

Jewish State;⁵⁹ as a result of this inevitable maldistributional problem, the shortage of Jewish labor power is likely to persist even in the non-strategic sectors of the civilian economy, making more room there for Palestinian-Arab labor. Let us now examine the potential viability of further reliance on Arab labor as an alternative adjustment in the face of an increasing demand for technical labor force in high technology industry, concomitant with a simultaneous decline in immigration, and rise in emigration, rates.

Reliance on Palestinian-Arab labor is being discussed here in the context of optimizing the utilization of available sources of labor force as an alternative adjustment to immigration decline. In this sense, it is also related to the possibilities for optimizing the utilization of available Jewish labor precisely by means of redistribution of both segments of the labor force in the employment structure.

Palestinian-Arab labor was historically and still is underutilized in the Israeli economy. Underutilization applies both to those in, and not in, the labor force. In the first case, underutilization is in the form of subemployment due to the nature of labor categories within which Palestinian workers are situated, in the case of citizen male labor these are usually menial personal services in garages, restaurants, etc., and to non-citizen Palestinians these are mainly seasonal cash-cropping jobs, etc.

Underutilization, both in the form of subemployment regarding participants in the labor force, as well as in the form of non/subproletarianization regarding the non-participants in the labor force applies most dramatically to female Palestinian labor, citizen and non-citizen alike.