

of exchange value acquired from each product.

In 1941-42 for example, a survey of 8,793 Jewish private farms showed that despite the fact that they occupied a relatively very small area, the overwhelming majority of these farms employed intensive techniques and produced commercial crops. Table 2 demonstrates how small farms can be utilized for large-scale production.

Table 2

Type of Farm	No. of Farms	Average Size per Farm (in dunam)
1. Plantations	3,857	20
2. Intensive Monocultural Farming	636	5-10
3. Intensive Mixed farming	3,277	15-20
4. Extensive Farming	1,277	150
Total	8,793	20

Source: Statistical Handbook, 1947, p. 145 in Gozansky, T. Hitpathut hakapitalism bi-falastina op.cit, p. 146.

Except for category 4, "Extensive Farming" (Table 2) where crops like wheat and barley were produced largely for the farmers' own consumption, all other farms surveyed here, estimated at 7,770 farms or 86 per cent of all farms, were highly industrialized, hiring family and outside labour and producing commercial crops for the market (Gozansky, 1986:145).

Under large-scale commercial production, the productivity of the land is measured by the value of produce per unit (abu-Rjeyli, 1970;