

Table 10:3

Jordan Valley Holdings by Form of Tenure

East Bank and West Bank, 1954

	Owners		Tenants		Owners/Tenants		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
East Bank	1,245	54	716	31	350	15	2,311	100
West Bank	<u>598</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>449</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>467</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>1,514</u>	<u>100</u>
TOTALS:	1,843	48	1,165	31	817	21	3,825	100

Source: UNRWA, Jordan Valley Agricultural Economic Survey, Amman, 1954 (p. 12).

were also tenants. The Jordan Valley Survey (1954:15-16) provided the following explanations for the differences:

- a. Absentee landlordship is much higher in the Western Valley, whereas the higher incidence of resident landlords in the Eastern Valley led to frequent friction with their tenants, and, hence, higher turnover.
- b. Land scarcity was less of a factor in the changing of holdings among East Ghor landlords than in the West, where the majority of refugees established their residence. The proportion of fallow areas, consequently, were higher in the East Ghor.
- c. Prevalence of private property in land in the East Bank, as opposed to state domain and waqf categories (which prevailed in the Western Valley) tempted landlords in the Eastern Ghor to change their tenants much more frequently for fear of tenants establishing their squatter's rights. There the law