

### **3<sup>rd</sup> TERM SCHEME OF WORK (JSS 1 AGRIC SC)**

<b><u>WEEK</u></b>	<b><u>TOPIC</u></b>
1	Revision/general cleaning of the environment
2	Factors of productions I (Land)
3	Factors of production II (Labour)
4	Factors of production III (Capital)
5	Factors of production IV (Management system)
6	Mid-Term Test
7	Field Practice, Excursion to an established farm
8	Problems and Functions of farm managers I
9	Problems and Functions of farm managers II
10	Revision
11	Examination

## WEEK 2

### **FACTORS OF PRODUCTION**

#### **Definition of Factors of Production:**

Factors of production are the resources needed for the production of goods and services. They are the inputs required to produce goods and services.

Factors of agricultural production are the resources necessary in the production of crops and rearing of animals.

#### **List of factors of agricultural production**

Factors of agricultural production are classified into four namely,

1. Land
2. Labour
3. Capital (money)
4. Management system

#### **LAND**

It is impossible to practice agriculture without land. The size of the land required varies according to the type of agriculture practiced.

Subsistence farming requires only small pieces of land to grow their crops and to keep animals.

Commercial farming requires very large pieces of land to grow many crops and keep large numbers of farm animals.

#### **CHARACTERISTICS OF LAND**

1. It is fixed
2. It cannot be moved from one place to another
3. Land is a scarce commodity because of the increase in population in place
4. It cannot be increased in any appreciable quantity.

Note: Land include all natural resources in a particular environment such as water, climate, mineral deposits, air space over the land.

## **USES OF LAND**

1. Land is used for the growing of foodstuffs like cassava, yam, rice, etc
2. It is also used for the growing of agricultural raw materials like rubber latex, cotton, timbers, etc
3. Land is used for livestock farming
4. It is used for the construction of fish ponds
5. It is used for forestry and wild life conservation

## **Assignment**

1. List five ways through which farmers can acquire land for farming practices.
2. State five methods of land improvement

## WEEK 3

### **FACTOR OF PRODUCTION**

#### ***SUB-TOPIC: LABOUR***

#### **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: It is provided by members of the family like the farmer, wife(s), 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.

#### **ASSIGNMENT**

State four ways by which farmers obtain water for agriculture