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**Topic : Collective Farming**

## **Collective Farming**

### **Meaning :**

**Collective Farming also known as "Model of Kolkhoz "**

*Collective farming and communal farming are various types of "agricultural production in which multiple farmers run their holdings as a joint enterprise.*

*In other words; we can say , Collective farming is when a group of farmers pool their land, domestic animals, and agricultural implements, retaining as private property enough only for the members' own requirements. The profits of the farm are divided among its members. In cooperative farming, farmers retain private ownership of the land.*

*There are two broad types of communal farms:*

### **Agricultural cooperatives :-**

*In this type of farming, member-owners jointly engage in farming activities as a collective.*

### **State farms :-**

*These farms are owned and directly run by a centralized government. The process by which farmland is aggregated is called collectivization. In some countries (including the Soviet Union, the Eastern Bloc countries, China and Vietnam), there have been both state-run and cooperative-run variants. For example, the Soviet Union had both kolkhozy (cooperative-run farms) and sovkhozy (state-run farms).*

### **Origin and Practice of collective farming :-**

*Collective farming was first developed in the **USSR** in **1917**, where it became general after 1930. Stalin's collectivization drive 1929–33 wrecked a flourishing agricultural system and alienated the Soviet peasants from the land: 15 million people were left homeless, 1 million of whom were sent to labor camps and some 12 million deported to Siberia. In subsequent years, millions of those peasants forced into collectives died. Collective farming is practiced in other countries as well. It was adopted from 1953 in China, with results much like the*

*Soviets. Collective farming is an intricate part of Communism and has failed almost everywhere it has been forced on farmers. Collective farming has been successful where it is adopted as a choice in several countries. In Israel the kibbutz or collective farm has been very successful and practiced for the protection of the farmers.*

**Features of Collective Farming:-**

***i) The farmers pool in all their resources like land, livestock and labour. However , they are Allowed to retain very small plots to grow crops in order to meet their daily requirements.***

***ii) Produce in excess of the fixed amount is distributed among the members or sold in the market.***

***iii) Yearly targets are set by the government and the produce is also sold to the state at fixed prices.***

***iv ) The farmers have to pay taxes on the farm produces, hired machinery etc.***

***v) Members are paid according to the nature of the work allotted to them by the farm management.***