



DRAVID OPEN SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION COUNCIL

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SYLLABUS AGRICULTURE

Class 10 Agriculture

1. Introduction to Agriculture

Definition and meaning of agriculture (primary economic activity).

2. Types of Farming

- Understand different farming systems used in India based on environment, technology and purpose:
- Primitive Subsistence Farming – Slash and burn method (e.g., jhumming).
- Intensive Subsistence Farming – Small land holdings, high labour and inputs.
- Commercial Farming – Modern inputs for large-scale production.
- Plantation Agriculture — Single crop on large area (tea, rubber, coffee etc).

3. Cropping Pattern in India

- Learn the seasons and crops grown:
- Kharif – With monsoon rains.
- Rabi – Winter sowing and summer harvest.
- Zaid – Short summer season between Rabi & Kharif.

4. Major Crops of India

Crops are classified as food crops and non-food crops:

Food Grains

- Rice – Staple in many regions.
- Wheat – Rabi cereal crop.
- Millets – Jowar, Bajra, Ragi.
- Maize – Food and fodder.
- Pulses – Protein source (arhar, gram, moong, urad etc).

Other Crops

- Sugarcane – Tropical/sub-tropical.
- Oilseeds – Groundnut, mustard, sesame, soybean etc.
- Tea & Coffee – Plantation beverage crops.
- Horticultural Crops – Fruits, vegetables and flowers.

5. Technological & Institutional Reforms

- Green Revolution, improved seeds, irrigation, fertilisers.
- Government reforms and support mechanisms to boost agricultural productivity.

6. Contribution of Agriculture to the Economy

- How agriculture supports employment, national income (GDP) and food security in India.

