

## Economics of farming systems in Amravati district

N.P. TAYADE, D.H. ULEMALE AND K.P. KULKARNI

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :

**D.H. ULEMALE**

Department of  
Agricultural Economics  
and Statistics, Shri  
Shivaji Agriculture  
College, AMRAVATI  
(M.S.) INDIA

### ABSTRACT

Attempt has been made to examine the economics of farming systems in Amravati district. The investigation was based on the primary data collected by personal interview method from 90 cultivators for the year 2008-2009. In case of crop farming, the per hectare cost of cultivation of cotton was observed highest on crop farming only (Rs.44402.83) and lowest on crop + poultry (Rs.29726.5). While in case of subsidiary enterprise per farm maintenance of buffaloes were highest on crop + dairy farms (Rs.207707.25) and lowest on crop + dairy + orange farms (Rs.190245.59). Per hectare net income from crop + poultry farms was highest (Rs.74581.27) and lowest was on crop farms (Rs.17426.23). The highest output-input ratio was on crop + orange farms (1:2.26) and lowest was observed on crop farms (1:1.43).

### INTRODUCTION

With rising population, declining land-man ratio and increasing mechanization in farm operations, agriculture alone is not able to provide adequate income and employment in India. Integration of farm enterprises provides better livelihood in terms of increased food production, higher net income, improved productivity and reduced income imbalance. Introduction of appropriate farming systems has been proposed as one of the approaches to achieve better growth in agriculture and livelihood. The farming systems represents an appropriate combination of different farm enterprises viz., livestock, horticulture, forestry, poultry, piggery, fisheries and goat rearing etc.

Basically the farming systems in any locality is influenced by the ecological and socio-economic factors. The study of farming systems is important not only from the view point of planners but also from the view point of farmers also. By keeping in view its importance, the study was carried out to estimate costs, returns and farm business income of different farming systems. The specific objectives have been undertaken to study the economics of farming systems and to work out the share of each farming system in total farm income.

### METHODOLOGY

In relation to selection of farms, five villages from Amravati tahsil was selected on

higher area basis under different farming systems. For the present study, the different farming systems were selected as follows: (1) crop farming only (2) crop + dairy (3) crop + poultry (4) crop + goat (5) crop + orange (6) crop + dairy + orange. Fifteen cultivators from each farming system were selected randomly. Thus, the study was based on 90 samples of cultivators. The primary data were collected by personal interview method for the year 2008-2009.

For evaluation, data were converted into per hectare basis. Statistical tools like arithmetic mean, percentage and ratios were used for estimating the results. Cost concepts like cost 'A', cost 'B' and cost 'C' were used for estimating the cost of cultivation of crops and orange. Cost concepts for dairy included variables costs like feed cost, labour charge, interest on working capital. Cost concepts for poultry unit included variable costs like chick value, feed costs, labour cost, electricity, water and medicinal charges. Cost concepts for goat rearing included variable cost like feed cost, water, electricity and medicinal charges. The fixed cost in dairy, poultry and goat unit includes interest on fixed capital and depreciation on fixed assets. Input-output ratio was worked out on the basis of cost incurred and returns obtained from each farming system.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study was undertaken to compare the

### Key words :

Economics,  
Farming systems,  
Costs,  
Returns

Accepted :  
July, 2010