

Adding all crop sectors together (trees, vegetables, and grains) their combined income comprises around 68% of agricultural income, which leaves livestock and poultry with a share of about one third. The reasons for the retarded growth in this sector will be explored later under the section on livestock and poultry.

Table (VI - 5)

Composition of agricultural product

	1977	1978	1979	Average
Gross value of agr. product in IL millions at market price	1734	3757	5675	3722
Sectoral distribution - percent:				
Crop sectors, thereof:	67.0	75.7	62.9	68.5
Field crops	7.1	5.5	6.4	6.3
Vegetable Crops	21.0	14.3	15.0	16.8
Fruits, thereof:	37.9	55.2	40.6	44.6
Olives	7.8	33.9	18.6	20.1
Livestock and poultry	33.0	24.3	37.1	31.5

Source: Administered Territories Statistics Quarterly 1980, op cit, p 89.

Technology Change

Productivity in agriculture has shown a rise over the past decade. Accurate assessment of productivity by type of farming and production region is beyond the scope of this research. Table (VI-6) however, presents a summary of yield estimates for some types of agriculture, assessed from a variety of sources. The data on rainfed farming patterns is based on the findings of this research, and those for irrigated crops are quoted from official data, as computed on the basis of aggregate figures of acreage and output.

Table (VI - 6)

Productivity trends
(kilograms per donum)

	1966	1978
Wheat	84	153
Barley	80	170
Chickpeas	55	78
Tomato*	1114	1846
Cucumber*	946	1557
Citrus*	2396	3015
Grapes	285	700
Almonds	105	82
Olives	Not quoted due to severe cyclical variations	

Sources: For 1966 - Agricultural Atlas of Jordan, op cit, relevant pages.

For 1978 - Data collected from district offices of the Department of Agriculture.

* Irrigated.

The data in Table (VI-6) indicates a number of important features in productivity. Although output per unit increased markedly in all types of farming, it is apparent that the rise in irrigated crops is considerably greater than in those dependent on rainfall. This is not unexpected in view of the much stronger thrust towards intensifying irrigated agriculture using modern technology. To a lesser extent, rainfed agriculture in flat areas (mostly in Jenin district) has also shown a marked technological change.

There have been a number of unfavourable factors that have discouraged the development of rainfed technology on hilly areas, most importantly the following:

1. Prices of production inputs (mainly labour) have risen at rates