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LECTURE – 2

TYPES AND SYSTEMS OF FARMING SYSTEM AND FACTORS AFFECTING TYPES OF FARMING



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Types of farming system

1. Based on nature and purpose of farming

- **Subsistence farming:** Entire production is for family consumption
- **Commercial farming:** Entire surplus is to sell in the market
- **Intensive farming (Maximum output per unit of land):** The farms are usually small wherein high inputs of money, labour or technology is used to achieve high output or yield from unit area of land.
- **Extensive farming:** It is practiced in large patches of land.
- **Plantation farming:** It is the farming in estates where single cash crop is grown for sale



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According to cultivation

- **Collective farming**
- **Cultivation farming**

According to size of farm

- **Small scale farming**
- **Large scale farming**

According to value of produce

- **Intensive cultivation**
- **Extensive cultivation**



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According to value of the produce and income

- **Specialized farming**
- **Diversified farming**
- **Mixed farming**

Indigenous farming system:

- **Shifting cultivation**
- **Taungya cultivation**
- **Zabo cultivation**



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- **FACTORS AFFECTING TYPES OF FARMING**
 1. Natural resources and climate
 2. Science and technology
 3. Trade liberalisation and market development
 4. Policies, institutions and the public good
 5. Information and human capital
 6. Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK)



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- **Natural resources and climate:**
- Interaction of natural resources, climate and population determines the physical basis for farming system
- Increased variability of climate and thus agricultural productivity substantially increases the risks faced by farmer thus reducing investment and input use



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2. Science and technology:

- Appropriate technology for different agro-climatic conditions and local needs of the people determine the farming system in that region
- During last 4-5 years investment in agriculture science and technology expanded resulting in technical and institutional reforms
- Present day research is much focussed intensifying crop and livestock production



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3. Trade liberalization and market development

- Marketing and processing are basic two prerequisites for promoting IFS under given agro-ecological conditions.
- If market for alternative produce from IFS is assured then farmers are motivated to diversify farming.

4. Policies, Institutions and the public good

- Policy framework of government for rural infrastructure transport, irrigation, storage facilities, processing and providing incentives to the farmers encourages agricultural diversification.
- Dynamic farming system requires a conducive policy environment.



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5. Information and Human capital

- Evolution of farming system based on increasing specialization or integrated intensification requires extra knowledge on the part of farm operators.
- This shows that there is a need of better information and enhanced human capital is increasing.

6. Indigenous Technical Knowledge

- ITK is that which people in a given community have developed over time and continue to develop.
- It is based on experience, often tested over longer periods of use and thereby lays emphasis on minimising risks rather than maximizing profits.