

## LESSON NOTES

**SCHOOL: SUVA SANGAM COLLEGE**

**YEAR/LEVEL: YEAR 12**

**SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

<b>STRAND</b>	<b>HUMAN GEOGRAPHY</b>
<b>SUB STRAND</b>	<b>AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SUPPLY</b>
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	<b>Discuss the significance of the agricultural sector in providing food supply and source of income and analyze its importance in food security.</b>

**WEEK 1: MONDAY 05/07/21- FRIDAY 09/07/21**

### **ACHIEVEMENT INDICATOR**

- ✓ Define Agriculture
- ✓ List socio-economic problems of humans.
- ✓ Identify how agriculture can provide solution to these problems.

### **LESSON NOTES**

#### **DEFINITION AND TYPES OF AGRICULTURE**

- Agriculture in layman's terms means cultivation of plants and animals for human use and purpose.
- According to Oxford dictionary agriculture is the science and practice of cultivating food and keeping or breeding animals for food.
- Some of man's socio-economic problems continue to increase every day.
  - Increase in population
  - Depletion of food
  - Increase in poverty
  - Resource exploitation
  - Economic competitiveness
- The focus is on agriculture as the solution to most.
- Thus there would be a need to achieve the following:
  - i. INCREASE QUANTITY
    - use modern assistance machines/computerization – to increase mass production

## Advantages

- cater for increasing population.
- food security
- economic growth of the country
- ii. INCREASE QUALITY

–use agricultural science technology.

Advantages – modifies agricultural products to perfect state

- retains the market
- iii. DIVERSIFICATION
- is variety of investment at the same place.
- not concentrating on only one produce.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RESOURCE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SsLnnBqjsKM>

## LESSON ACTIVITY

**Define** the following terms/concepts:

(i) Diversification

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(ii) Agriculture

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## Short Answer Question

(i) Describe **one**-way agriculture can minimize socio-economic problems in a country.

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**ACHIEVEMENT INDICATOR:**

- ✓ Differentiate between intensive and extensive agriculture.
- ✓ State effects of these forms of agriculture to the environment.

**LESSON NOTES**

**INTENSIVE AND EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURE**

<b>Intensive Agriculture</b>	<b>Extensive Agriculture</b>
Less area used	Requires large area of land
More capital and labour input	Little input of capital, labour
More production	Little production
Overuse of same piece of land	Low cost land , fallow
Great use of artificial fertilizers	Low population and far from markets
Example sugarcane farming	Example: cattle farming

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RESOURCE**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B5mRk8DAobc>

**LESSON ACTIVITY**

**RESOURCE INTERPRETATION**

Use the picture given below and your knowledge to answer the following questions



(i) Identify the type/form of agriculture practiced in the above picture.

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(ii) State **two** features of such type of agriculture.

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(iii) Describe **one** problem that can result from this type of agriculture.

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**WEEK 3: MONDAY 19/07/21- FRIDAY 23/07/21**

**ACHIEVEMENT INDICATOR:**

- ✓ Identify different categories of agriculture.
- ✓ Define the related terms and concepts in classifying agriculture.

**LESSON NOTES**

**CLASIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE**

Category	Type	Example
Common Agriculture of plants	Botany	All flowers, Shrubs, Grasses
	Crops	Dalo, Sugarcane. Yaqona, Ginger
	Vegetable	Cabbage, Lettuce
	Fruits	Pineapple, Pawpaw, Banana, Orchards
	Cereal	Rice, Wheat, Maize
	Peas	Long bean, French bean
Biotechnology	Aquaculture	Prawn, Crab, Pearl, Seaweed
	Hydroponics	Most types of vegetables
Livestock	Grazing	Dairy, Horses, Camels, Donkeys, etc.
	Meat	Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Piggery, etc
	Poultry	Chicken, Geese.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RESOURCE**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PDq8215sYdQ>

## LESSON ACTIVITY

Define any **three** of the following terms/concepts:

- (i) Biotechnology
- (ii) Livestock
- (iii) Botany
- (iv) Cereal
- (v) Aquaculture
- (vi) Hydroponics
- (vi) Poultry

<b>WEEK 4: MONDAY 26/07/21- FRIDAY 30/07/21</b>
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### ACHIEVEMENT INDICATOR:

- ✓ Define land tenure.
- ✓ Explain different types of land tenure systems.
- ✓ Differentiate between landowner and tenant.

## LESSON NOTES

### LAND TENURE SYSTEMS

- Land tenure is the agreement whereby land is available to people for various uses.
- Different countries have different systems.
- In Fiji land tenure system is in threefold:
  - (i) State Land (also known as crown land)– owned by the government.
  - (ii) Native land – owned by traditional natives or landowning units and is looked after by Itaukei Land Trust Board. Majority land in Fiji is Native land and agriculture is done on it.
  - (iii) Freehold land – owned by individuals (private)
- Agriculture can be practised in either of the land tenure systems through leasehold basis.

- This is done through mutual agreement or contract for granting agricultural lease between landowner (person who owns land) and the Tenant (person whom the land is leased)
- The lease depends on the number of years like 30, 50 or 99 years with a payable of yearly rent by the tenant.
- The land tenure systems have both advantages and disadvantages.
- The advantage is that land is easily available to the people in need however high rent and expiry of leases is a great concern to farmers.

### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RESOURCE**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RUPveVwy49c>

### **LESSON ACTIVITY**

(i) State **two** problems faced by tenants when leasing the land for agricultural purposes.

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(ii) State **two** features of Native Land.

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(iii) Define tenant

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**WEEK 5: MONDAY 02/08/21- FRIDAY 06/08/21**

**ACHIEVEMENT INDICATOR:**

- ✓ Differentiate between subsistence and commercial agriculture.
- ✓ State features of subsistence and commercial agriculture.
- ✓ Identify examples of subsistence and commercial agriculture.
- ✓ Describe benefits and drawbacks of subsistence and commercial agriculture.

**LESSON NOTES**

**SUBSISTENCE AND COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE**

<b>SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE</b>
Small scale production	Large scale production
Traditionally farming for own	Modern farming
Commonly before known as backyard gardening or “teitei”	Mostly capital intensive – needs money to do farming
Traditional farming methods used such as slash and burn and shifting agriculture.	Mostly machines are used than labour
Practised by villagers, individuals, families	Practised by big companies
With change of time in this modern era, subsistence farming also supplies in local markets and business owners to export.	Encourages import and export
Benefits – self sufficient with food, food security for family, less environmental effects, supplements income,	Benefits – Has economic gains ( huge profits), caters for increasing and diverse demands to avoid shortage,
Drawbacks – needs land to practice traditional farming methods, less production	Drawbacks – high cost of production so high prices, has lots of environmental effects such as pollution.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RESOURCE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xztjTlnCziY>

### LESSON ACTIVITY

#### RESOURCE INTERPRETATION 1



(i) Identify an example of an agriculture practised in the photograph.

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(ii) Describe **one** major disadvantage when practising this type of agriculture.

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#### RESOURCE INTERPRETATION 11



(i) Identify the type of agricultural practised in the photograph.

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