

to Transjordan after the 1967 war) is of relatively similar weight within the total population. None of the four sub-clans controls an amount of land, water resources or commercial assets which can put it in a relation of domination over the others. And although there is, as we shall see, significant differentiation in the amount of wealth between households, this differentiation is not reflected within the sub-clans of the village, as indicated, for example, in the average area of land cropped per household.

Table 11:2

Zbeidat Sub-clans by Household

| <u>Sub-clan</u> | <u>Nuclear Households</u> | <u>No. of Household members</u> | <u>% of Resident Population</u> | <u>Average Area Cultivated per household</u> |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Mahameed | 5 | 38 | 10% | 14.7 dunums |
| Abu Sabbah | 17 | 115 | 31% | 13.1 dunums |
| Shahabat | 18 | 120 | 32% | 15.7 dunums |
| Salaymeh | 15 | 105 | 27% | 14.1 dunums |
| | — | — | — | |
| Total | 55 | 378 | 100% | |

Source: Author's Zbeidat Household Survey (1980), for population with identifiable clan membership.

The homogeneity of social composition among Zbeidatis is largely the function of the preponderance of full time farming as the source of living for the absolute majority of the inhabitants. Only 6 households (4 full time wage workers, one shopkeeper, and one government teacher) derive their livelihood outside agriculture. Among the 32 joint households engaged in farming one can make a distinction on the basic nature of cropping arrangements. Thus, we obtain the following distribution: