

## 2- Fallaheen Shibh- Muu'dameen

This is the class of semi-proletariat, semi-peasant to which Lenin refers as the allotment-holding wage workers (Lenin,1977:177). As a part of the rural proletariat the fallah here possessed a parcel of land (rented or owned ) insufficient for his and his family's maintenance. As a result he was forced to sell his labour power to supplement his income. Among the Palestinian rural population this class was quite significant.

Within the Palestinian context the following groups were part of this class: The possessors of means of production other than land i.e., cattle, such as the case of the 130 fallah families of Wadi al-Hawareth who, when their land was expropriated, were left with 2000 heads of cattle without grazing land.(12) Also among this group were the share-croppers -who might or might not own means of production (land, tools, working animals)- who entered into a monthly or yearly contract with a big landlord. This group was quite widespread in the hilly areas of Tulkarem and Jenin (Firestone, 1975).

## 3- Fallaheen Muu'dameen:

These were the landless proletariat who continued to live in the villages but without land of their own (neither owned nor rented). These included the permanent agricultural wage labourers who lived in the village and sold their labour power to the capitalist land owner, such as the 6,500 agricultural wage labourers who had worked in the Rothschild's plantations. (13) This category also included the daily or seasonal agricultural wage workers. -The term Harrath, or ploughman, which is very often used in the Palestinian literature refers to this group- (Stein,1984:68; Gozansky,1986:202).