

of their ability to make a living from cultivation and the extent of landlessness. The first survey was included in the Johnson-Crosbie Report, which is summarized in Table 3.6. The survey included only villages that were primarily involved in extensive cereal cultivation.

Thus, of the total 23,573 families, 5,477 or 23 percent lived exclusively on their holding; the total number of owner-occupiers who also worked as laborers was 11,156 or 47 percent, the majority of which, 8,396, owned less than one

Table 3.6. Holdings of 104 Villages According to Size and Source of Income, 1930

	Number of Families
Owner-occupiers living exclusively on their holding:	
Over 2 <i>feddans</i> (a)	3,873
Between 1-2 <i>feddans</i>	1,604
Owner-occupiers who also work as laborers:	
Between 1-2 <i>feddans</i>	1,657
Under 1 <i>feddan</i>	8,396
Trees only	1,103
Laborers	6,940
Total	23,573

(a) The area of the *feddan* varied among subdistricts, but the report considered 120 *dunums* as an appropriate average; "A *feddan* originally represented the area that one man could plough himself with one yoke of oxen during the course of the year."

Source: Johnson-Crosbie Report, 21.