MBM-CARI - I

Integrated Farming System (IFS)

Rationale

Agriculture in this millennium, due to emerging production scenario, higher economic growth, population explosion and shifts in dietary pattern has changed the supply and demand profiles of food respectively. Integrated farming systems (IFS) seems to be the possible solution to meet the continuous increase in demand for food, stability of income and diverse requirements of food grains, vegetables, milk, egg, meat etc., thereby improving the nutrition of the small-scale farmers with limited resources. Integration of different agriculturally related enterprises with crops provides ways to recycle products and by-products of one component as input of another linked component which reduce the cost of production and thus raises the total income of the farm. Multiple land use through integration of crops, livestock and aquaculture can give the best and

Details of components

1. Crop/ Cropping sequence

optimum production from unit land area. In other words, Integrated farming system is a resource management strategy to achieve economic and sustained production to meet the diverse requirement of farm household while preserving resource base. IFS can be practiced as micro business by farm youth for attaining regular income. IFS reduces the risk of failure as often one component or one crop based business leads to market instability. The other advantages of IFS include effective recycling of residues with in the farm there by reducing the cost of production per unit area.

Technical details

Area : 2000 m²

Components

Crop/ Cropping sequence: 1500 m²
Livestock components: 100 m²
Farm pond and well: 250 m²
Composting unit, storage: 150 m²
godown, threshing floor etc

: 1600 m²

Dry season (Feb – May)		Wet season (June – Oct)		Post wet season (Nov-January)	
Crop	Area (m²)	Crop	Area (m²)	Crop	Area (m²)
Ginger-Fodder 200					200
	Arecanut + Blackpapper + Crossandra 200				200
	Sugarcane*+Marigold+Amaranthus 500				500
Vegetable + Marigold	500	Rice*	500	Maize	500
Fodder (Cumbu Napier /Para grass) 100					

^{*} Rice and sugarcane needs to be rotated every year to reduce the pest build up

2. Livestock component

Species	No's	Area (m²)
Milch cow	3 No's	21
Bullock	2 No's	9
Backyard poultry	60 No's	20
Goat	11 No's	20

3. Farm pond, well & Azolla

: 250 m²

: 100 m²

Farm pond	1 No	200 m²
Poultry shed over pond	1 No	-
Poultry	16 No's	8 (with in the pond)
Duck	5	-
Embankment	Fodder, Marigold,	-
	Papaya,sapota, Guava,	
	Fodder trees	
Well	1 No	25 m²
Azolla	1 No	25 m²

4. Composting unit, storage godown, threshing floor etc : 150 m²

Item	Quantity	Area (m²)
Compost pits, rings (Vermi & quick composting)	2 No	50
Storage godown for inputs/outputs	1 No	50
Threshing cum drying floor	1	50

^{*}Gliricidia on the fence for fodder and green manure

Input required & Source of availability

Input	Source of Availability
Seeds/Planting materials	Retail seed stores/CARI/Department
	of Agriculture/Near by farmers
	(Calicut)
Earthworms	Farmers / by collection from field
Bio control agents like Trichoderma,	CARI/Department of Agriculture/
Trichogramma, insect traps, lures	CIPMC
Quick compost powder	Retail outlet

Input	Source of Availability
Milch cow	Farmers
Goat kids	Farmers
Poultry /ducks	Animal husbandry department of
	A&N, CARI
Fingerlings	Fisheries department, Andaman and
(Catla, rohu, mirgal, fresh water prawn)	Nicobar Administration
Azolla	CARI/farmers
RCC rings	Ring manufacturers

Flow chart, Time schedule & Cash Inflow

Farm development (Bunding, leveling, making of ring well, farm pond, Composting unit, Azolla)

2 months

Invest Rs. 50000



Collection of seed/ planting materials, Purchase of Animals/ poultry/duck, goat, establishment of shed over pond/fingerlings

2 months

Invest Rs. 50000



Planting and management of all the crops in all the season

12 months

Invest Rs. 40000 (Recurring cost)

^{*}Total investment in 16 months: Rs. 140000

Expected cash in & out flow in different months

Cycle	Period	Component	Cash Inflow (Rs)	Cash outflow (Rs.)
First	1-4 th month 5-8 th month 9-12 th Month 13-16 th month	Rice Eggs from poultry ducks Vegetables, flowers Eggs Sugarcane Crossandra Ginger Marigold Maize Fruits Eggs Milk Goat	100000 40000 ,	- 1600 3240 8000 8100 9300 12500 4125 5150 2650 500 8100 25000 18000
	Total	Fish	140000	3750 110015
Cash po	sition after first cy	ycle (16 th month)		- 29985
Second cycle	17 - 20 th month 21- 24 th month	Rice Eggs from poultry, ducks Milk Amaranthus Vegetables,	25000 10000	1600 8100 25000 1000 8000
	25- 28 th Month	flowers Eggs Goat Sugarcane Crossandra	5000	8100 12000 9300 12500
		Ginger Marigold Maize Fruits Eggs		4125 5150 2650 500 12000

Cycle	Period	Component	Cash Inflow (Rs)	Cash outflow (Rs.)
	Total	Goat Fish	40000	18000 3750 131775
Cash po	osition after second	d cycle (28th mon	th)	61790
Third cycle	29 – 32 nd month 33- 36 th month	Rice Eggs from poultry ducks Milk Amaranthus Vegetables, flowers Eggs Goat	25000 , , 10000	1600 8100 25000 1000 8000 8100 12000
	37- 40 th Month	Sugarcane Crossandra Ginger Marigold Maize Fruits Eggs Goat Fish	5000	9300 12500 4125 5150 2650 500 12000 18000 3750
	Total		40000	131775
Cash po	Cash position after second cycle (40 th month) 1,53,565			

Net returns in three years = 1,53,565Net income per annum per ha = 2.55 lakhs

The costing includes cost of family labour and therefore, the total income to family will be much higher.

Market Linkage: Sale of farm produces in the local market, milk & egg through co operative society