

Hello student. I'm Doctor Sanjay Gaikwad, Assistant Professor from Department of Geography and Research Center, Parvatibai Chowgule College of Arts and Science, Margao Goa, I welcome you to the model. Number 20 of Geography of natural resource development under the heading of World Agriculture and we have two types of agriculture that is subsistence and commercial farming for today's discussion.

Here an outline of our discussion of today's session.

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- We will be discussing subsistence agriculture,
- types of subsistence agriculture, commercial agriculture,
- types of commercial agriculture,
- characteristics of commercial agriculture advantages.
- And at the end, we'll check the differences between commercial and Ann subsistence agriculture.

After completing this model you all will be able to

- understand the nature and types of subsistence farming.
- understand nature and types of commercial farming.
- able to differentiate between subsistence and commercial farming, and will also understand issues and future prospects of subsistence and commercial farming.

Agriculture is one of the most widespread activities in the world. In fact, this is the first activity that human beings have started. As domestication of the plants and animals and the tillage practices that they adopted as differentiated the way of their house started doing the agriculture. So when it comes to the classification of agriculture.

The major important criteria is maybe the scale of cultivation,

- the types of crop grown,
- the livestock combination,
- intensity of agriculture,
- means of distribution of farm
- produce and levels of mechanization.

These are the criterias to classified agriculture based on this, all parameters of the types and kind of agriculture we have mostly two types of agriculture. Here to study one is subsistence agriculture and the second one is commercial agriculture.

Roughly, it corresponds to the less developed country. It is subsistence agriculture and more developed regions of the world have commercial agriculture.

First, we'll see what is subsistence agriculture?

Subsistence agriculture occurs when farmers grow food and food crops to meet the needs of themselves and their families. In subsistence agriculture farm output is targeted to survival and is mostly for the local requirements within a little or no surplus.

Planting decisions are made principally with an eye to what the family will need during the year, and Secondly covered the market price.

There are four types of subsistence farming we have

- shifting agriculture,
- primitive agriculture,
- nomadic herding and
- intensive subsistence farming.
- Incepting cultivation the Patch of forest is cleared and then after burning it the ash of that is used as a fertilizer and they keep on shifting the Patch of forest after two to three years.

Here are some glimpses of Nomadic, herding and intensive subsistence farming.

- Nomadic herding is mostly dealing with the cattle rearing or the goats and sheeps. They are keen on shifting from one place to the other place in search of the fodder for the herds, whereas intensive subsistence farming where the same plot is used intensively for the vegetable cultivations or some other cash crop in a small farm Holdings.
- Opposite of this we have commercial agriculture. The growing of crops ordering the animals for raw materials food export, particularly for the profit purpose to achieve the economy of scale, needs to be very efficient and large scale as the goal of the farmer is to maximize the profit.
- Agri Business is increasingly being taken up and practiced as a lucrative business venture. In such commercial agriculture, it is expected to invest capital manpower and land and make commercial farming.
- We'll see the characteristics of commercial agriculture. In short, commercial agriculture is large-scale production. It is capital intensive commercial agriculture. We are just highlighting varieties. It is also produced for large sale. It needs heavy machinery and human labours in the process of production. In most cases one type of agriculture is practiced and it's done in a large area.
- The practice is traditionally done all year around. Here are two types of commercial farming. We have dairy farming, grain farming, plantation farming, livestock ranching, mediteran agriculture, mix crops and livestock farming. This is in combination whereas commercial gardening and fruit farming. It is also called truck farming.

What are the advantages of commercial farming?

- Here are some advantages of commercial farming.
- This commercial farming encourages.
- Improvement in local infrastructure.
- It also gives job So job creation is one of the advantages of commercial farming.
- It's loading down the price of products in the market.
- It increases production and enhances food security.
- Commercial agriculture provides raw material for Agri business and manufacturing companies.
- It also lowered the cost of production.
- It also gives foreign exchange. Or it is also called as foreign exchange earner.

Here are some examples of commercial farming.

- Under commercial farming, few important crops are gone. Like tobacco farming. The major contributor to tobacco farming is India as an important example, then cotton farming. Mostly the United States, Pakistan, Egypt, China and India are the major contributors to cotton production.
- Wheat farming North India during the winter season are the major contributors to the weight farming.
- Rice farming is also done in West Bengal and other northeast part northeastern, part of India. China, Bangladesh, Japan and Sri Lanka. this is also one of the important crop grown in the United States, Mexico, Brazil, India, Canada and Russia.
- Tea farming. Is taken in China, Kenya, India and Sri Lanka, coffee farming is in Brazil, Colombia and followed by India beef and milk farming. One of the combinations along with the farming and livestock. Practiced in India, United States, China, Pakistan. Brazil these are the major producers of milk, whereas.
- The last work is also used for beef producer production and the producers are the United States, Brazil and European Union.

In summary and conclusion, I will discuss the difference of Subsistence farming versus commercial farming.

- These are the three grounds for comparison that is basis for comparison for subsistence farming and commercial farming. Subsistence farming is the practice in which crops are arranged for personal consumption.
- It is known as subsistence farming, whereas in commercial farming the farming practice in which the farmer grows crops for the purpose of trade is called commercial farming. As far as nature is concerned,
- Subsistence farming is labor intensive, whereas commercial farming is capital intensive.
- The area of subsistence farming is practiced in small areas and commercial farming is practiced on large area productivity. Under subsistence farming it enhances through the use of menues, whereas in commercial farming the productivity is enhanced through higher doses of modern inputs.
- When it comes to crop production, subsistence farming the food grains, fruits and vegetables are mostly grown, whereas under commercial farming, cash crops and cereals are grown.
- Method of irrigation determines the subsistence farming that is total depending on monsoon, whereas commercial farming is using modern methods of irrigation like drip irrigation, sprinkler and subsurface.
- Under the process of cultivation, the traditional methods are used in subsistence farming, whereas commercial farming uses machines.

Let us have a little discussion on the future of agriculture.

Farmers increasingly using technology to improve efficiencies and profit from agriculture In the future, though, even more highly evolved information technology solutions may be a key to hitting an ever increasing human population. In future. Agriculture may be used following trends like the use of hybrid varieties of seeds, as well as the variety drip irrigation precision farming drones used in agriculture for a variety of purposes, including the monitoring and pesticide spray.

Continued digitalization and focus on soil health will be the future of agriculture and these will be the trends in agriculture.

Friends here are some reference Websites.

And thank you.

Thank you very much.