

Abstract

Danish agriculture is in the midst of one its deepest and most grave crises. Thousands of farmers are being forced to leave their homes; the financial sector and the Danish state are owed half a trillion Danish kroner (75 billion euros). The crisis is political, economic as well as cultural.

Taking this situation into account, the dissertation investigates new and/or alternative development paths containing ownership or business models with the potential to counter or transform current conditions. The point of departure is a mapping of the conditions, juxtaposed with a presentation of seven farms and the 'path of development' and potential they each represent. The theoretical approach analyzes how ownership structures the organization, reproduction and the generational shift.