

At the same time, it was here that intensive methods of production, to the extent employed, were primarily used. Setting aside the issue of the size of these undertakings and the level of intensity of production, this group clearly corresponds to Patnaik's first category of capitalists.

Second, there were the big landowners, both resident and absentee. Some of the big landowners used wage labor to cultivate their lands.²¹ These landowners had their lands predominantly worked by tenants on a share basis or by sharecroppers who did not necessarily live on the land. These arrangements took several forms, and how the crop was divided varied according to the contribution of each party.²² By the late 1920s, money rents emerge,²³ but rent appropriation in kind was the predominant form of exploitation. Those landlords performed no labor at all, obviously so for the absentee landowners but also for the resident ones. The big landlords also correspond to Patnaik's first category, which included capitalists and together formed the large-scale appropriators of surplus. The extent of big landownership was already discussed in the landholding section. Tenancy, although somewhat significant, and a source of substantial extraction of surplus for big landowners, was not the predominant form of cultivation for the majority of Arab peasants.

²¹Granott, *Land System*, 40.

²²Ya'akov Firestone, "Crop Sharing Economics in Mandatory Palestine," Part 1, *Middle East Studies* 11, no. 1 (January 1975): 3-23; and Part 2, *Middle East Studies* 11, no. 2 (May 1975): 175-94.

²³Hope-Simpson Report, 70; Simpson comments further that money rents "were to be expected as a consequence of the commutation of the title."