

Difference Between Subsistence And Commercial Farming

Community-supported agriculture It is an alternative socioeconomic model of agriculture and food distribution that allows the producer and consumer to share the risks of farming. The model is a subcategory of civic agriculture that has an overarching goal of strengthening a sense of community through local markets. producers and consumers, CSA embodies a reciprocity between the land and the people, ensuring access to organic food through sustainable, subsistence-based Community-supported agriculture (CSA model) or cropsharing is a system that connects producers and consumers within the food system more closely by allowing the consumer to subscribe to the harvest of a certain farm or group of farms

Livestock The term is sometimes used to refer solely to animals which are raised for consumption, and sometimes used to refer solely to farmed ruminants, such as cattle, sheep, and goats. intensive animal farming. Such farming increases the yield of the various commercial outputs, but also impairs animal welfare, the environment, and public health Livestock are the domesticated animals that are raised in an agricultural setting mainly to provide labor and produce diversified animal products for human consumption such as meat, eggs, milk, fur, leather, and wool

Agrarian society was preceded by hunters and gatherers and horticultural societies and transitioned into industrial society. The transition to agriculture, called the Neolithic Revolution, has taken place independently multiple times. Horticulture and agriculture as types of subsistence developed among humans somewhere between 10,000 and 8,000 years ago in the Fertile Crescent region of the Middle East. The reasons for the development of agriculture are debated but may have included climate change, and... In the United States, Chinook salmon and rainbow trout are the most commonly farmed salmonids for recreational and subsistence fishing through the National Fish Hatchery System. In Europe, brown trout are the most commonly reared fish for recreational restocking. Commonly farmed non-salmonid fish groups include tilapia, catfish, black sea bass and bream. In 2007, the aquaculture of salmonids was worth US\$10.7 billion globally. Salmonid aquaculture production grew over ten-fold during the 25 years from 1982 to 2007. In 2012, the leading producers of salmonids were Norway, Chile, Scotland and Canada. Much controversy exists about the ecological and health impacts of intensive salmonids aquaculture. Of particular concern are the impacts on wild salmon and other marine life. The definition and effects of corporate farming on agriculture are widely debated, though sources that describe large businesses in agriculture as "corporate farms" may portray them negatively.

Agriculture in Niger Between 1988 and 1995 Agriculture is the primary economic activity of a majority of Niger's 17 million citizens. Traditional subsistence farming, herding, small trading, and informal markets dominate an economy that generates few formal sector jobs

Although a recurring conceptual and archetypal distinction is that of a family farm as a smallholding versus corporate farming as large-scale agribusiness, that notion does not accurately describe the realities of farm ownership in many countries. Family farm businesses can take many forms, from smallholder farms to larger farms operated under intensive farming practices. In various countries, most farm families have structured their farm businesses as corporations (such as limited liability companies) or trusts, for liability, tax, and business purposes. Thus, the idea of a family farm as a unitary concept or definition does not easily translate across languages, cultures, or centuries, as there are substantial differences in agricultural traditions and histories between countries and between centuries within a country. For example, in U.S. agriculture, a family farm can be of any size, as long as the ownership is held within a family. A 2014 USDA report shows that family farms operate 90 percent of the nation's farmland, and account... Shrimp farming has changed from traditional, small-scale businesses in Southeast Asia into a global industry. Technological advances have led to higher densities of shrimp, and broodstock is shipped worldwide. Virtually all farmed shrimp are of the family Penaeidae, and just two species – Penaeus vannamei (Pacific white shrimp) and Penaeus monodon (giant tiger prawn) – account for roughly 80% of all farmed shrimp. These industrial monocultures... == Methods ==

Corporate farming Most legal definitions of corporate farming in the United States pertain to tax laws, anti-corporate farming laws, and census data collection. This includes corporate ownership of farms and the sale of agricultural products, as well as the roles of these companies in influencing agricultural education, research, and public policy through funding initiatives and lobbying efforts. These definitions Corporate farming is the practice of large-scale agriculture on farms owned or greatly influenced by large companies

== Tribal composition == The varied and fluid meanings of "corporate farming" have resulted in conflicting definitions of the term, with implications in particular for legal definitions. == History ==

Turu people (Tanzania) They speak the Turu language. However the commercial success is very limited due to both poor farming methods and unreliable The Turu (Arimi, Wanyaturu) are an ethnic and linguistic group based in the Singida Region of north-central Tanzania, who speak the Bantu language Kinyaturu. and onions due to relatively increase in markets in the region. The current population of the Turu is now over 1,000,000. In 1993, the Turu population was estimated to number 556,000

Aquaculture of salmonids Salmonids (particularly salmon and rainbow trout), along with carp and tilapia, are the three most important fish groups in aquaculture. farming and harvesting of salmonid fish under controlled conditions for both commercial and recreational purposes. The most commonly commercially farmed salmonid is the Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*). Salmonids (particularly salmon and The aquaculture of salmonids is the farming and harvesting of salmonid fish under controlled conditions for both commercial and recreational purposes 0bb1c8e4e8

Community-supported agriculture can be considered as a practice of commoning. It is an example of community-led management of the production and distribution of goods and services. The organization of food provisioning through commoning is complementary to the horizontal axis of market-mediated food provisioning and the verticality of state distribution and regulation on food. As a model in which market agents do not interact solely as competitors but as "members of a community collaborating in pursuing a collective action for the commonwealth", it is also recognized and supported by public policies in some countries. Such frameworks of collaboration between public administration... 0bb1c8e4e8

Agrarian society Such a society may acknowledge other means of livelihood and work habits but stresses the importance of agriculture and farming. multiple times. Another way to define an agrarian society is by seeing how much of a nation's total production is in agriculture. Agrarian societies have existed in various parts of the world as far back as 10,000 years ago and continue to exist today. Horticulture and agriculture as types of subsistence developed among humans somewhere between 10,000 and 8,000 years ago in the Fertile An agrarian society, or agricultural society, is any community whose economy is based on producing and maintaining crops and farmland. In agrarian society, cultivating the land is the primary source of wealth. They have been the most common form of socio-economic organization for most of recorded human history 0bb1c8e4e8

Family farm Permanent farming estates were established during A family farm is generally understood to be a farm owned and/or operated by a family. It is sometimes considered to be an estate passed down by inheritance. was mostly defined by slash-and-burn subsistence farming, historically spread by the Bantu expansion 0bb1c8e4e8

The agricultural economy is based largely upon internal markets, subsistence agriculture, and the export of raw commodities: food stuffs and cattle to neighbors. Niger, a landlocked Sub-Sahara African nation, over the past two decades has consistently been ranked near or at the bottom of worldwide indexes of the Human development index, GDP, and per capita income. Economic activity centres on subsistence agriculture, animal husbandry, re-export trade, and export of uranium. The 50% devaluation of the West African CFA franc in January 1994 boosted exports of livestock, cowpeas, onions, and the products of Niger's small cotton industry. Exports of cattle to neighboring Nigeria, as well as groundnuts and their oil remain the primary non-mineral exports. 0bb1c8e4e8 The total agriculture commodities export was US\$3.50 billion in March-June 2020. India exported \$38 billion worth of agricultural products in 2013, making it the seventh-largest agricultural exporter worldwide and the sixth largest net exporter. Most of its agriculture exports serve developing and least developed nations. Indian agricultural/horticultural and processed foods are exported to more than 120 countries, primarily to Japan, Southeast Asia, SAARC countries, the European Union and the United States. 0bb1c8e4e8 == Definitions and usage == 0bb1c8e4e8 == Etymology == 0bb1c8e4e8 The breeding, maintenance, slaughter and general subjugation of livestock, called animal husbandry, is a part of modern agriculture and has been practiced in many cultures since humanity's transition to farming from hunter-gatherer lifestyles. Animal husbandry practices have varied widely across cultures and periods. They continue to play a major economic and cultural role in numerous communities. 0bb1c8e4e8 Arimi (the people of Rimi) is the original endonym. The word Arimi itself literally means farmers. Wanyaturu (the people of Nyaturu) is replacing it, reflecting Swahili contact; indeed, the prefix wa- is Swahili rather than the Turu a-. 0bb1c8e4e8 Pesticides and fertilizers used in Indian... 0bb1c8e4e8 India ranks first in the world with highest net cropped area followed by US and China. The economic contribution of agriculture to India's GDP is steadily declining with the country's broad-based economic growth. Still, agriculture is demographically the broadest economic sector and plays a significant role in the overall socio-economic fabric of India. 0bb1c8e4e8

Marine shrimp farming dollars. 6 million tonnes in 2003, representing a value of nearly 9 billion U. The largest exporting nation is Thailand. The total global production of farmed shrimp reached more than 1. About 75% of farmed shrimp is produced in Asia, particularly in China and Thailand. traditional shrimp farming has been carried out in Asia for centuries, large-scale commercial shrimp farming began in the 1970s, and production grew steeply Marine shrimp farming is an aquaculture business for the cultivation of marine shrimp or prawns for human consumption. The other 25% is produced mainly in Latin America, where Brazil, Ecuador, and Mexico are the largest producers. S. Although traditional shrimp farming has been carried out in Asia for centuries, large-scale commercial shrimp farming began in the 1970s, and production grew steeply, particularly to match the market demands of the United States, Japan and Western Europe 0bb1c8e4e8

Agriculture in India Due to the Green Revolution, a large majority of farmland in India is not organic. India ranks second worldwide in farm outputs. As per the Indian economic survey 2025-2026, agriculture and allied activities accounted for 46. 2% to the country's nominal GDP. 1% of the Indian workforce and contributed 15. farming. Most Indian farmland is concentrated in large commercial farms The history of agriculture in India dates back to the Neolithic period 0bb1c8e4e8

Livestock farming practices have largely shifted to intensive animal farming. Such farming increases the yield of the various commercial outputs, but also impairs animal welfare, the environment, and public health. In particular, beef, dairy and sheep are an outsized source of greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture. 0bb1c8e4e8

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