

of commodities produced in the village.

2. 'Kulak-type' villages.⁴ These villages emerge in fertile grain cultivation areas which have undergone intensive mechanization and substantial accumulation of capital. The 'kulak' pattern refers to well-to-do peasants who, utilizing primarily household labour and intensive grain technology, have succeeded in augmenting their cultivable plots by buying off land from migrant families who lost their peasant status. This is a situation, therefore, where permanent out-migration has created a market for land (p. 13). A variation on this type exists in areas of irrigated cotton cultivation where the state undertook land settlement schemes. It is characterized by labour-intensive cultivation, predominant use of family labour, and sufficient yield allowing for accumulation (pp. 14-16). The 'kulak' type is seen by Keydar as a transitional type that will dissolve into independent farmsteads, without yielding to proletarianization since de-peasantized households accumulate enough working capital from land sales to establish themselves independently outside the village economy (p. 20). Furthermore, this second transitional type is the only pattern in Turkey where 'concentration on the principal means of production occurs exclusively through the workings of the market' (p. 13).

3. Capitalist farming villages. These villages constitute less than 1% of the total and represent the Turkish equivalent of the presumably classical (European) road to capitalist agriculture.⁵ They are characterized by intensive mechanization and commercialization leading towards the expulsion of tenants from the land, and internal proletarianization which occurred mostly during the 1950s and 1960s. As in many regions of Western Europe, commercialization of cash crops and animal husbandry led to the incorporation of pasture land into the landlord's private domain (enclosures), while 'labour-rent arrangement