

## **HOW TO WRITE A PROFICIENCY BADGE NOTEBOOK?**

1. THE PB SHOULD BE COVERED(WHITE/BROWN)
  2. THE EMBLEM OF THE PB SHOULD BE DRAWN/PASTED ON THE COVER
  3. THERE SHOULD BE A BIO-DATA PAGE
  4. FIRST COH GIVING YOU THE PERMISSION TO START WORKING ON THE PB
  5. SYLLAUBS OF THE PB (AS PER APRO PART 2)
  6. FOLLOW-UP (NOTES)
  7. SECOND COH CERTIFYING THAT YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE WORK
  8. PB CERTIFICATE SIGNED BY THE INDEPENDENT EXAMINER IN THE PRESCRIBED FORMAT
- ( LET THE PICTURES GET PASTED ON THE LEFT SIDE PAGES OF THE PB NOTEBOOK)

# Farmer



**Name of Scout/Guide:**

# BIODATA

**Name:**

**Troop:**

**District:**

**Patrol:**

## BADGE REQUIREMENTS

**Date of Commencement:**

**Date of Completion:**

# Court of Honour

Permission to Earn Badge

Date: .....

Scout / Guide ..... has

been given permission to work on

completing the requirements (as per

APRO Part II) towards earning the

.....badge.

Scout Master

# Syllabus

## (As per APRO Part II)

- 1. Must work on a farm for at least 6 months**
- 2. Have a practical knowledge of modern farm implements**
- 3. Have a knowledge of improved seeds, fertilizers, manures, insecticides, sowing and harvesting**
- 4. Show an acquaintance with the routine seasonal work on a farm including the care of cattle or horses or sheep or pigs or poultry.**
- 5. Be able to weed, water the plant and do after culture.**
- 6. Know the methods of preservation of food grains**
- 7. Prepare a salt lick for cattle**
- 8. Propagate drip irrigation where there is scarcity of water**

# Modern farm implements



# Seeds and Fertilizers

1.High Yielding Varieties Seeds are undoubtedly a blessing to farmers. For example, the new seeds are less resistant to droughts and floods and need an efficient management of water, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides.

2.Ex: BR-11 Dhan 33, BINA Dhan 7 - Rice seeds that mature 1.5 times faster than normal seeds. Developed in Bangladesh.

## Types of fertilizer

### • Organic Fertilizer

- From Animal source
- From Plant source



### • Inorganic Fertilizer

- From Chemical Synthesis



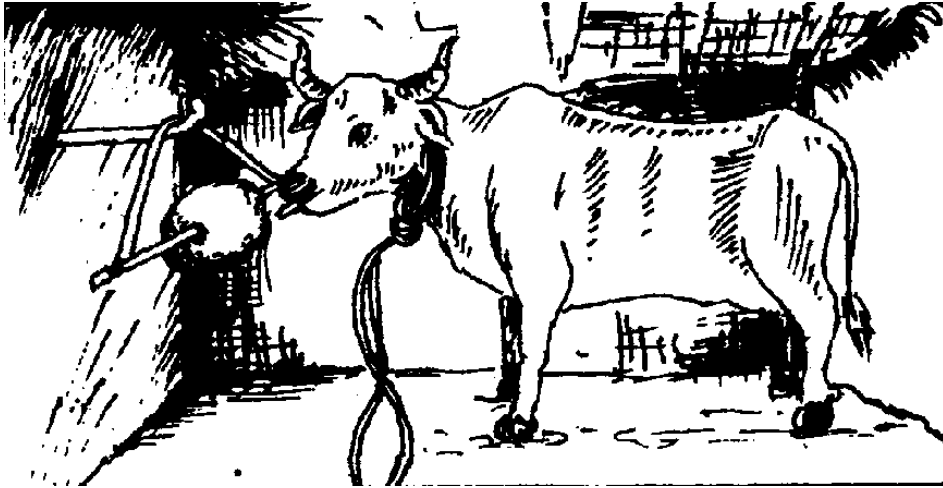
### • Micronutrient Fertilizer

- Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, B, Mo, Cl

## Storing Food Grains

Commodities	Moisture/Humidity	Temperature/Light	Other
Cereals and pulses	Can be stored below their safe moisture level for periods of a year or more. Do not raise moisture levels.	Under a wide range of temperature.	n/a
Seed for sowing	Moisture levels need to be low. 1 per cent decrease in moisture content below 14 per cent double storage time. Maximum drying temperatures of 35°C. Full sun drying is not recommended.	Cool storage is necessary. A 5°C decrease in temperature doubles storage time.	Seed harvested when not fully ripe will lose its viability sooner than mature seed.
Oil-bearing products	Keep moisture below 7% because fungal growths above that level.	High temperature and exposure to light accelerates rancidity	n/a
Root and tuber crops	Keep humidity low to avoid rotting	Ventilation is needed to avoid rotting. Yams can be stored for four months at normal temperatures (25-35°C). Potatoes for only five weeks as they are sensitive to sunlight. Chill rooms for storage on a large scale. Store should be ventilated during coolest part of the day and isolated during hottest time.	To increase storage life, use special treatment called 'curing' which consists of letting tubers grow layers of cork cells around the surface
Fruit and vegetables	n/a	Keep better when cooled but damaged by freezing. Simple evaporative air-cooled cabinets allow small farmers to store them. Underground storage in pits and cellars is used.	Surface waxing or wrapping prevents the spread of rot from one fruit to another. Keep in CO <sub>2</sub> rich atmosphere

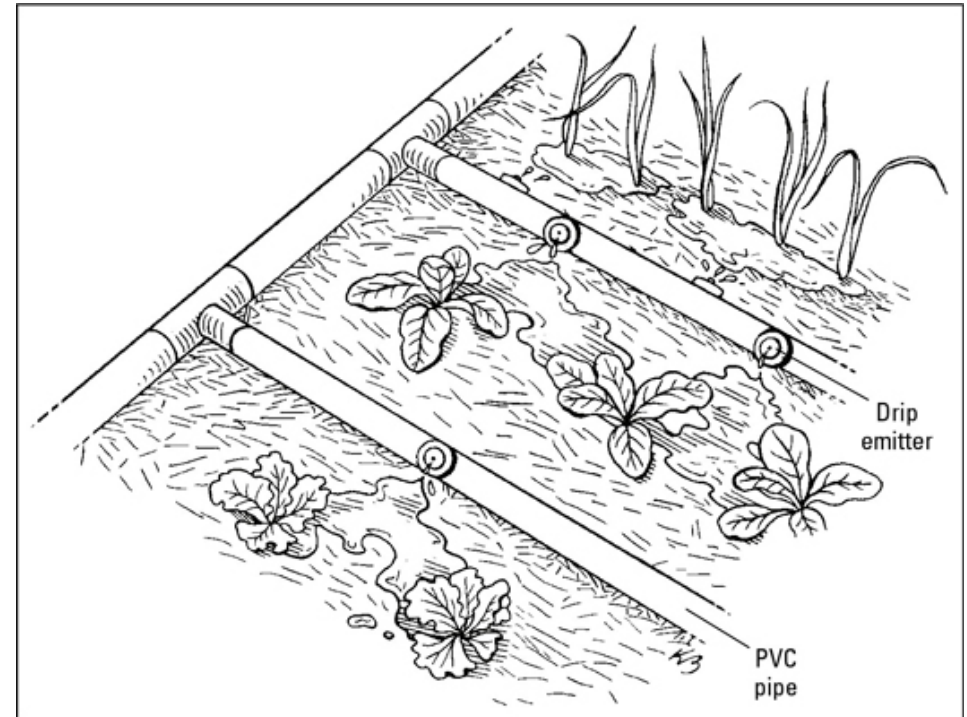
# Salt Lick for Cattle



A mineral lick is a place where animals can go to lick essential mineral nutrients from a deposit of salts and other minerals. Mineral licks can be naturally occurring or artificial (such as blocks of salt that farmers place in pastures for livestock to lick).

Salt Licks are readily available at Agricultural shops.

# Drip Irrigation



Drip irrigation is a form of irrigation that saves water and fertilizer by allowing water to drip slowly to the roots of many different plants, either onto the soil surface or directly onto the root zone, through a network of valves, pipes, tubing, and emitters.