

AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS
(BASIC CONCEPTS AND FARM RECORDS)

This topic entails the following

- Definition of scarcity, preference and classic, opportunity cost as used in agriculture production.
- Uses of farm records
- Types of farm records i.e production records, field operation records, breeding records, feeding records, health, labour records and master roll.

The following relevant questions and their answers in this topic will greatly help and motivate the user comprehend and understand the concepts and practices.

1. (a) What are the uses of farm records to a farmer?

2. Identify the farm record below and the questions that follow:

Date	Disease symptoms	Animals affected	Drug used	Cost of treatment	Remarks

(a) Identity of the record

(b) State **two** different information that should be entered in the remarks column

(c) Give **two** importance of keeping the farm record illustrated above

3. State **four** uses of farm records

4. State **four** uses of farm records

5. Outline **two** ways the level of education and technology influence the efficiency of agricultural production

6. Study the illustration below of farm records:- Use it to answer the questions that follow:

Enterprise

Month

Name of cow	DAYS IN MONTH											
	1		2		3		4		5		6	
	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM

(a) Name the type of the farm record illustrated above

(b) Give **three** reasons for keeping health records in a livestock production

- (c) Give **three** pieces of information a dairy farm manager should collect for planning purposes
7. List down four pieces of information recorded in a field operation record.
 8. List **two** events occur during induction stroke in a four stroke engine
 9. Give **two** conditions under which a farmer may prefer the use of donkey trailed cart instead of a tractor drawn trailer in his farm

AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS **(BASIC CONCEPTS AND FARM RECORDS)**

1. (a) - Help to determine the value of the farm/ determine assets and liabilities.
 - Provide history of the farm.
 - Assist in planning and budgeting in various fields.
 - Helps to detect losses or theft in the farm.
 - Assists when sharing losses or profits (dividends)for communal owned farms/ partnership.
 - Help to settle disputes in the farm among heirs.
 - Help to support insurance claim e.g. against fire and theft.
 - Provide labour information like terminal benefits, NSSF due, Sacco dues for all employees.
 - Help to compare the performance of different enterprises within a farm or other farms.
 - Help in the assessment of income tax to avoid over or under taxation.
 - Records, helps to show whether the farm business is making profit or losses.

This information helps in obtaining credit.

(10 x 1 = 10 mks)

2. (a)Health record
(b) Next date of treatment /vaccination
 - - Occurrence of the disease
 - - Response to treatment (½ x 2 =1mk)
 - (c) - Select and cull animals on health ground
 - Know the course of action to be taken in the event of a disease and maintenance of good health
 - Know the prevalent disease
 - Calculate cost of treatment
- 3 Four uses of farm records are;
 - Used to compare the performance of different enterprise
 - Shows history of the farm

- Help in planning and budgeting of farm operations
- Assessment of income tax
- Calculation of profits and losses
- Securing loans
- Settling disputes where no will is left

4. four uses of farm records

- Help compare performance of different enterprises within the farm and other farms
- Shows the history of the farm
- Guide a farmer in planning and budgeting of farm operations
- Helps to detect losses or theft on the farm
- Helps to avoid over taxation or under taxation
- Helps to determine the value of the farm in terms of assets and liabilities
- Helps in sharing of profits and losses in partnership
- Helps in settling disputes among heirs in absence of a will
- Shows whether the farm business is making profit or losses
- Helps in supporting insurance claims of farm assets
- Provide labour information

5.

- Understanding the technical language used in agriculture
 - Application of the right amounts of inputs
 - Correct/ appropriate measurements in farming
- Uses of appropriate technology

6. (a) Milk production record (1x1=1mk)

(b) Determine prevalent diseases;

- Establish treatment of diseases;
- Establish disease control method;
- Determine cost of medication/health care;
- Determine the health status of different animals; (4x1=4mks)

(c) Price trends/market situation

- Production techniques
- Labour trends
- Breeds of dairy cattle
- Production constraints/risks and certainties

7.

- Field
- Area of the land
- Season
- Crop planted

- Crop variety
- Land preparation date
- Type of fertilizer at planting
- Type of fertilizer at top dressing
- Seed rate used
- Type of weed and date of weed control
- Type of pest and date of pest control
- Date of harvesting
- Remarks (Any 4)

8. List two events occur during induction stroke in a four stroke engine. (1mk)

- Piston moves down from TDC
- Exhaust valve is closed
- Inlet valve is open
- Air / fuel mixture get into combustion chamber
- Piston reaches BDC. ($4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\text{mks}$)

9. – Where the resources are free
 - where there is no alternative
 - where the alternatives are very many.