

operative farms were quickly becoming industrialized as well. Vegetables, fruits, and dairy products were increasingly the predominant agricultural products in these settlements.

Dairy and poultry production in the co-operatives was particularly significant. From 1922-1936 the number of cows raised annually rose from 750 to 8,040. In 1944 and due to improved fodder and the introduction of new breeding techniques, the number of cows reached 16,040. An equally impressive growth was also recorded with regard to poultry; from 6,800 heads of poultry in 1922 to 175,500 in 1936 and to 302,400 in 1944. (20)

Large-Scale Production and Intensive Agriculture

The application of capital and machinery in agriculture speeded up the process of industrialized agriculture resulting in a gradual but sweeping takeover of extensive small-scale production by production on large-scale.(21)

What characterises large-scale production is not the size of the land put under a certain crop, but, rather the form of use of that particular crop.

One must differentiate here between large-scale production and specialized agriculture. For, although in both cases crops are produced for the market, the two phenomena are not the same. Agricultural specialization, for example can be found in pre-capitalist forms of production. In contrast, large-scale production is specific to the capitalist mode of production.

In small-scale production, usually characteristic of peasant economies, crops are produced primarily as use-values to be consumed by the direct producers. Within the Palestinian context for example,