

Types of farms refer to the nature and degree of products and their combination at the same. various methods followed in the production of the same. pes of farms relef to the production of the under the farms relef to the production of the transformed are (1) Specialized $f_{arr_{fin}}$ in the major types that studied are (1) Specialized $f_{arr_{fin}}$ Under the types of farming, the major types (4) Dry farming and (5) Ranching.

2.

es 4 gi v

ŧ

Under the types of farming, the major types that farming and (5) Ranching. (2) Diversified farming (3) Mixed farming (4) Dry farming and (5) Ranching.

1. Specialized Farming

Specialized Farming When a farm business unit derives more than 50 per cent of its income from a When a farm business unit derives more than This means that among the period When a farm business unit derives more than. This means that among the possible single enterprise it is called as a specialized farm. This means that among the possible single enterprise it is called as a specialized farmer, one particular crop or live. single enterprise it is called as a specialized farmer, one particular crop or livestole crops or livestock enterprises taken up by a farmer, one particular crop or livestock for special data and the special data and th crops or livestock enterprises taken up by a function. The reasons for special enterprise contributes more than 50 per cent of the income. The reasons for special enterprise contributes more than 50 per cent of the enterprise; 2) its suitability to the enterprise contributes more than 50 per cent of the enterprise; 2) its suitability to the $\frac{1}{2}$ ized farming are; 1) assured income from the enterprise; 2) its suitability to the $\frac{1}{2}$ its suitability to the $\frac{1}{2}$ its suitability to the $\frac{1}{2}$ is the examples that can be cited are paddy for $\frac{1}{2}$. ized farming are; 1) assured income from the entry to the area, 3) its relative profitability, etc. The examples that can be cited are paddy farming. 3) its relative profitability, etc. The examples the energy rarming, sugarcane farming, tobacco farming, etc., among crop enterprises and poultry, sheep sugarcane farming, tobacco farming, etc., among prices. The favourable environment farming, fish farming, etc., among livestock enterprises. The favourable environment farming, fish farming, etc., among investock enterprises the advantages; disadvantages; disadvantages; though encourages specialized farming, apart from the advantages; disadvantages too are associated with it.

Advantages

- 1. Better Utilization of Land: Land can be put to most productive use, by opting the Better Utilization of Land: Land can be prove of land no doubt allows options for enterprise that is best suited. A given type of a particular crop capable of enterprise that is best suited. A group of a particular crop capable of reward. ing the farmer with better income.
- 2. Better Management: Specialization since is bestowing attention on a particular enterprise, it reduces the pressure on the farmer to care for several enterprises Naturally it reduces the wastage of resources.
- 3. Less Requirement of Equipment: The farmer can carry on the business activity with the equipment that is required for the chosen enterprise. There are no pressing requirements to equip the farm with a variety of equipment.
- 4. Increase in Skill of the Farmer: The efficiency of the farmer increases as he can concentrate on one enterprise. His experience in the enterprise sharpens his skills in running the enterprise.
- 5. Allows Better Marketing: On marketing front, the farmer is better placed. He s saved from the pressure of finding market if he were to sell diversified products It allows for better marketing functions *i.e.*, assembling, transport, grading, finance ing, etc.

mbin_{dlip}

lized for

Jching and

ome 6.

the post or live

for spe to the e

V fam.

the sup

Virong_

tranks.

 $\ln 2$

Of gr

8%.

1

Disadvantages

- *Failure of Crop:* The farmer runs the risk of loosing heavily in case, failure of crop Failure of the fisk of loosing heavily in case, failure of crop occurs. There is no possibility of compensation. This is the biggest drawback of specialized farming.
- specialization of Productive Resources: Since the farmer confines to one or few Non-infinition of the limited and, water, labour, capital, etc., may enterprised, utilized. In view of the limited enterprises, some of the resources may remain untapped or under-utilized.
- Affect on Soil Health: Continuous raising of one crop or few crops may be exerting Affect on the soil health. This practice does not allow crops may be exerting greater pressure on soil health. affecting the soil health.

2. Diversified Farming

It is also known as general farming. Here farming is diversified *i.e.*, a number of enterprises are taken up on the farm at the same time. It also connotes production and enterprise under the same time. It also connotes production and sale of the different product at different times during a year. There is not much sale of the significance for a single enterprise under this situation. No single enterprise contribsignificance as high as 50 per cent of the total income derived in farming. This type of farming is associated with the following advantages.

Advantages

- 1. Better Utilization of Farm Resources: In view of the diversified cropping and crop rotations, land, labour and farm machinery and equipment are better utilized compared to specialized farming.
- 2. Reduction of Farm Risks: As a variety of crops are found, failure of one or two crops will not much affect the income from farming. Farmer can withstand the loss incurred from one or two enterprises.
- 3. Flow of Income: The farmer enjoys the advantage of deriving regular income, as different crops are grown.

Disadvantages

- 1. Ineffective Supervision: The presence of a number of enterprises on the farm will stand in the way of the farmer in bestowing effective supervision. Effectiveness can be found when there is a limit to the number of enterprises. The diversified enterprises allow the scope for the leakages in the farm business go unnoticed. This is likely to affect the farm economy.
- 2. Less Possibility for Maintaining a Variety of Implements and Machinery: It becomes expensive to purchase and maintain the required suitable implements and machinery for the various enterprises taken up on the farm.
- 3. Probable Marketing Insufficiencies: The growing of a variety of crops is likely to bring in problems on marketing front. The farmers have to search for markets.

3. Mixed Farming

It represents a type of farming in which crop production and livestock production are combined to sustain and satisfy as many needs of the farmer as possible. There are limits specified regarding contribution of livestock production, poultry, fisheries and bee keeping, etc., to the gross income on the farm. These enterprises are suppose

244 to contribute at least 10 per cent of gross income. However, this contribution stands the application of organic manual stands are contributed for the solution of soil health. It provides employ the other stands are of soil health. It provides employ the other stands are of soil health. 244 to contribute at least 10 per cent of gross income. However, this contribution station of organic manning facilitates the application of organic manning not exceed 49 per cent. Mixed farming facilitates of soil health. It provides employment the maintenance of soil health. It provides application of the same of soil health are not exceed to the same the maintenance of soil health are not the same of soil to the same of soil of stability to the same of the same of soil of stability to the same of the same of soil health. to contribute at least 10 per cent of 8. not exceed 49 per cent. Mixed farming facilitates the approximation or organic manning to soil, thus helping the maintenance of soil health. It provides employment to soil, thus helping the maintenance of soil sold agricultural byproducts are to soil, thus helping the maintenance provides a sort of stability to the farm brows to contribute a contribute a formula formula formula formation of soil health. It provides employment of the maintenance of soil health. It provides employment of the maintenance of soil health. Agricultural byproducts are browned to soil, thus helping the maintenance of year. Agricultural byproducts are browned former and his family throughout the year. Sort of stability to the farm browned former used in mixed farming. It further provides a sort of stability to the farm bussing of the solution of the provides and the solution of the provides a sort of stability to the farm bussing of the solution of the solution

2) EC 1º 10 es

1

Pil

1

2 1

3.

4

Dry Farming Growing of crops entirely under rainfed conditions is known as dry land Growing of crops entirely under rainfall received, dry land agriculture is agriculture is agriculture is agriculture is a set of the s **4. Dry Farming** Growing of crops entirely under rainfed conditioned of and agriculture is are in the amount of rainfall received, dry land agriculture is are in the amount of rainfall received, and rainfed farming. Dry farming are the arrow of the arming and rainfed farming are the arrow of the arming are rainfall is less than 750 mm per an the arming are rainfall is less than 750 mm per arming are rainfall is less than 750 mm per arming are rainfall is less than 750 mm per arming are rainfall is less than 750 mm per arming are rainfall is less than 750 mm per arming are rainfall is less than 750 mm per arming are rainfall is less than 750 mm per arming are rainfall is less than 750 mm per arming are rainfall is less than 750 mm per arming are rainfall is less than 750 mm per arming are rainfall are rainfall is less than 750 mm per arming are rainfall is less than 750 mm per arming are rainfall are ra

Growing of crops entirely integration of rainfall received, any land agriculture $a_{kr_{i}}$ agriculture is the amount of rainfall received, any land agriculture $a_{kr_{i}}$ by the true. Depending on the amount of farming and rainfall is less than 750 mm per annum rainfall is less than 750 mm per annum to prolonged dry spells during the cross in areas where rainfall dry spells during the cross in areas where rainfall agriculture and the cross in areas where rainfall dry spells during the cross in areas where rainfall dry spells during the cross in areas where rainfall dry spells during the cross in a spectrum dry spells during the cross during the cro ture. Depending on the amount rized into dry farming, dry land farming and randed uning. Dry farming for rized into dry farming, dry land farming the rainfall is less than 750 mm per annum cultivation of crops in areas where rainfall dry spells during the crop per cultivation of crops in areas where rolonged dry spells during the crop per cultivation of conserve p ture. Dep dry farming, dry land very rainfall is less than roo him per annung the rized into dry farming, dry land very spells during the crop per annung the crop period failure is the most common due to prolonged dry spells during the conservation of failure is the most common due to arid regions and moisture conservation by the failure is the most common due to arid regions and moisture conservation by the failure is the most common due to arid regions and moisture conservation by the failure is the most common due to arid regions and moisture conservation by the failure is the most common due to arid regions and moisture conservation by the failure is the most common due to arid regions and moisture conservation by the failure is the most common due to arid regions and moisture conservation by the failure is the most common due to arid regions and moisture conservation of crossing the common due to arid failure is the cultivation of crossing the cultivation of cros rized into a crops in areas with cultivation of crops in areas with failure is the most common due to prolonged dry spend during the crop Period failure is the most common due to arid regions and moisture conservation period failure is the most common due to arid regions and moisture conservation period failure is the most common due to arid regions and moisture conservation failure is the most common due to arid regions and moisture conservation failure is the most common due to prolonged dry spend during the crop period failure is the most common due to prolonged dry spend during the crop period failure is the most common due to prolonged dry spend during the crop period failure is the most common due to prolonged dry spend during the crop period failure is the most common due to prolonged dry spend during the crop period failure is the most common due to prolonged dry spend during the crop period failure is the most common due to prolonged dry spend during the crop period failure is the most common due to prolonged dry spend during the crop period failure is the most common due to period due to period failure is the most common due to period due to period failure is the most common due to period due to period failure is the most common due to period due to period failure is the most common due to period due to period failure is the most common due to period due to period due to period due to period failure is the most common due to period due to failure is the most common due to arid regions and include conservation practice to arid regions and include the farming regions are equivalent to arid farming is the cultivation of crops in term farming regions are equivalent. Dry land farming spells during crop period to are important in this region. Dry land 750 mm. Dry spells during crop period to are important in this region. failure is the first are equivalent to land farming is the entropy of crops in trach-farming regions are equivalent to Dry land farming is the during crop period of the are important in this region. Dry land farming is the conservation practices of the with an annual rainfall of more than 750 mm. Moisture conservation practices of the failures are relatively less frequent. Moisture conservation in region of the failures are relatively less frequent. are important in this region. The than 750 mm. Dry production beriod with an annual rainfall of more than 750 mm. Moisture conservation practices are with an annual rainfall of more than 750 mm is crop production in regions are but crop failures are relatively less frequent. Moisture conservation production in regions with the production of the production of the production of the production. Rainfed farming is producted in humid regions with with an annual rainfall of meleticely less frequent. Working production in regions with the start of the star but crop failures are relatively and farming is crop production in regions with a same start of the same start of the regions with a sesary for crop production. Rainfed farming is the problem. In dry farming and dry farming and dry failures are rare and drainage is the important problem, sustainable crop yield, and the same start of the same start of the production. annual rainfall of more than the important provider of the state of th failures are rare and than soil and water conservation availability. In rainfed agriculture farming, emphasis is on soil moisture availability. In rainfed agriculture and innited fertilizer use according to soil moisture aximum crop yield, high levels of farming, emphasis is our ding to soil moisture a transfer agriculture and agriculture is in the farming of the soil moisture are according to according to soil moisture are according to according to soil moisture are according to accordin

and control of soil erosion.

5. Ranching

Ranching Grazing of livestock on public pastures is called ranching. These lands are not a for cultivation.

FACTORS INFLUENCING TYPES OF FARMING

Type of farming is influenced by several factors. These factors can be broadly groups Type of farming is influenced by several factors and economic factors, the details of which and into two categories *viz.*, physical factors and economic factors, the details of which and into two categories *viz.*, physical factors and economic factors. presented below:

1) Physical Factors

- 1. Climate: It includes sunshine, rainfall, wind, length of sunlight, etc. These factors *Climate:* It includes substantial, reacting the type of farmine predominantly influence the choice of crops, thereby affecting the type of farmine Crops like paddy and sugarcane requires substantial water while others like oilseets millets and pulses can withstand low rainfall.
- 2. Soil: The type of soil, depth of soil and fertility status of the soil affect the selection of crops. Deep soils facilitate production of a variety of crops bringing prosperit to agriculture. If soils are fertile, manurial costs can be reduced thereby the costs cultivation.
- 3. Topography: It means the general contour of the land, whether it is hilly or plan Temperatures are low and growing seasons are shorter at higher elevation and therefore more suitable for establishment of plantation crops like tea, coffee, # Contour also determines the type of machinery that can be used and the rated soil erosion, which in turn influences the choice of crop.

2) Economic Factors

60

2) Relative Profitability: Given the option of choosing among several crops in an area, *Relative* Frequencies first look into the relative profitability of a given enterprise. A particular farmers inter found to be relatively profitability of a given enterprise. A particular enterprise situation the options are bound to farmers are inclined to go for it. In a dynamic situation the options are bound to change with changes in the relative a dynamic profitability of crops. These changes occur in view of changes in the relative profitability risk factors, introduction of income profitability in prices, risk factors, introduction of incentives, crop restrictions, technology, etc.

- 2. Availability of Funds: Different enterprises require different levels of funds. For example, commercial enterprises like sugarcane, chillies, onion, prawn culture, etc., require large amount of funds over enterprises like oilseeds, millets, etc. Therefore availability of funds determines the type of farming.
- 3. Availability of the Inputs: All the inputs like labour, seed, fertilizer, etc., should be available as per the requirement. If labour shortages are common in an area during peak periods, certainly the farmers do keep this in mind in the selection of the enterprises. Timely availability of other inputs in required quantities also influences their decision with regard to selection of enterprises.
- 4. Marketing Arrangements: The marketing facilities available for the products are also given due weightage in the selection of enterprises. Mere assured output with inadequate marketing arrangements will not influence the farmers to opt for a given enterprise and
- 5. Personal Choices: Apart from aforesaid factors individual farmer's likes and dislikes have a say, in the selection of enterprises.