

income than the smaller areas under commercial crops.

The only exception in this table are 1943 and 1944 where a rise in prices of all three products occurred. This phenomenon was largely due to the second world war and the general rise in consumer prices at the international level. Nevertheless, this rise too favoured the more commercial crops such as fruits and vegetables.

The process of the displacement of small-scale by large-scale production is considered by Marxists as the fundamental and principal trend of capitalism (Saleh, 1979; Barakat,1978; Bagchi,1982; Patnaik,1983). The consequence of this is not necessarily the immediate expropriation of the peasants, but it nevertheless causes "the ruin of the small farmnd a worsening conditions on their farms". This process as Lenin observes "may go on for years and decades" (Lenin, 1977:70).

The mechanization of agriculture was not confined to the private settlements, known otherwise as the Moshava (plr.Moshavot). In fact, these modern methods of agricultural production were characteristic of all Jewish settlements including the co-operatives known as the Moshav and the Kibbutz.

Alongside the development of the forces of production, the social relations of production in agriculture also changed.

Wage Labour in Agriculture

The quantity of hired labour exploited in reproducing the European Jewish capitalist economy was phenomenal in all private and some co-operative settlements. In a 1938 survey, for example, it was revealed that five settlements employed 13,200 wage labourers. Hired labourers were drawn from both the indigenous Palestinian population