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Types of Agriculture Extensive Versus, Intensive Farming and Cooperative Farming YouTube Lecture Handouts

Extensive Versus Intensive Farming Cooperative Farming

Extensive Farming

- Low population
- More land
- Combine harvester
- Wheat, maize, barley
- Profitable farming
- Size of farm is 1000 to 2000 acres
- USA, Canada, Australia
- India – Punjab and Haryana

Intensive Farming



- Small land
- Fertilizer and pesticides
- Expensive and HYV seeds
- Wheat rice cotton sugarcane
- Double cropping, multiple cropping, crop rotation
- India, china, Korea, Japan
- India – coastal areas, Brahmaputra valley

Cooperative Farming



- **Cooperative farming** refers to an organization in which: each member-**farmer** remains the owner of his land individually. However, **farming** is done jointly. Profit is distributed among the member-**farmers** in the ratio of land owned by them
- It is a cooperative where farmers pool their resources in certain areas of activity. It allows little farms to do what big farms can do, like buy inputs at bulk rates, increase volume to open new markets and lower the per-use cost of equipment. Together, producers can lower costs, access required services or facilities, or generate more income.
- Joining of the farmers in this system is voluntary;
- Farmers retain their right to land;
- Farmers pool their land, livestock, and other implements;
- The entire farm is managed as a single unit and management is elected by all the members; and
- Every member earns a share of the total production with his or her land contribution and labor performed.
- Cooperative farming solves the problem of sub-division and fragmentation of holdings.

- The cooperative farm has more men-material-money resources to increase irrigation system potential and land productivity. Members could not have been able to do it individually on their small farm.
- Case studies normally point out that with cooperative farming, per acre production increases.

 Manishika