

among different areas. The most fertile areas were concentrated along the coast, inland plains, and the Jordan Valley. The hill areas had relatively good amounts of rain, but their most fertile land was limited to the small valleys sandwiched between the hills. The type of soil, whether sandy, heavy, or clayish, determined the most suitable crop that, in turn, determined the possible return from its cultivation and whether, notwithstanding other resources, provided more than subsistence.

Finally, there were the means of consumption other than cereals. These derived from the raising of livestock, poultry, fruit trees, and vegetables. All peasants had all or some combination of these as part of their way of life. In addition to cereals, the extent of possession of these other resources determined not only the consumption level of a family but more importantly, in the case of surplus, what could be sold in the market, providing an additional source of income. Information is available only for the distribution of ownership for livestock. For sheep and goats, again from the villages in Nablus and Tulkarm subdistricts, the data show that the average number of ownership per household ranged from 1.0 to 21.9 in the first and 0.4 to 6.7 in the second subdistrict. For cattle, the corresponding numbers were 0.4 to 4.4 and 0.1 to 9.9. Again, this was indicative of the differential ownership within villages.<sup>13</sup>

Patnaik's central criterion, however, is what she terms the "labour-exploitation [sic] criterion." She states it as follows:

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<sup>13</sup>Kamen, 170.