					
Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)				
Recapilutation					
1					

2



3



4

Technological and Institutional Reforms:

5	
Home Assignment	



## ODM Teachers' Note

<b>Class</b>	X	<b>Subject</b>	Geography
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<b>Prd</b>	6	<b>Chapter</b>	4 Agriculture
<b>Sub-Concepts</b>	Contribution of Agriculture in Economy, Food Security		
<b>Teaching Aid To be used</b>	Smart board		
<b>Learning Outcome</b>			

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
<b>Recapitulation</b>	
1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gross Domestic Product has registered a declining trend from 1951 onwards.</li> <li>2. The population continues to be as high as 63 per cent in 2001.</li> <li>3. The government of India made concerted efforts to modernize agriculture in India.</li> <li>4. India made concerted efforts to modernize agriculture Establishment of Indian Council of Agriculture.</li> <li>5. The growth rate in agriculture is decelerating which is an alarming situation.</li> <li>6. Agriculture backbone of Indian Economy.</li> <li>7. Share in the gross domestic product.</li> <li>8. Providing employment.</li> <li>9. Livelihood to the population.</li> <li>10. The government of India made concerted efforts to modernize agriculture.</li> <li>11. Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, agricultural universities.</li> <li>12. Veterinary services and animal breeding centres.</li> <li>13. Horticulture development</li> <li>14. Research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast.</li> </ol>
2	<p>Food Security:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The number of people who do not have food security is disproportionately large in some region of our country particularly in economically less developed states with the</li> </ol>

	<p>higher incidence of poverty.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. The focus of the policy is on fixing the support price for procurement of wheat and rice to maintain their stocks. Food Corporation of India.</li> <li>3. The FCI procures food grains from the farmers at the government announced minimum support price.</li> <li>4. The competition for land between non – agriculture uses such as housing etc.,</li> <li>5. The farmers are badly affected by the uncertainties of production and market.</li> <li>6. The higher the supply the lower is the demand.</li> </ol>
<b>3</b>	<p>Impact of Globalisation on Agriculture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Globalisation is not a new phenomenon. It was there at the time of colonisation.</li> <li>2. Till today it is one of the important items of export from India.</li> <li>3. Cotton textile industry in Manchester and Liverpool flourished due to the availability of good quality cotton from India.</li> <li>4. The Champaran movement which started in 1917 in Bihar.</li> <li>5. Under globalisation, particularly after 1990, the farmer in India have been exposed to new challenges.</li> </ol>
<b>Home Assignment</b>	



