

- 11 households who are owner-cultivators
- 10 households who are owner/sharecroppers
- 8 households who are sharecroppers (only)
- 2 households who are owner/tenants
- 1 household who is a tenant (only)

The complexity of these arrangements, and their consequences for social differentiation require a more comprehensive examination of the land tenure system in the village.

### Land Tenure in Zbeidat

Possession without ownership, share-cropping, and land confiscation are the three basic aspects of land tenure in Zbeidat. All of them contribute to the instability of the peasants' relationship to their land. From the government point of view they are seen as tenants on Miri (state) land; from the absentee-landlord point of view, they are share-croppers (shuraka); the Israeli settlers view them with hostility and fear, and - at best - with undisguised paternalism.

The Zbeidat farmers themselves are constantly worried about their shrinking cultivable area (nearly half of which is already fenced-off), and about potential changes in their precarious status on share-cropped land. The dramatic change affecting the cultivated area possessed by each sub-clan before and after the war of 1967 can be observed in Table 11:3 below:

Table 11:3  
Cultivated Area Possessed by  
Zbeidat Farmers, by Sub-Clan, Loss of Land and Number  
of Households Supported 1962-1980

Name of Sub-Clan	Land Possessed (Dunums) 1962	Land Possessed (Dunums) 1980	Percent Loss	Number of Cultivating Households (1980)
Shahabat	125.00	103.84	17%	15
Salaymeh	125.00	66.69	47%	14
Abu-Sabbah	125.00	64.33	49%	14
Mahameed	125.00	17.76	84%	5
Totals	500.00	251.86	49.6%	48