

	Subsistence producers	Commercial producers
Numbers	Large	Small
Size of operations	Small	Medium to large
Strategy	A secure, diverse and improved livelihood through agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Risk control and minimisation The input allocation to food production depends on the opportunities.	Maximising income from producing food Risk takers
Inputs	Low external inputs Operate usually on communal land systems, and holdings are not necessarily delineated or fenced off.	High level of external inputs Usually on private and fenced off land. Commercial producers may also be found in communal lands, usually in fenced off parts.
Type of products	Multiple, used for own consumption	Few, specialised products
Equipment	Minimal	Mechanisation and intensification (e.g. irrigation)
Financial capital	Minimal	High and access to credit
Practices	Low-input low-output system Simple practices aimed at diverse and secure yields Competition for household inputs with non-agricultural sector	High-input, output system  Modern practices aimed at profit maximisation
Human resources	Mostly indigenous skills	Mostly modern agricultural and management skills
Status	Many are food insecure	Food secure, but profitability variable and dependent on government support
History	Often disadvantaged (e.g. South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe)	Historically advantaged with access to best land, sufficient water resources and

# PURPOSE

Factors	Subsistence Farming	Commercial Farming
Land size	Small plot of land	Large plot of land
Labour type	Family members	Hired workers
Capital cost	Low capital input	High capital input
Types of fertilisers	Natural fertilisers	Chemical fertilisers
Tools/machines	Traditional tools/ machines	High technology tools/machines
Level of technology	Low level	High level
Output	For own use	For sale

#### Comparison Chart

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	INTENSIVE FARMING	EXTENSIVE FARMING
Meaning	Intensive Farming refers to an agricultural system, wherein there is high level use of labor and capital, in comparison to the land area.	Extensive Farming is a farming technique, in which large farms are being cultivated, with relatively lower inputs, i.e. capital and labor.
Population	It is practiced in densely populated region.	It is practiced in moderately populated region.
Land holding	Small and expensive	Large and inexpensive
Farmland	Near to the market	Remotely located
Per hectare output	Large	Small

SUBSISTENCE FARMING		PLANTATION AGRICULTURE	
(i)	It is done on a small plot of land.	It is done on large estates/plantations.	
(ii)	The produce is just enough for the subsistence of the farmer's family.	The produce is for gaining profit and is in bulk.	
(iii)	The farmer and his family constitute the labour. Primitive tools are utilized.	There is large capital investment and scientific methods are used. Cheap labour is also employed at a large scale.	
(iv)	Proximity to markets and thus, transportation is not essential.	Proximity to markets and good system of transport is very important.	
(v)	One or more crops can be grown on single piece of land.	Single crop specialisation is observed.	
(vi)	Areas—	Areas—	
•	Primitive subsistence—Malaysia, Indonesia, Northeast India.	French established cocoa and coffee plantations in West Africa.	
•	Intensive subsistence—Wet paddy dominated— Myanmar, India and Indonesia. Other than paddy— North Korea, Manchuria, North Japan.	British set up tea gardens in India and Sri Lanka.  Spanish and Americans grew coconut and sugarcane in the Philippines.	

# **Shifting Cultivation**

- Definition
  - Subsistence farmers rotate the fields they cultivate in order to let the soil replenish its nutrients
- Different than crop rotation because farmer does not change crop type
- Farming same crop repeatedly on the same plot of land leaches the soil of nutrients that are needed for health crops

- Where is it found?
  - Often in tropical zones
    - Especially rain forest in Africa, the Amazon River basin in South America, and throughout Southeast Asia
      - Topsoil is thin, need to change plot of land frequently
  - The primary cause of poor soil quality in these regions is the heavy tropical rains that wash away soil nutrients

## Plantation Agriculture

A form of industrialized agriculture

Involves large monocultures of cash crops such

as:

Bananas

- Coffee
- Soybeans
- Sugarcane
- Cocoa
- Vegetables
- Mostly in tropical areas of developing countries
- Products usually exported to developed countries.



### 4) Plantation farming

- Predominance of a single crop farming.
- Raised on large estates of about 100acres each.
- Are scientifically managed.
- Crops raised only for sale.
- Involves large number of labourers and huge capital outlay.
- Common in Kerala.



Rabi	Kharif	Zaid.
(i) Winter cropping season is known as Rabi.	(i) Wet summer cropping season is known as Kharif.	(i) Dry summer cropping season is known as Zaid.
<ul><li>(ii) Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December.</li></ul>	(ii) Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in June.	(ii) Zaid is a short intervening cropping season in between rabi and kharif season
(iii)The crops are harvested in summer from April to June.	(iii)The crops are harvested in September-October.	(iii)The crops are grown in summer months (March to May).
(iv)Availability of precipitation during winter months due to western disturbances helps in the success of these crops.	(iv)These crops have high water requirement either from monsoon rain or by irrigation.	(iv)They are irrigated crops.
(v) Wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard are examples of crops growing in Rabi season.	(v) Paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar) moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean are examples.	(v) Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops are examples of crops growing in Zaid season.

Shank You