

market and how it affected the peasantry. Finally, Kamen's discussion of government policies is primarily devoted to the inadequacy of its efforts to better the conditions of agriculture and Arab peasantry. There is no consideration of, for example, the impact of the cash taxes or tariff policies on the peasantry.

Kamen explicitly rejects the idea that Palestine during the Mandate was "unique," and thus requiring a unique mode of analysis. He recognizes that there are both similarities and differences in conditions between Palestine and other places.<sup>120</sup> However, in his discussion of Arab agriculture, he stops short of including crucial factors impacting the peasantry that were also common to other places. Again, that is the impact of the spread of market relations and of colonial government policies on the peasantry.

#### 1.4 The Theoretical Framework

It is useful to place the approach of this study and those of the reviewed models in the wider context of the different approaches used in the study of agrarian change, which as Harriss points out "reflect the major paradigms of social science research in general."<sup>121</sup> Harriss provides a useful broad classification of those approaches, namely, decision-making models, systems approaches, and structural/historical approaches.

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<sup>120</sup>Ibid., 131-2.

<sup>121</sup>John Harriss, "General Introduction," *Rural Development, Theories of Peasant Economy and Agrarian Change* (London: Hutchinson & Company, 1982): 15-29, 17-18.