

**Table Three****Sources of Income for 23,573 Fallah Families:**

	No. of families	%
1- Families live entirely from cultivation/total population	5,477	23.2
a) Those who hold over 240d.	3,873	16.4
b) Those who hold from 120-240d.	1,604	6.8
2-Farmers live partly from cultivation and partly from hired labour	11,156	47.4
a) Those who hold 120-240d.	1,657	7.1
b) Holders of less than 120d.	8,396	35.6
c) Those who own trees only	1,103	4.4
3- Agricultural wage labourers	6,940	29.4
Total Families	23,573	100.0

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Source: Johnson-Crosbie, Enquiry into the Economic Conditions of the Agriculturists, 1930, p.21

The most obvious point in this table is that not a single fallah with less than 120d. was able to survive from his land without supplementing his income from outside labour. Moreover, among the 3,261 families who hold between 120-240 d. (categories 1.b and 2.a), 1,657 families or over 50 per cent were forced to supplement their living by hiring themselves out. Only 5,477 families or 23.2 per cent of the total population surveyed were found to be living entirely from their holdings. 76.8 per cent of the total surveyed population, which amounted to 18,096 families (categories 2 and 3) either possessed land less than what was sufficient for their survival, and thus needed to hire themselves outside their farms, or were without land at all (categories 2.c and 3).

The fact that all censuses on agriculture were conducted with one aim in mind, i.e., to perfect government taxation policies poses