

SCHOOL **STRONG TOWER ACADEMY**

NAME **AKINTAYO, R. O. D** **CLASS. J. S. S 1.**

TOPIC: **FACTORS OF PRODUCTION**

SUB TOPIC **LABOUR**

OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:-

- (i) define labour;
- (ii) explain labour as one of the factors of agricultural production;
- (iii) list types of labour.

CONTENT:

DEFINITION OF LABOUR

Labour refers to all human efforts directed towards agricultural production. Agriculture is labour intensive because all stages of agricultural production require people to do work.

Works in the farm include clearing of land, preparing the land, making ridges, taking care of crops in the field, looking after farm animals, harvesting, storing and transporting farm produce to markets.

TYPES OF LABOUR

Labour can be classified into four namely,

1. Family labour:
2. Hired Labour:
3. Casual or daily paid labours:
4. Permanent labours:

EVALUATION:

1. Define labour
2. State types of agricultural labour
3. Explain three (3) types of agricultural labour

PERIOD: 2nd and 3rd

TOPIC: **Agricultural Labour**

OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:-

- (i) explain types of agricultural labour;
- (ii) list uses of labour
- (iii) differentiate between skilled and un-skilled labour

CONTENT:

Types of agricultural labour

Labour can be classified into four namely,

1. Family labour: It is provided by members of the family like the farmer, wives, and children.
2. Hired Labour: It is got from the labour market on payment of wages.
3. Casual or daily paid labours: They are hired on temporary basis. The labourers work for the day and are paid off
4. Permanent labours: They are hired on a permanent basis. The labourers are regular and full time workers.

Uses of labour

1. Labour provides the human skills in planning and management of agricultural production
2. It provides the human power used for tilling the soil and carrying out other manual labour on the farms.

Forms of Agricultural labour

1. Skilled labour e.g. Farm manager, agronomist, soil scientist, etc
2. Unskilled labour e.g. driver

EVALUATION: Mention three (2) uses of labour

2. Explain three (3) types of labour

3. Differentiate between skilled and unskilled labour.

ASSIGNMENT:

Mention four ways through which farmers can obtain water for farming practises.

